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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

There is no better news from Egypt. Nothing, indeed, of any great importance comes from the head-quarters of the revolt, and Arabi's movements are not at present decisive. But our Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed last evening in a sense that was, to say the least, alarming. The Europeans in that great city are beginning a general exodus. The outgoing steamers are crowded: and, what is still more significant, the banks are sending away their specie and valuable papers. One can but hope, in the face of information which is as yet necessarily imperfect, that there is exaggeration in the fears thus strikingly recorded; and the simultaneous despatch which reaches us from Cairo confirms that hope. So far, at lerst, it appears that no restraint has been placed on the Khedive's free action. His courage has been admirable throughout the crisis, and even now he is not afraid to drive without an escort through the streets of his capital. It can hardly be supposed that the leaders of the military party would encourage, or, if they could help it, allow, any actual outrages, either upon the person of Tewfik or upon the European residents. It is one thing iu resisting European interference to go the length that Arabi has gone up to now; it is quite another to invite Europe to interfere in the character of the avenger of blood. Still it must not be forgotten that in dealing with this military revolt one is ipso facto outside the sphere of the ordinary rules and probabilities of action. Arabi and his officers are playing for high stakes, and they may at any moment feel themselves reduced to desperate measures. The reality and imminence of the danger, and the increasingly evident inconvenience of the crisis, seem to have at least had the good effect of strengthening the European concert. Prince Bismarck, if he chose, might urge the Porte to demand a price for its intervention to which England and France could not agree, and might at the same time encourage England and France to refuse it. There is fortunately no question at the present moment of any such difficulty. Among the multitudinous factors of the Egyptian question, one is of great importance to Germany, and that is the continuance in office of M. de Freycinet. It is to the interest of Germany, and consequently to that of Austria, that the matter should not be found insoluble by the present French Ministry, and that the Chamber should not be encouraged or persuaded into passing a hostile vote. The policy of the present Government is to be discussed on Thursday, and the probability seems to be that an exciting debate may take place, M. Gambetta himself intervening with a defence of his own policy and a consequent attack upon the policy of his successor. The speech, if it is delivered, will have great historical interest, but, as the Government appears sure of a great majority, it will have no interest of a more practical kind. The note of M. Gambetta's policy was the absolute exclusion of Turkish intervention; that of M. de Freycinet's policy has been to put off that intervention as long as possible, but to accept it in the end. The position, then, will not be immediately affected by Thursday's debate, or by any debate in our own

The Sultan is as much a problem as Arabi Packa himself. It is by no means certain that if Turkish troops are landed in Egypt they will be used for the ends which the Western Powers have in view. You cannot tell the Sultan over and over again that he is Sovereign in Egypt and expect him not to believe it. Like Shakespeare's Prince Lewis, he may decline to be " propertied, to be a secondary at control, a useful serving-man, and instrument to any sovereign state throughout the world. If he is Sovereign, he cannot at the same time be the vassal, the serving-man, and instrument, the secondary at control of England and France. This at any rate is the way in which the matter may present itself to his mind, and this is a possibility which cannot, we suppose, have escaped the consideration of the two Western Powers, If he and Arabi should make common cause against the Europeau intervention and control, what then? We imagine that an Anglo-French occupation would be necessary to combat the Turkish occupation, and an Anglo-French occupation would probably soon be fatal to the good understanding between England and France. The differences between The two Powers which emerge from time to time, and are with so much difficulty patched up, would soon appear in a very acute and marked form. The other Great Powers of Europe, egged on by Italian jealousy of French influence in Africa, and brought together by the understanding which has been more or less silently come to in the St. Gothard conversations, would be brought into the field. It is possible that the protection of English interests in Egypt, which, apart from the protection of English subjects there, resolve themselves simply into the maintenance of a right of way through the Suez Canal to India, might bring her into isolation, and call for her solitary and strenuous action. These are possibilities, not remote, which the Government may be trusted to have kept in view and to have prepared for. The action of Turkey at present seems likely to be confined to the despatch of a Commissioner to Cairo, who, it is said, will summon Arabi to Constantinople. Arabi is reported to have announced his intention of not obeying the summons. Beneath this apparent hostility there may be a surreptitious understanding. Turkish diplomacy is versed in the arts of delay. The Porte sends Commissioners when, if business were really intended, it would send troops and generals.—Daily News.

House of Commons that may take place

after the holidays. There is no probabi-

lity of any vote that will change the pre-

sent policy, into which, after long and

dangerous hesitation, the two Govern-

ments have at last been forced by events.

The reflections occasioned by the actual situation are not flattering to the Governments of England and France. But a few weeks ago the only adversaries with whom they had to reckon were an upstart soldier and a rabble of venal adventurers draping themselves in the fine colours of Egyptian patriotism. Now they find themselves confronted by these same persons-who have acquired confidence and celebrity by their unexpected successes-by a dis-

heartened and humiliated Khedive, and by a Sultan to whom they are obliged to sue for favours immediately after trying to deprive him of a portion of his rights. No doubt. Turkish rule is in such bad odoar that had the attempt to ignore the Sultan succeeded few people would have been found to dwell upon the technical infringement of public law. It is too late, however, to talk of these things now. What is needed at this moment is action. The first thing to be done is to rescue the Khedive from the hands of Arabi; and probably even the English Cabinet is by this time convinced that this end is not to be attained by the writing of Despatches, or even by changing the station of English and French ironclads. The course is plain enough. It is in no whining key that the Sultan ought to be addressed. He should be peremptorily told that Arabi is regarded by England and France as their enemy; and as he has rebelled against the Khedive, whore Sovereign the Sultan is, it is for the Sultan to punish him for his rebellion. If the Sultan refuses to take this course, it must be either because he cannot or because he will not exercise his Sovereign rights. In either case the Western Powers know what to do. Language as explicit as this could not be mistaken; and the Sultan would at once perceive that he must either lose what little of real authority he possesses in Egypt, or must exercise it for the overthrow of Arabi. In other words, what the Sultan has to be made to understand is that he will be allowed to retain his authority in Egypt only on condition that he does not employ it, or allow it to be employed, in a sense adverse to the arrangements that were made in 1878 with the consent of Turkey itself. And just as the Sultan should be told that he must remove Arabi, so France should be told, if this be necessary, that she must allow the Sultan to remove him. We may depend upon it that if once we know our own mind, declare it, and refuse to budge from the position, Turkey will obey, and France will follow us .- Standard.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Tuesday night:—M. de Freycinet, it seems, is unwilling to endanger the stability of his Government by pursuing an Egyptian policy less bold and flattering to French pride-or call it vanity-than that to which the Cabinet of M. Gambetta was known to be inclined, but there appear to be in-superable difficulties in the way of the course desired. Plausible schemes for a safer solution of the question, however, are not wanting. I had an interesting conversation this afternoon on the subject of Egypt with a man who has made a special study of the Eastern Question, and who has lately spoken with some of the very highest personages in Berlin. To them he did not hesitate to urge the same views as those which he expressed to me, and they were, he informed me, by no means coldly received. He said, "The seemingly inextricable confusion into which affairs in Egypt have been allowed to drift, and the probable necessity for the application of force in one way or another store order, make it desirable that every course which it is possible to adopt should be carefully considered, and the advantages and disadvantages of each compared and narrowly scrutinized. France might supply the forces necessary to effect the object in in view; but the inter-

vention of France, single-handed, would be very reluctantly conceded by England; and even if English scruples could be surmounted, it is certain that Italy would exert every possible means at her disposal to avert a contingency which, for the time being at any rate, would place nearly the whole northern frontier of Africa under French control. It is not conceivable that the French Government, in present circumstances, would undertake such a risky and expensive adventure. The occupation of Egypt by English troops is also out of the question. Though Germany and Italy might prefer English to French intervention, France would not readily entertain it, and unquestionably both Russia and Turkey would be absolutely opposed to it. In any case, the people of England would not sanction the outlay and odium which this course would involve. The Government has its hands full of even more pressing work than this. It is needless to suggest a joint Anglo-French occupation. Our present relations with France are of the most friendly kind, but a joint occupation of Egypt would test them to the uttermost. It would meet with no sympathy or support from any other European Government, and might in certain eventualities create active hostility. Any English Ministry that proposed it would risk its overthrow. In this difficulty the English Government seems inclined to support the intervention of Turkey; and at first sight, perhaps, this course may appear to offer the fewest objections; but when carefully considered. fully considered it appears to be an alternative which might prove little short of disastrous. For 40 years England has struggled to secure to Egypt independence from Turkish misrule. It was through the armed intervention of England that, in the year 1841, Syria was transferred from Egyptian to Turkish rule; and in 1866 England took an active part in bringing about the recognition by Europe of Egypt as an hereditary monarchy. Is it desirable that England should stultify nerself by undoing the work of 40 years in a day? If we allow Turkish troops to enter Egypt, in what way and by what power are they to be expelled? The French Government and people are absolutely opposed to this arrangement. It is even doubtful whether England at the present time has sufficient influence at Constantinople to bring about a Turkish occupation of Egypt without the support of Germany, which, in opposition to the wishes of France, could not be very readily conceded. Is it right to risk our friendly alliance with France for a result so humbling to Englishmen— a result, indeed, which, though it might afford temporary relief in the situation, would inevitably involve us in future trouble? Fortunately there is one other course left open, and that is to invite Italy, as the mandatory of Europe, to supply the troops which might be necessary for the restoration of order. It is clear that England has made a mistake in attempting to regulate the affairs of Egypt in alliance with France, to the exclusion of the other Powers of Europe, and the sooner she acknowledges this mistake and retraces her steps the better. The present is a suitable opportunity for making a fresh start. There is good reason to believe that Germany would gladly support such a solution, and what Germany supports Austria will sanction. Russia would certainly prefer Italy's acting at the mandate of Europe to an English occupation, and our Government will, no doubt, be only too glad to take advantage of

this opportunity to relegate the affairs of

Egypt to the general control of the European

Powers. To France the suggestion might at

first be distasteful, but it is a choice of

evils; and after her experiences in Tunis

she will be wise to bring about a re-concilation with Italy at so small a sacrifice. Of course Italy would have to be indemnified for the cost of the occupa-

tion, either out of the resources of the Egyptian

Budget, or in some other way, and the trans-

port of troops might be facilitated by the as-

sistance of France and England. Italy, after

all, is the country lying nearest to Egypt, wick, N.B.

and she would execute the mandate of Europe at less cost than any other Power. She has been neglected by England and slighted by Fiance, and if those two countries, sink-ing their own jealousies, and backed by Ger-many, could persuade Italy to act as the representative of Europe in this delicate business, the result would be honourable to Italy and serviceable to Europe." There is reason to believe that Germany would support any solution of the Egyptian question which might find favour with Austria and France. But whether the latter Powers would agree to the method above suggested

is, perhaps, more than doubtful.
"The Western Powers," writes the semiofficial No. h German Gazette, "will scarcely think of anything else than merely safeguarding their various interests on the Nile, and the rest of Europe meanwhile sticks to

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Vienna says:—The last news from Egypt is regarded in Vienna as another rebuff for England and France. Nothing of the kind was expected. Indeed, for a couple of days past it had been confidently assumed that the crisis was over. The turn things have now taken has strengthened the conviction that Turkish intervention is unavoidable. But it is so warmly advocated here and in Berlin that it is almost impossible not to suspect that the Central European Powers have some special interest in the pro-ject. The semi-official organs in both countries have been lecturing England and France for venturing to act independently of the rest of Europe. Everything is to run smooth if they will only reckon with the Sultan, which implies, so far as I am able to ascertain, that the Western Powers are actually to submit to the maximum of the Sultan's claim over Egypt. How far this tone has been introduced into our official diplomatic in-tercourse with Vienna and Berlin I do not happen to know, but there can be no doubt that in connection with Egyptian affairs our representatives at some of the large Courts of Europe have had to listen to much that was not pleasant. It is an indisputable fact that the independent course pur-sued by the English and French Governments during the pending crisis is contemplated with growing displeasure in the quarters I have mentioned. Its continuation is pointed to as a dangerous experiment; in fact, there can be no denying it, we are or soon shall be in presence of an attempt to coerce the two Western Powers into an arrangement with the Porte. What such an arrangement must be after all that has taken place was explained in your leading columns last Saturday. It would be little short of a surrender, and must prevent the Western Powers from bringing the Egyptian crisis to a speedy issue. There can be no doubt, however, that the Eastern Powers stand behind the Sultan, and are proceeding in accordance with the hints given v Prince Bismarck to the Turkish Extraordinary Mission. The complications in the Egyptian crisis are particularly serious for

England. The Tagblatt remarks that Arabi Pacha's victory is the triumph of the Porte and the defeat of the Western Powers and the Khedive. The Tagblatt is further of opinion that if Osman Pacha is sent to Egypt the result of his mission will undoubtedly be the description of the control of the contro doubtedly be the deposition of Tewfik Pacha and the substitution of Halim Pacha, the can didate of Arabi and his friends.

The following incident, which took place at Cairo some ten days ago, is worthy of record. A deputation from the El Azhar University. which is the great High School of Islam counting 8,000 members, attended upon Arabi Pacha, and stated in the name of their colleagues that they approved of everything in his policy which was truly patriotic and in harmony with the spirit of Islam. They considered nothing more desirable than that Egypt should be emancipated from Christian influence, and be endowed with an independent Arabic Mussulman régime. Arabi Pacha, unsheathing his sword, and brandishing it aloft, replied, "With this sword I will restore the prestige of the Caliphate in this town, renowned for its piety. Let those who would hinder me beware.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princes Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse. Princess Irene rode with the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. have had the honour to submit to her Majesty's inspection an artist's proof of an etching done by Mr. Charles Waltner from a picture painted by the late George Mason,

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, TUESDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maude, attended by Lady Suffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Teesdale, visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall this morning.

On Tuesday evening the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Teesdale and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, arrived at Great Yarmouth by the 6.55 train from Liverpoolstreet. His Royal Highness, who was met at the Southtown Station by Lord Suffield and the Hon. H. C. Denison, R.A., Colonel Miller, and Lieutenant Wilson, drove to Shadinfield Lodge, the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale, whose guest he will be during his stay in the town. Triumphal arches were erected outside the railway station, and along the route there was a profuse display of bunting. The streets were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse, and the cheering was loud and hearty. dined with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, and subsequently visited the Aquarium, where the London Gaiety Company appeared in one of their popular burlesques. The new municipal buildings, which will be inaugu-rated by his Royal Highness, have been erected at a cost of about £30,000. will be used for the transaction of local public

business. The Princess of Wales and suite witnessed the performance of Adrienne Lecouvreur at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening.

Earl Granville, as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, has issued invitations to the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James to a banquet at the Foreign-office on Saturday next, in celebration of her Majesty's birth-

Lord and Lady Muncaster have left Carlon-gardens for Muncaster Castle. Lady Fanny Marjoribanks left town on Saturday for Paris, whence her ladyship goes

to Homburg. The remains of Lady Ward, the mother of the Earl of Dudley, were interred in the family vault at Hemley Church, Staffordshire, on Tuesday. Lord Dudley was not present, but he was represented by his eldest son, Viscount Ednam. The Bishop of St. Albans was also present. The funeral was of a

strictly private character.

The Hon. T. F. Littleton, C.M.G., has left London for the Mauritius, having been ap-pointed to the post of Précis Writer in that sland. The marriage of Mr. Astley and Lady Ger-

trude Pelham will take place on Monday next, June 5, at St. George's Church, Hanover-A marriage is arranged between Miss Elsie Clifford, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. Walter Dalrymple, only son of Mr. John John Warrender Dalrymple, late of the Indian Civil Service, and nephew of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Ber-

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. Saturday next having been fixed for the of-

ficial celebration of her Majesty's birthday, preparations are now being made on an un-usually extensive scale. In London the principal event will be the time-honoured ceremony of "trooping the colours," which will as usual be held on the Horse Guards' Parade, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary), the Duke of Cambridge (Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief), and ther members of the Royal Family. At Whitehall raised terraces and stands are being erected by the side of the Horse Guards' Office and the Admiralty, from which to view the proceedings, and the applications for tickets for admission to the inner line of sentries are so numerous that it is impossible to provide for even one-half of them. The Princesses will view the spectacle from the windows of the Commander-in-Chief's office. The troops, supplied by the Brigade of Guards and the Household Cavalry Brigade, and under the command of Major-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., Commanding the Home District, will march on to the parade at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock the Royal and distinguished party, attended by the Adjutant-General, Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Quartermaster-General (Gen-eral Herbett), and other officers of the headquarters staff, will arrive on the ground, and will be received with a Royal salute, the massed bands playing the National Anthem. An inspection of the line will follow, and then the Royal party will take up their position at the saluting point, while the effective display of trooping, with its attendant details of marching in slow and quick time are being performed. With two battalions of Guards in Ireland and another large party at Alder-shot, the strength of the Household troops in London is just now unusually small, but the proceedings will not suffer from this cause, the fusiliers (City of London Regiment), now a the Tower, being detailed for some of the usual duties. The display will last about an hour, and will be brought to a close with the usual advance and Royal salute. Following this is the annual inspection of the Post Office Rifles. under Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat-Taylor, always carried out on the Queen's birthday. Last year the battalion had the special honour conferred upon it of being inspected by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and it is understood that on Saturday, the battalion, which will turn out some 700 strong, will be favoured by the presence of his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, who, as honorary colonel, has never missed an opportunity of showing his appreciation of the volunteers in general and the corps with which he is connected in particular. At noon Royal salutes will be fired at the Tower and at St. James's Park, the number of rounds fired corresponding to the years which her Majesty has attained. In the afternoon the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Colonel, will hold its customary "Queen's Birthday" parade at Finsbury, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Portland. The muster will comprise a large attendance of the three arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, formed in line. After the Royal salute, a feu de joie will be fired by the field battery and infantry, and this will be followed by a march past and advance in review order. Besides the above which will be the principal military observances in the metropolis, all the available troops at Aldershot, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, Plymouth, Dover, and, indeed, every garrison throughout the kingdom, will celebrate the occasion by parade movements and a feu de joie. Salvos of Artillery will be given from the war vessels of the British Navy, which will be dressed, and from most of the principal forts. The day will be observed as a genera holiday in all public offices, and, in London

LONDON GOSSIP.

especially, the illuminations in the evening

will be on an unusually large scale.

(FROM THE "WORLD.") The present season, so far, is destitute of all land-marks in the way of social events. One entertainment is very like another; and unless one is ungracious enough to remark the ill-ventilation of rooms, or the unpolished surface of floors, or to institute comparisons between those houses where champagne is drunk, and those in which a liquid that never knew Eastern France is left in the glasses nothing remains but to chronicle a list of names of those who have opened their doors to their acquaintances.

The deserved unpopularity of a colonel in

command of one of the best regiments in the service is a theme of universal comment, and is beginning to have a bad influence over the battalion. Curiously enough, I believe he is the only brother of charming sisters, one of whom was much beloved in an official position, which (under circumstances requiring still greater tact and patience) she has lately resumed, carrying with her the good wishes and anxieties of the greater part of the nation. Blackballing is to be the order of the day at the Reform. Even had the numbers of the minority been much less near those of the majority, it would have been competent for them to give a practical display of the possible inconvenience of election being vested in the hands of the members. Apart from all question of the rights and wrongs of the matter, it is evident that feeling in the club is almost evenly divided; for it is to be presumed that, inasmuch as the rejected candidates who caused all the disturbance were provincials. many country members who were not able to come up to vote would have given their adherence to Lord Hartington's motion.

Whatever effect the Reform Club dissensions may have on the club life of the party, it is absolutely certain that the Devonshire will not benefit from them. Not one extra name appears in the candidates' book; in fact judicious blackballing is unknown though there, the number of candidates are as small as during the height of the Jingo furore. An apathetic committee, with its natural consequence, an inefficient management, is in a large degree the cause of this stagnant state of things; indeed, the great charm of the club is its extreme solitude. But however pleasant for a person of reflective tastes it may be to indulge in the luxury of a well-proportioned room to himself by the hour, such a state of things does not conduce to the strength of a party. The Junior Carlton is not an agreeable institution socially, but for good organization and admirable managemen

it is an example of Tory capability.

It is curious how calamities seem to haunt some people. Mr. Carter, the victim of the dastardly outrage in Ireland, is lying ill in Dublin now, suffering agonies from the stump of his amputated leg. His wife swallowed the whole contents of a bottle of laudanum, which had been intended for application to his wounds, in mistake for a black dose. Her life was only saved by the use of the stomach-pump, the doctor fortunately being at

They call the wicket-keeper of the Oxford team "the Ancient Mariner," because "he stoppeth one of three.'

wish the Ky le Society, or somebody would take in hand the personal appearance of the flower-girls who are just now vulgarising the very lilies of the valley. Ever since the portly blonde whom the President and Mr Frank Miles have immortalised in the present Royal Academy was "invented under the shed of Kensington High-street Station by Mr. Val Prinsep, the flower-selling sisterhood who congregate there have adopted kind of chic of their own, than which

tilted over wisps of an ill-regulated, and peculiarly aggressive, fringe of hair. I do not pretend that there is another beauty to be discovered in the band, but I do think they might be taught to wear some less repulsive

Æsthetic people tell us that the whole of life should be made beautiful; some other people—who are, I should say, not exactly esthetic—seem to think that the whole life should be made political, and that "whether we eat or drink, or whatever we do, we should do it all to the glory of "—our pet statesman. I have received a circular from an enterprising firm, who draw my attention to their "jelly, cake, blanc-mange, and other pastry-moulds for every-day requirement," and appeal to the fervour of my enthusiastic nature by telling me that "the designs are deeply cut; and, when served up at table, the jellies, cakes, blanc-mange, etc., resemble the pine-apple, grape, rose, acorn, straw-berry, and a half bust of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, affording an artistic and orna-mental beauty to the dessert." This is indeed too much. The more one admires Mr. Gladstone, the less, I should say, one wants to see him quivering on a table in the disguise of a jelly; and to be asked to eat one's hero is to be put on the level of a naked cannibal. As to the artistic and ornamental beauty of a Premier in blanc-mange, I can only say chacun à son goût, merely adding that my own particular gout is otherwise.

I spent a couple of hours at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, and certainly a better show (I am speaking here of the hunters, the only class I had really time to look at) I have not seen for some years. That was the general opinion of everybody I encountered—and I met a lot of friends, as is generally the case at Islington. What the judges thought of the competitors was shown by the time they took to get through the first three classes; but Lord Coventry, Lord Zetland, and the Knight of Kerry stuck to their work like men, and it was nearly three o'clock before Mr. Sidney could induce them to come to luncheon. Of course we know that a judge's office is no sinecure; but I never saw such conscientious

work as was exhibited on this occasion. Although the shattering of the Bruce idol has deprived Marden Park of the honour of being the birthplace of a Derby winner, these yearlings are sure to attract customers. They are a very level lot, and the best that ever came from the pretty Kentish valley. There is a colt by Hermit out of Miss Bell that may avenge the downfall of Bruce, to which horse the colt by See Saw out of Sweet Annie bears a great resemblance. A remarkably good colt is that by Craig Millar out of Hedge Rose -many will think the pick of the basket, although the racing-like colt by See Saw out of Tragedy is not to be despised. The fillies, however, bear away the palm, being as a lot far in advance of the colts; and good-looking, besides being terribly high-bred, are those by Wild Oats out of Crinon, now as big as her half-sister Petticoat; the sister to Sabella, the best that good mare Jocosa has bred; and the sister to Inchcape, herself a small mare, good though she was, while this is built on big lines. Perhaps, however, the pick of the fillies, and the best yearling of the lot, will be chosen in the very handsome daughter of Hermit and Breakwater (the dam of John Day), a youngster born with only one eye; but little of a detriment, however, for she ld more than hold her own in the padd while that horses can race with only one eye has been proved in recent years by such celebrities as Pageant and Chevronel.

THE RESOURCES OF MOROCCO. The correspondent of the Standard at Morocco, writing on April 30, says:-The negotiations regarding the Commercial Convention continue, and it will be from no lack of exertion on the part of the British Envoy should they not be brought to a successful issue. It must be remembered that he has to deal with a Government far less enlightened than others which are opposed to the extension of Free Trade principles. If any one could obtain this desirable result it is Sir John Drummond Hay, through whose efforts the Convention now in force was negotiated in 1856, with Mulai Abderahman. grandfather of the present Sultan. Then, as now, any change was strenuously opposed by many of the Sultan's most influential advisers, and it was only his confidence in the British Representative that induced him to turn a deaf ear to their warnings. The favourable results to the Imperial Treasury predicted from the Convention by Sir Drummond Hay, were more than justifie, and some years afterwards he was personally thanked by Sidi Mohammet, father of the present Sultan, for having brought it about. In this country, however, the lessons taught by experience are soon forgotten. Consequently, all the ground has to be gone over again, with the inevitable postponements, delays, and subterfuges inseparable from such a process, before there can be any hopes of the Envoy's representations being acceded to. There is no doubt that the future of this country depends in no small degree upon the question of trade and the removal of the disabilities with which it is at present trammelled. A certificate has been made at the ports now open on the Coast, and though the value of the exports is not great, being in the case of Great Britain only from one million and a half to two millions of dollars annually, it has increased very considerably since the introduction of the Convention of 1856, and only requires encouragement to enable it to make further progress. But it is not Great Britain alone that has trade interests in the country, for, directly or indirectly, other European Powers have now large number of protected subjects engaged in trade on the Coast, whose claims are urged sometimes with but scant courtesy, upon the Sultan, who is perforce unable to resist them. It is too late, therefore, to attempt to shut out from the country the European merchant and his often tiresome and not always too justly founded claims, even were such a course otherwise possible in the age we live in; and the only alternative for the Sultan, if he desires to maintain the integrity and increase the prosperity of his Empire, is to open it up to European enterprise by the encourage-ment of trade. This leads to the question of what influence such a course might have upon European markets, and as to this I must confess myself somewhat sceptical of the realisation of the high expectations expressed by some who have written on the subject. The country is naturally well adapted both to agriculture and pastoral purposes, while the mountain ranges that bound the rich alluvial plains no doubt contain an abundance of mineral treasures. Unfortunately, however, drought may almost be said to be permanent, owing, probably, to the absence of trees, cut down, it is said, by the Arabs on their first occupation of the country. In the wake of drought has followed famine, decimating the population, and sweeping off their flocks, until the country in many parts bears an aspect truly wretched to contemplate. With an extensive system of

series of years. nothing could be more dreadful. They wear a kind of uniform, a conspicuous feature of which is a black gossamer bonnet, much

irrigation much might be made to remedy this, as is evident to any one visiting this

city, in close vicinity to which are spread out

grove upon grove of the date, palm, orange,

pricot, olive, and other fruit-bearing trees.

often of great size; while beneath them are

green waving crops of barley, all owing their

existence to an abundance of water brought

down in underground aqueducts from the

neighbouring Atlas range. This is, however, confined almost entirely to the gardens of the

Sultan, and any regular system of irrigation

for the country would have to be introduced

de novo at an enormous expense, from which

no return could be looked for under a long

transport, would do much for the future prosperity of the country and the developement of trade; but to any one acquainted with the Court and system of government, such a possibility must be acknowledged as quite illusory. In the absence of this, therefore, too great expectations must n be formed of the capabilities of country, the bad government of which, detrimental though it is from many points of view, is made too often responsible also for the boon which Nature withholds, and without which it cannot be expected to

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

Speaking on Tuesday at a luncheon given at Shianfa, Bangor, by Captain Verney, to the Anglesey Liberal Hundred, Mr. Mundella, M.P., said that the present administration had succeeded to a legacy of bad debts and difficulties, and had by no means fallen into a bed of roses, the thorns being sainfully appears. painfully apparent. Still it had, in the face of great obstacles and many difficulties, done its work with honesty, earnestness, and strenuous effort. Although Government had not accomplished the work it had set itself to do, still there was a fair measure of success of which it could boast as regarded its administration of home and foreign affairs. There were no aggressive or unnecessary wars on hand, and an Englishman could now turn his face in any direction without dreading the result or feeling in the least ashamed of the action of the home Government with respect to the Colonies. Under Lord Gran-ville's conduct the foreign policy of England was being carried out in a manner which would secure the respect and friendship of other nations; and Egypt was now the solitary cause of difficulty and embarrassment, a difficulty in which the interest and honour of English affairs in the East would be well guarded by Lord Granville. At home, although there had been no great legislative success, the departments had been administered in the manner most conducive to the best interests of the country there head of country, there being at the head of department men who were desirous of improving and developing everything that was good and beneficial. Despite the obstructive tactics which had latterly discredited the House of Commons and hampered its usefulness, there had during the first three months of the present Administration been a fair amount of legislative work got through. The Burial Bill had been passed, and many other reforms which had long been needed were carried into effect. The present difficulties the Government had to face were the deadlock in the House of Commons and the state of Ireland, two matters which admitted of no delay. In dealing with the first it was the duty of all parties to sink political differences, and, getting rid of the spirit of faction, to restore the House of Commons to its ancient dignity and usefulness. For a moment the rules proposed by Mr. Gladstone had been set aside, and Ireland now occupied the chief attention of Parliament. Ireland was a country which could demand from the Liberals great patience, great forbearance, and great courage. The law must be maintained. and the first duty of every government, Liberal or Conservative, must be to make life, property, and liberty secure to the people; but, if it be necessary to curtail the liberty of order to protect the fre majority, that liberty must be unhesitatingly curtailed; but they must not trust entirely to repression or harsh measures; it must rather be sought to redress grievances and apply suitable remedies. Ireland had much to complain of in the past, and her sorrows must be wiped out, her grievances re-dressed, and she must be put upon the path of peaceable and honest progress. Referring to Lord Salisbury's statement that the late Mr. Burke said that to Mr. Gladstone w due the disorganisation and disorder which unhappily prevailed in Ireland, he (Mr. Mundella) had made careful inquiries from Mr. Forster and other gentlemen who had long been in intimate association with Mr. Burke officially as well as socially, and on all sides an opinion was expressed that Mr. Burke was utterly incapable of uttering such sentiments. These were the kind of charges to which a noble, high-minded statesman like Mr. Gladstone was subject. It was a shocking imputation to make after Mr. Burke was dead, and a wicked statement to hurl at Mr. Gladstone who was living. Mr. Mundella then referred at some length to the question of higher and intermediate education in Wales, and stated he was on the lookout to introduce into Parliament a Bill on the lines contained in the report of Lord Aberdare's departmental commission for the improvement of grammar schools and the establishment of colleges in the principality. Mr. Gladstone was most anxious that the subject should be pressed forward without delay, and he (Mr. Mundella) hoped that the gentry of North Wales would follow the example of those in the South, who had already subscribed £27,000 towards the college in that part of the principality, and

were only differing as to where its location should be. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., also spoke.

Mr. Gorst, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting on Tuesday night held in St. George's Hall, Burton-on-Trent, under the auspices of the Conservative Association. He said that when the present Government came into power they reversed the policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and because Lord Beaconsfield had said that Ireland was in a dangerous condition Mr. Gladstone declared that Ireland had never been in a condition of greater peace and prosperity. rage and murder followed, and Mr. Gladstone, in order to appease them, promised that if these outrages ceased the people of the country should be taxed for the benefit of the Irish tenants. At present there was a bill before Parliament which might become law unless the people of this country were aroused to oppose it. What prevented the Kilmainham Treaty being brought into effect? It was the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. These murders in no way changed the position of affairs in Ireland, but only showed that the Government's estimate of the position was entirely wrong. It was the duty of the Constitutional party to leave no stone unturned until they had laid the true state of affairs before the country, and do their utmost to return to the old tatious line of Government under which England had become free and great. Lord Henry

Lennox also addressed the meeting.
At Stockton-on-Tees, on Tuesday night,
the South Stockton and North Riding Conservative banquet was held, under the presi-dency of the Marquis of Londonderry. There were between 300 and 400 persons present, and speeches were delivered by the Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Castlereagh, and the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P. The lastnamed gentleman alluded to Irish affairs, and referred to the criticisms of the Prime Minister on his extra-Parliamentary utterances.

LORD GREY ON THE IRISH POLICY

OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Nineteenth Century for June contains an article on Ireland by Lord Grey, who has felt himself compelled to speak in terms of strong condemnation of the conduct of the Government. He does this, however, in no party spirit, saying:—"The party now in Opposition is one to which I have never been able to give my confidence during nearly fifty-six years that I have sat in Parliament; and certainly I can see no reason for placing more confidence in it now than heretofore. If the chief blame for the existing evils rests with the Government, I cannot regard the Opposition as free from a considerable share of it. Between the years 1874 and 1880, when they had the power, they did nothing (though a good deal might have been done) to avert the difficulties in Ireland which were plainly

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

There is no better news from Egypt. Nothing, indeed, of any great importance comes from the head-quarters of the revolt, and Arabi's movements are not at present decisive. But our Correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed last evening in a sense that was, to say the least, alarming. The Europeans in that great city are beginning a general exodus. The outgoing steamers are crowded; and, what is still more significant, the banks are sending away their specie and valuable papers. One can but hope, in the face of information which is as yet necessarily imperfect, that there is exaggeration in the fears thus strikingly recorded; and the simultaneous despatch which reaches us from Cairo confirms that hope. So far, at least, it appears that no restraint has been placed on the Khedive's free action. His courage has been admirable throughout the crisis, and even now he is not afraid to drive without an escort through the streets of his capital. It can hardly be supposed that the leaders of the military party would encourage, or, if they could help it, allow, any actual outrages, either upon the person of Tewfik or upon the European residents. It is one thing in resisting European interference to go the length that Arabi has gone up to now; it is quite another to invite Europe to interfere in the character of the avenger of blood. Still it must not be forgotten that in dealing with this military revolt one is ipso facto outside the sphere of the ordinary rules and probabilities of action. Arabi and his officers are playing for high stakes, and they may at any moment feel themselves reduced to desperate measures. The reality and imminence of the danger, and the increasingly evident inconvenience of the crisis, seem to have at least had the good effect of strengthening the European concert. Prince Bismarck, if he chose, might urge the Porte to demand a price for its intervention to which England and France could not agree, and might at the same time encourage England and France to refuse it. There is fortunately no question at the present moment of any such diffi-Among the multitudinous factors of the Egyptian question, one is of great importance to Germany, and that is the continuance in office of M. de Freycinet. It is to the interest of Germany, and consequently to that of Austria, that the matter should not be found insoluble by the present French Ministry, and that the Chamber should not be encouraged or persuaded into passing a hostile vote. The policy of the present Government is to be discussed on Thursday, and the probability seems to be that an exciting debate may take place. M. Gambetta himself intervening with a defence of his own policy and a consequent attack upon the policy of his sucwill have great historical interest, but, as the Government appears sure of a great majority, it will have no interest of a more practical kind. The note of M. Gambetta's policy was the absolute exclusion of Tur-kish intervention; that of M. de Freycinet's policy has been to put off that inter-vention as long as possible, but to accept it in the end. The position, then, will not be immediately affected by Thursday's debate, or by any debate in our own House of Commons that may take place after the holidays. There is no probability of any vote that will change the present policy, into which, after long and

ments have at last been forced by events. _Times. The Sultan is as much a problem as Arabi Pacha himself. It is by no means certain that if Turkish troops are landed in Egypt they will be used for the ends which the Western Powers have in view. You cannot tell the Sultan over and over again that he is Sovereign in Egypt and expect him not to believe it. Like Shakespeare's Prince Lewis, he may decline to be " propertied, to be a secondary at control, a useful serving-man, and instrument to any sovereign state throughout the world. If he is Sovereign, he cannot at the same time be the vassal, the serving-man, and instrument, the secondary at control of England and France. This at any rate is the way in which the matter may present itself to his mind, and this is a possibility which cannot, we suppose, have escaped the consideration of the two Western Powers. If he and Arabi should make common cause against the European intervention and control, what then? We imagine that an Anglo-French occupation would be necessary to combat the Turkish occupation, and an Anglo-French oceupation would probably soon be fatal to the good understanding between England and France. The differences between the two Powers which emerge from time to time, and are with so much difficulty patched up, would soon appear in a very acute and marked form. The other Great Powers of Europe, egged on by Italian jealousy of French influence in Africa, and brought together by the understanding which has been more or less silently come to in the St. Gothard conversations, would be brought into the field. It is possible that the protection of English interests in Egypt, which, apart from the protection of English subjects there, resolve themselves simply into the maintenance of a right of way through the Suez Canal to India, might bring her into isolation, and call for her solitary and strenuous action. These are possibilities, not remote, which the Government may be trusted to have kept in view and to have prepared for. The action of Turkey at present seems likely to be confined to the despatch of a Commissioner to Cairo, who, it is said, will summon Arabi to Constantinople. Arabi is reported to have announced his intention of not obeying the summons. Beneath this apparent hostility there may be a surreptitious understanding. Turkish diplomacy is versed in the arts of delay. The Porte sends Commissioners when, if business were really intended, it would send troops and generals.-Daily News.

dangerous hesitation, the two Govern-

The reflections occasioned by the actual situation are not flattering to the Governments of England and France. But a few weeks ago the only adversaries with whom they had to reckon were an upstart soldier and a rabble of venal adventurers draping themselves in the fine colours of Egyptian patriotism. Now they find themselves confronted by these same persons-who have acquired confidence and celebrity by their unexpected successes-by a dis- all, is the country lying nearest to Egypt, wick, N.B.

a Sultan to whom they are obliged to sue for favours immediately after trying to deprive him of a portion of his rights. No doubt, Turkish rule is in such bad odour that had the attempt to ignore the Sultan succeeded few people would have been found to dwell upon the technical infringement of public law. It is too late, however, to talk of these things now. What is needed at this moment is action. The first thing to be done is to rescue the Khedive from the hands of Arabi; and probably even the English Cabinet is by this time convinced that this end is not to be attained by the writing of Despatches, or even by changing the station of English and French ironclads. The course is plain enough. It is in no whining key that the Sultan ought to be addressed. He should be peremptorily told that Arabi is regarded by England and France as their enemy; and as he has rebelled against the Khedive, whose Sovereign the Sultan is, it is for the Sultan to punish him for his rebellion. If the Sultan refuses to take this course, it must be either because he cannot or because he will not exercise his Sovereign rights. In either case the Western Powers know what to do. Language as explicit as this could not be mistaken; and the Sultan would at once perceive that he must either lose what little of real authority he possesses in Egypt, or must exercise it for the overthrow of Arabi. In other words, what the Sultan has to be made to understand is that he will be allowed to retain his authority in Egypt only on condition that he does not employ it, or allow it to be employed, in a sense adverse to the arrangements that were made in 1878 with the consent of Turkey itself. And just as the Sultan should be told that he must remove Arabi, so France should be told, if this be necessary, that she must allow the Sultan to remove him. We may depend upon it that if once we know our own mind, declare it, and refuse to budge from the position, Turkey will obey, and France will follow us .- Standard.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Tuesday night:—M. de Freycinet, it seems, is unwilling to endanger the stability of his Government by pursuing an Egyptian policy less bold and flattering to French pride—or call it vanity—than that to which the Cabinet of M. Gambetta was known to be inclined, but there appear to be in-superable difficulties in the way of the course desired. Plausible schemes for a safer solution of the question, however, are not wanting. I had an interesting conversation this afternoon on the subject of Egypt with a man who has made a special study of the Eastern Question, and who has lately spoken with some of the very highest personages in Berlin. To them he did not hesitate to urge the same views as those which he expressed to me, and they were, he informed me, by no means coldly received. He said, "The no means county received. He said, "The seemingly inextricable confusion into which affairs in Egypt have been allowed to drift, and the probable necessity for the application of force in one way or another to restore order, make it desirable that every course which it is possible to adopt should be carefully considered, and the advantages and disadvantages of each compared and narrowly scrutinized. France might supply the forces necessary to effect the object in in view; but the intervention of France, single-handed, would be very reluctantly conceded by England; and if English scruples could be surmounted, it is certain that Italy would exert every possible means at her disposal to avert a contin gency which, for the time being at any rate, place nearly the whole northern frontier of Africa under French control. It is not conceivable that the French Government, in present circumstances, would undertake such a risky and expensive adventure. The occupation of Egypt by English troops is also out of the question. Though Germany and Italy might prefer English to French intervention, France would not readily entertain it, and un questionably both Russia and Turkey would be absolutely opposed to it. In any case, the people of England would not sanction the outlay and odium which this course would involve. The Government has its hands full of even more pressing work than this. It is needless to suggest a joint Anglo-French occupation. Our present relations with France are of the most friendly kind, but a joint occupation of Egypt would test them to the uttermost. It would meet with no sympathy or support from any other European Government nd might in certain eventualities create active hostility. Any English Ministry that proposed it would risk its overthrow. In this difficulty the English Government seems inclined to support the intervention of Turkey; and at first sight, perhaps, this course may appear first sight, perhaps, this course may appear to offer the fewest objections; but when carefully considered it appears to be an alternative which might prove little short of dis astrous. For 40 years England has struggled to secure to Egypt independence from Turkish misrule. It was through the armed interven-tion of England that, in the year 1841, Syria was transferred from Egyptian to Turkish rule; and in 1866 England took an active part in bringing about the recognition by Europe of Egypt as an hereditary monarchy Is it desirable that England should stultify herself by undoing the work of 40 years in a day? If we allow Turkish troops to enter Egypt, in what way and by what power are they to be expelled? The French Government and people are absolutely opposed to this arrangement. It is even doubtful whether England at the present time has sufficient in-fluence at Constantinople to bring about a Turkish occupation of Egypt without the support of Germany, which, in opposition to the wishes of France, could not be very readily conceded. Is it right to risk our friendly alliance with France fo a result so humbling to Englishmena result, indeed, which, though it might afford temporary relief in the situation would inevitably involve us in future trouble Fortunately there is one other course left open, and that is to invite Italy, as the mandatory of Europe, to supply the troops which might be necessary for the restoration of order. It is clear that England has made a mistake in attempting to regulate the affairs of Egypt in alliance with France, to the exclusion of the other Powers of Europe, and the sooner she acknowledges this mistake and retraces her steps the better. The present i a suitable opportunity for making a fresh start. There is good reason to believe that Germany would gladly support such a solution, and what Germany supports Austria will sanction. Russia would certainly prefer Italy's acting at the mandate of Europe to an English occupation, and our Government will, no doubt, be only too glad to take advantage of this opportunity to relegate the affairs of Egypt to the general control of the European Powers. To France the suggestion might at first be distasteful, but it is a choice of evils; and after her experiences in Tunis she will be wise to bring about a reconcilation with Italy at so small a sacrifice. Of course Italy would have to be indemnified for the cost of the occupation of the presences of the Fourtier. tion, either out of the resources of the Egyptian Budget, or in some other way, and the trans-port of troops might be facilitated by the as-sistance of France and England. Italy, after

heartened and humiliated Khedive, and by | and she would execute the mandate of Europe at less cost than any other Power. She has been neglected by England and slighted by France, and if those two countries, sinking their own jealousies, and backed by Germany, could persuade Italy to act as the representative of Europe in this delicate business, the result would be honourable to Italy and serviceable to Europe." There is reason to believe that Germany would support any solution of the Egyptian question which might find favour with Austria and France. But whether the latter Powers would agree to the method above suggested

would agree to the method above suggested is, perhaps, more than doubtful.

"The Western Powers," writes the semiofficial North German Gazette, "will scarcely think of anything else than merely safeguarding their various interests on the Nile, and the rest of Europe meanwhile sticks to

its rôle of an attentive spectator."

The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Vienna ays :- The last news from Egypt is regarded in Vienna as another rebuff for England and France. Nothing of the kind was expected Indeed, for a couple of days past it had been confidently assumed that the crisis was over. The turn things have now taken has strengthened the conviction that Turkish intervention is unavoidable. But it is so warmly advocated here and in Berlin that it is almost impossible not to suspect that the Central European Powers have some special interest in the project. The semi-official organs in both countries have been lecturing England and France for venturing to act independently of the rest of Europe. Everything is to run smooth it they will only reckon with the Sultan, which implies, so far as I am able to ascertain, that the Western Powers are actually to submit to the maximum of the Sultan's claim over Egypt. How far this tone has been intro-duced into our official diplomatic in-tercourse with Vienna and Berlin I do not happen to know, but there can be no doubt that in connection with Egyptian affairs our representatives at some of the large Courts of Europe have had to listen to much that was not pleasant. It is an indisputable fact that the independent course pur-sued by the English and French Governduring the pending crisis is contemplated with growing displeasure in the quarters I have mentioned. Its continuation is pointed to as a dangerous experiment; in fact, there can be no denying it, we are or soon shall be in presence of an attempt to coerce the two Western Powers into an arrangement with the Porte. What such an arrangement must be after all that has taken place was explained in your leading columns last Saturday. It would be little short of a surrender, and must prevent the Western Powers from bringing the Egyptian crisis to a speedy issue. There can be no doubt, however, that the Eastern Powers stand behind the Sultan, and are proceeding in accordance with the hints given by Prince Bismarck to the Turkish Extraor dinary Mission. The complications in the Egyptian crisis are particularly serious for England.

The Tagblatt remarks that Arabi Pacha's victory is the triumph of the Porte and the defeat of the Western Powers and the Khedive. The Tagblatt is further of opinion that if Osman Pacha is sent to Egypt the result of his mission will undoubtedly be the deposition of Tewfik Pacha and the substitution of Halim Pacha, the candidate of Arabi and his friends.

The following incident, which took place at Cairo some ten days ago, is worthy of record. itation from the El Azhar University which is the great High School of Islam counting 8,000 members, attended upon Arab Pacha, and stated in the name of their colleagues that they approved of everything in his policy which was truly patriotic and in harmony with the spirit of Islam. They con-sidered nothing more desirable than that Egypt should be emancipated from Christian influence, and be endowed with an independent Arabic Mussulman régime. Arabi Pacha, unsheathing his sword, and brandishing it aloft, replied, "With this sword I will restore the prestige of the Caliphate in this town, reed for its piety. Let those who would hinder me beware.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Tuesday.
The Queen, accompanied by Princess
Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and
Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday mornng. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Princess Irene rode with the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. have had the honour to submit to her Majesty's inspection an artist's proof of an etching done by Mr. Charles Waltner from a picture painted by the late George Mason,

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, TUESDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princesses Victoria and Maude, attended by Lady Suffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Colonel Teesdale, visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall this

On Tuesday evening the Prince of Wales accompanied by Colonel Teesdale and Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, arrived at Great Yarmouth by the 6.55 train from Liverpoolstreet. His Royal Highness, who was met at the Southtown Station by Lord Suffield and the Hon. H. C. Denison, R.A., Colonel Miller, and Lieutenant Wilson, drove to Shadinfield Lodge, the residence of Mr. S. Nightingale, whose guest he will be during his stay in the town. Triumphal arches were erected outside the railway station, and along the route there was a profuse display of bunting. The streets were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a glimpse, and the cheering was loud and hearty. The Prince dined with the officers of the Norfolk Artillery dined with the onicers of the Followshitia, and subsequently visited the Aquarium, where the London Gaiety Company appeared where their popular burlesques. The new in one of their popular burlesques. The new municipal buildings, which will be inaugurated by his Royal Highness, have been erected at a cost of about £30,000. They will be used for the transaction of local publi The Princess of Wales and suite witnessed

the performance of Adrienne Lecouvreur at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday evening. Earl Granville, as Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, has issued invitations to the foreign Ambassadors and Min-isters accredited to the Court of St. James to a banquet at the Foreign-office on Saturda next, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. Lord and Lady Muncaster have left Carl-

on-gardens for Muncaster Castle.

Lady Fanny Marjoribanks left town on Saurday for Paris, whence her ladyship goes to Homburg.
The remains of Lady Ward, the mother of

the Earl of Dudley, were interred in the family vault at Hemley Church, Staffordshire, on Tuesday. Lord Dudley was not present, but he was represented by his eldest son, Viscount Ednam. The Bishop of St. Albans was also present. The funeral was of a strictly private character.

The Hon. T. F. Littleton, C.M.G., has left

London for the Mauritius, having been ap-pointed to the post of Précis Writer in that The marriage of Mr. Astley and Lady Gertrude Pelham will take place on Monday next June 5, at St. George's Church, Hanover-

A marriage is arranged between Miss Elsie Clifford, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., K.C.M.G., and Mr. Walter Dalrymple, only son of Mr. John John Warrender Dalrymple, late of the Indian Civil Service, and nephew of Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart., of North Ber-

THE OUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. Saturday next having been fixed for the official celebration of her Majesty's birthday, ceremony of

preparations are now being made on an unusually extensive scale. In London the principal event will be the time-honoured "trooping the colours," which will as usual be held on the Horse Guards Parade, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary), the Duke of Cambridge (Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief), and other members of the Royal Family. At Whitehall raised terraces and stands are beng erected by the side of the Horse Guards Office and the Admiralty, from which to view the proceedings, and the applications for tickets for admission to the inner line of sentries are so numerous that it is impossible to provide for even one-half of the Princesses will view the spectacle from the windows of the Commander-in-Chief's office. The troops, supplied by the Brigade of Guards and the Household Cavalry Brigade, and under the command of Major-Gen. G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., Commanding the Home District, will march on to the parade at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock the Royal and distinguished party, attended by the Adjutant-General, Sir Garnet Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., the Quartermaster-General (General Herbett), and other officers of the headquarters staff, will arrive on the ground, and will be received with a Royal salute, the massed bands playing the National Anthem. An inspection of the line will follow, and then the Royal party will take up their position at the saluting point, while the effective display of trooping, with its attendant details of marching in slow and quick time are being performed. With two battalions of Guards n Ireland and another large party at Aldershot, the strength of the Household troops in London is just now unusually small, but the proceedings will not suffer from this cause, the Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), now at the Tower, being detailed for some of the usual duties. The display will last about an hour, and will be brought to a close with the usual advance and Royal salute. Following this is the annual inspection of the Post Office Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat-Taylor, always carried out on the Queen's birthday. Last year the battalion had the special honour conferred upon it of being inspected by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and it is understood that on Saturday, the battalion, which will turn out some 700 strong, will be favoured by the presence of his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck, who, as honorary onel, has never missed an opportunity of showing his appreciation of the volunteers in general and the corps with which he is connected in particular. At noon Royal salutes will be fired at the Tower and at St. James's Park, the number of rounds fired corresponding to the years which her Majesty has attained. In the afternoon the Hon. Artillery Company of London, of which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is Captain-General and Colonel, will hold its

customary "Queen's Birthday" parade at Fins-bury, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Portland. The muster will comprise a large attendance of the three arms of cavalry, artillery and infantry, formed in line. After the Royal salute, a feu de joie will be fired by the field battery and infantry, and this will be followed by a march past and advance in review order. Besides the above, which will be the principal military observances in the metropolis, all the available troops at Aldershot, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, Plymouth, Dover, and, indeed, every garrison throughout the kingdom, will celebrate the occasion by parade movements and a feu de joie. Salvos of Artillery will be given from the war vessels of the British Navy, which will be dressed, and from most of the principal forts. The day will be observed as a general

in all public offices, and, in London especially, the illuminations in the evening will be on an unusually large scale. LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

The present season, so far, is destitute of all land-marks in the way of social events. One entertainment is very like another; and unless one is ungracious enough to remark the ill-ventilation of rooms, or the unpolished surface of floors, or to institute comparisons between those houses where champagne is drunk, and those in which a liquid that never knew Eastern France is left in the glasses, nothing remains but to chronicle a list of names of those who have opened their doors to their acquaintances.

The deserved unpopularity of a colonel in command of one of the best regiments in the

service is a theme of universal comment, and is beginning to have a bad influence over the battalion. Curiously enough, I believe he is the only brother of charming sisters, one of whom was much beloved in an official position, which (under circumstances requiring still greater tact and patience) she has lately resumed, carrying with her the good wishes

and anxieties of the greater part of the nation.

Blackballing is to be the order of the day at the Reform. Even had the numbers of the minority been much less near those of the majority, it would have been competent for them to give a practical display of the possible inconvenience of election being vested in the hands of the members. Apart from all question of the rights and wrongs of the matter, it is evident that feeling in the club is almost evenly divided; for it is to be presumed that, inasmuch as the rejected candidates who caused all the disturbance were provincials, many country members who were not able to come up to vote would have given their adherence to Lord Hartington's motion.

Whatever effect the Reform Club dissen-

sions may have on the club life of the party, it is absolutely certain that the Devonshir will not benefit from them. Not one extra name appears in the candidates' book; in fact, though judicious blackballing-is unknown there, the number of candidates are as small as during the height of the Jingo furore. An apathetic committee, with its natural consequence, an inefficient management, is in a large degree the cause of this stagnant state of things; indeed, the great charm of the club is its extreme solitude. But however pleasant for a person of reflective tastes it may be to indulge in the luxury of a wellproportioned room to himself by the hour, such a state of things does not conduce to the strength of a party. The Junior Carlton is not an agreeable institution socially, but for good organization and admirable management it is an example of Tory capability.

It is curious how calamities seem to haunt some people. Mr. Carter, the victim of the dastardly outrage in Ireland, is lying ill in Dublin now, suffering agonies from the stump of his amputated leg. His wife swallowed the whole contents of a bottle of laudanum, which had been intended for application to his wounds, in mistake for a black dose. Her life was only saved by the use of the stomach-pump, the doctor fortunately being at

They call the wicket-keeper of the Oxford eam "the Ancient Mariner," because "he

toppeth one of three.' wish the Kyrle Society, or somebody. would take in hand the personal appearance of the flower-girls who are just now vulgarising the very lilies of the valley. Ever since the portly blonde whom the President and Mr. Frank Miles have immortalised in the present Royal Academy was "invented" under the shed of Kensington High-street Station by Mr. Val Prinsep, the flower-selling sisterhood who congregate there have adopted a kind of *chic* of their own, than which nothing could be more dreadful. They wear a kind of uniform, a conspicuous feature of which is a black gossamer bonnet, much

tilted over wisps of an ill-regulated, and peculiarly aggressive, fringe of hair. I do not pretend that there is another beauty to be discovered in the band, but I do think they might be taught to wear some less repulsive

Æsthetic people tell us that the whole of life should be made beautiful; some other people—who are, I should say, not exactly asthetic—seem to think that the whole life should be made political, and that "whether we eat or drink, or whatever we do, we should do it all to the glory of "-our pet statesman. I have received a circular from an enterprising firm, who draw my attention to their "jelly, cake, blanc-mange, and other pastry-moulds for every-day requirement," and appeal to the fervour of my enthusiastic nature by telling me that "the designs are deeply cut; and, when served up at table, the jellies, cakes, blanc-mange, etc., resemble the pine-apple, grape, rose, acorn, strawberry, and a half bust of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, affording an artistic and ornamental beauty to the dessert." This is indeed too much. The more one admires Mr. Gladstone, the less, I should say, one wants to see him quivering on a table in the disguise of a jelly; and to be asked to eat one's hero is to be put on the level of a naked cannibal. As to the artistic and ornamental beauty of a Premier in blanc-mange, I can only say chacun à son gout, merely adding that my own particular gout is otherwise.

I spent a couple of hours at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday, and certainly a better show (I am speaking here of the hunters, the only class I had really time to look at) I have not seen for some years. That was the general opinion of everybody I encountered—and I met a lot of friends, as is generally the case at Islington. What the judges thought of the competitors was shown by the time they took to get through the first three classes; but Lord Coventry, Lord Zetland, and the Knight of Kerry stuck to their work like men, and it was nearly three o'clock before Mr. Sidney could induce them to come to luncheon. Of course we know that a judge's office is no

sinecure: but I never saw such conscientious work as was exhibited on this occasion. Although the shattering of the Bruce idol has deprived Marden Park of the honour of being the birthplace of a Derby winner, these yearlings are sure to attract customers. They are a very level lot, and the best that ever came from the pretty Kentish valley. There is a colt by Hermit out of Miss Bell that may avenge the downfall of Bruce, to which horse the colt by See Saw out of Sweet Annie bears a great resemblance. A remarkably good colt is that by Craig Millar out of Hedge Rose -many will think the pick of the basket, although the racing-like colt by See Saw out of Tragedy is not to be despised. The fillies, however, bear away the palm, being as a lot far in advance of the colts; and good-looking, besides being terribly high-bred, are those by Wild Oats out of Crinon, now as big as her nalf-sister Petticoat; the sister to Sabella, the best that good mare Jocosa has bred : and the sister to Inchcape, herself a small mare, good though she was, while this is built on big Perhaps, however, the pick of the fillies, and the best yearling of the lot, will be chosen in the very handsome daughter of Hermit and Breakwater (the dam of John Day), a youngster born with only one eye: little of a detriment, however, for she could more than hold her own in the paddock: while that horses can race with only one eye has been proved in recent years by such cele-brities as Pageant and Chevronel.

THE RESOURCES OF MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the Standard at Morocco, writing on April 30, says .- The negotiations regarding the Commercial Convention continue, and it will be from no lack of exertion on the part of the British Envoy should they not be brought to a successful issue. It must be remembered that he nas to deal with a Government far less enlightened than others which are opposed to the extension of Free Trade principles. If any one could obtain this desirable result it is Sir John Drummond Hay, through whose efforts the Convention now in force was ne-gotiated in 1856, with Mulai Abderahman. grandfather of the present Sultan. Then, as now, any change was strenuously opposed by many of the Sultan's most influential advisers, and it was only his confidence in the British Representative that induced him to turn a deaf ear to their warnings The favourable results to the Imperial Treasury predicted from the Convention by Sir John Drummond Hay, were more than justified, and some years afterwards he was personally thanked by Sidi Mohammet, father of the present Sultan, for having brought it about. In this country, however, the lessons taught by experience are soon forgotten. Consequently, all the ground has to be gone over again, with the inevitable postponements, delays, and subterfuges inseparable from such a process, before there can be any hopes of the Envoy's representations being acceded to. There is no doubt that the future of this country depends in no small degree upon the question of trade and the removal of the disabilities with which it is at present trammelled. A certificate has been made at the ports now open on the Coast, and though the value of the exports is not great, being in the case of Great Britain only from one million and a half to two millions of dollars annually, it has increased very considerably since the introduction of the Convention of 1856, and only requires encouragement to enable it to make further progress. But it is not Great Britain alone that has trade interests in the country, for, directly or indirectly, other European Powers have now a arge number of protected subjects engaged in trade on the Coast, whose claims are urged ometimes with but scant courtesy, upon the Sultan, who is perforce unable to resist them. It is too late, therefore, to attempt to shut out from the country the European merchant and his often tiresome and not always too justly founded claims, even were such a course otherwise possible in the age we live in; and the only alternative for the Sultan, if he desires to maintain the integrity and increase the prosperity of his Empire, is to open it up to European enterprise by the encourage-ment of trade. This leads to the question of what influence such a course might have upon European markets, and as to this I must confess myself somewhat sceptical of the realisation of the high expectations expressed by some who have written on the subject. The country is na-turally well adapted both to agriculture and pastoral purposes, while the mountain ranges that bound the rich alluvial plains no doubt contain an abundance of mineral treasures. Unfortunately, however, drought may almost be said to be permanent, owing, probably, to the absence of trees, cut down, it is said, by the Arabs on their first occupation of the country. In the wake of drought has followed famine, decimating the population, and sweeping off their flocks, until the country in many parts bears an aspect truly wretched to contemplate. With an extensive system of irrigation much might be made to remedy this, as is evident to any one visiting this city, in close vicinity to which are spread out grove upon grove of the date, palm, orange, apricot, olive, and other fruit-bearing trees, often of great size; while beneath them are green waving crops of barley, all owing their existence to an abundance of water brought down in underground aqueducts from the neighbouring Atlas range. This is, however, confined almost entirely to the gardens of the Sultan, and any regular system of irrigation for the country would have to be introduced de novo at an enormous expense, from which no return could be looked for under a long

series of years.

An enlightened Sultan, who would commence and encourage such a work, plant trees, make roads, and introduce wheeled 20ft. to 25ft.

transport, would do much for the future prosperity of the country and the develope-ment of trade; but to any one acquainted with the Court and system of government, such a possibility must be acknowledged as quite illusory. In the absence of this, therefore, too great expectations must not be formed of the capabiof a country, the bad government of which, detrimental though it is from many points of view, is made too often response also for the boon which Nature withholds. and without which it cannot be expected to

POLITICAL SPEECHES. Speaking on Tuesday at a luncheon given

at Shianfa, Bangor, by Captain Verney, to the Anglesey Liberal Hundred, Mr. Mun-

della, M.P., said that the present administration had succeeded to a legacy of bad debts and difficulties, and had by no means fallen into a bed of roses, the thorns being painfully apparent. Still it had, in the face of great obstacles and many difficulties, done its work with honesty cornectness and its work with honesty, earnestness, and strenuous effort. Although Government had not accomplished the work it had set itself to do, still there was a fair measure of success of which it could boast as regarded its ad-ministration of home and foreign affairs. There were no aggressive or unnecessary wars on hand, and an Englishman could now turn his face in any direction without dreading the result or feeling in the least ashamed of the action of the home Government with respect to the Colonies. Under Lord Gran-ville's conduct the foreign policy of England was being carried out in a manner which would secure the respect and friendship of other nations; and Egypt was now the solitary cause of difficulty and embarrassment, a difficulty in which the interest and honour of English affairs in the East would be well guarded by Lord Granville. At home, although there had been no great legislative success, the departments had been administered in the manner most conducive to the best interests of country, there being at the head of every department men who were desirous of improving and developing everything that was good and beneficial. Despite the obstructive tactics which had latterly discredited the House of Commons and hampered its usefulness, there had during the first three months of the present Administration been a fair amount of legislative work got through. The Burial Bill had been passed, and many other reforms which had long been needed were carried into effect. The present diffi-culties the Government had-to face were the deadlock in the House of Commons and the state of Ireland, two matters which admitted of no delay. In dealing with the first it was the duty of all parties to sink political differences, and, getting rid of the spirit of faction, to restore the House of Commons to its an-cient dignity and usefulness. For a moment the rules proposed by Mr. Gladstone had been set aside, and Ireland now occupied the chief attention of Parliament. Ireland was a country which could demand from the Liberals great patience, great forbearance, and great courage. The law must be maintained, and the first duty of every government, Liberal or Conservative, must be to make life, property, and liberty secure to the people but, if it be necessary to curtail the liberty o the few in order to protect the freedom of the majority, that liberty must be unhesitatingly curtailed; but they must not trust entirely to epression or harsh measures; it must rathe be sought to redress grievances and apply suitable remedies. Ireland had much to complain of in the past, and her sorrows must be wiped out, her grievances redressed, and she must be put upon the path of peaceable and honest progress. Re-ferring to Lord Salisbury's statement that the late Mr. Burke said that to Mr. Gladstone was due the disorganisation and disorder which unhappily prevailed in Ireland, he (Mr. Mundella) had made careful inquiries from Mr. Forster and other gentlemen who had long been in intimate association with Mr. Burke officially as well as socially, and on all sides an opinion was expressed that Mr. Burke was utterly incapable of uttering such sentiments. These were the kind of charges to which a noble, high-minded statesman like Mr. Gladstone was subject. It was a shocking impu-tation to make after Mr. Burke was dead, and a wicked statement to hurl at Mr. Gladstone who was living. Mr. Mundella then referred at some length to the question of higher and intermediate education in Wales, and stated e was on the lookout to introduce into Parliament a Bill on the lines contained in the report of Lord Aberdare's departmental commission for the improvement of grammar schools and the establishment of colleges in the principality. Mr. Gladstone was most anxious that the subject should be pressed forward without delay, and he (Mr. Mundella) hoped that the gentry of North Wales would follow the example of those in the South, who had already subscribed £27,000 towards the college in that part of the principality, and were only differing as to where its location should be. Mr. Rathbone, M.P., and Mr.

Richard Davies, M.P., also spoke.

Mr. Gorst, M.P., addressed a crowded meeting on Tuesday night held in St. George's Hall, Burton-on-Trent, under the auspices of the Conservative Association. He said that when the present Government came into power they reversed the policy of Lord Bea-consfield, and because Lord Beaconsfield had said that Ireland was in a dangerous condition Mr. Gladstone declared that Ireland had never been in a condition of greater peace and prosperity. Out-rage and murder followed, and Mr. Gladstone, in order to appease them, promised that if these outrages ceased the people of the country should be taxed for the benefit of the Irish tenants. At present there was a bill before Parliament which might become law unless the people of this country were aroused to oppose it. What prevented the Kilmain-ham Treaty being brought into effect? It was the murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. These murders in no way changed the position of affairs in Ireland, but only showed that the Government's estimate of the position was entirely wrong. It was the duty of the Constitutional party to leave no stone unturned until they had laid the true state of affairs before the country, and do their utmost to return to the old unosten-tatious line of Government under which Eng-

land had become free and great. Lord Henry Lennox also addressed the meeting. At Stockton-on-Tees, on Tuesday night, the South Stockton and North Riding Conthe South Stockton and North Riding Conservative banquet was held, under the presidency of the Marquis of Londonderry. There were between 300 and 400 persons present, and speeches were delivered by the Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Castlereagh, and the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P. The lastnamed gentleman alluded to Irish affairs, and referred to the criticisms of the Prime Minister on his extra-Parliamentary utterances.

A STRANGE STORY -- A seaman named Barrell was charged at Dover on Monday with being found in the cabin of the London hoy Bessie Waters with supposed felonious intentions. According to the prisoner's statement he fell asleep, when under the influence of drink, on the edge of the quay, and when he awoke he found himself lying in the mud in the harbour, and he supposed that he had fallen over during his sleep. Finding had fallen over during his sleep. Finding that the tide was coming in, and that he was covered with mud, he divested himself of his garments and then climbed up the chain of the Bessie Waters. He got into the cabin, and was appropriating some of the clothing of the crew, when he was observed. The prisoner was discharged. The height from the quay to the bottom of the dock is from

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 31-JUNE 1, 1882.

THE SESSION. As the present Session has now finally taken its character as an Irish Session the question will speedily arise which of the few Government measures now before the House of Commons shall be taken, and which shall be left. It seems doubtful whether even the reform in Parliamentary Procedure which was intended to be the first work of the Session will be accomplished. The urgency remains. It is illustrated in some form every week. There will be no real progress in legislation till some such scheme of reform as that sketched in Mr. Gladstone's resolutions has been adopted. Part of the scheme, at least, should be carried before the Session closes; and it might become the duty of the Government to reconsider the order in which the resolutions are presented and to take those on which there is the most general agreement first. The Corrupt Practices Bill, the Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill, and the Municipal Corporations Bill, all of which are well advanced, will probably be got through. The first of these is almost important enough to mark a Session. It first really thorough measure for the suppression of corruption which has been proposed by a Ministry and adopted by the House of Commons. Following up the blows lately struck against bribery by the imprisonment of some of its agents, it promises to suppress The risk will be so great that even the gain of a seat in the House of Commons will not be sufficient to counterbalance it. The passing of such a measure will do a little to redeem the Session from utter barrenness. Among the smaller Bills which it is most desirable that Parliament should get through this year is the Electric Lighting Bill of the Board of Trade. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill must be passed, as a matter of course. Mr. W. H. Smith, in his speech at Southampton on Wednesday night, charged much of the loss of time in the earlier part of the Session on the bad arrangements of the Government. His colleagues on the Opposition benches have not shown much zeal in expediting the business of the House; and it might be worth their while to consider whether, for the credit of Parliament, in which all parties are alike concerned, it would not be wise to save at now remains by vigorous co-operation in

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

doing the pressing business of the nation.

It is satisfactory to be able to state that for the moment there is no news from Cairo At a critical moment like the present it is above all things important to gain time, and the longer the revolted troops remain quiet the better for the prospects of order. Meanwhile, the English and French Governments have taken the very necessary step of ordering the re-inforcement of the fleets at Alexandria. At this mement the greater part, if not the whole, of the ships lately anchored in Suda Bay are approaching Egyptian waters, and French ships from Tunis and Toulon are to make their way there as soon as possible. It is perhaps to be regretted that if there was to be a naval demonstration, it should not have been originally made in force; for if a really powerful squadron had been sent at first, it would probably, whether it influenced Arabi or not, have prevented the panic at Alexandria, which seems to be still prevailing. It may be expected that in the presence of ironclads which could easily land a force sufficient to destroy the garrison of Alexandria the turbulent officers and men will learn the value of discretion, and the European inhabitants come to see that their lives and property are not in such danger as they had believed. On Arabi, too, and on the ringleaders of the revolt at Cairo, the news of the approach of a substantial force may be expected to have some effect. They may proceed with their manufacture of petitions, their violent exaction of political blank cheques from a timorous population, but it is hardly likely that they will go further, unless they are misled by evil counsellors from outside It is, indeed, possible that mischief-making foreigners, with no sense of the responsibility that attaches to European public or semi-public men in their relations with Orientals, may advise Arabi and his friends to resist both the Western Powers and even the Sultan himself; and, if so, no words could be too strong to condemn a course which must tend to the injury and even the temporary ruin of Egypt. While the available force is being strengthened, diplomatic action is taking a new form at Constantinople. On Wednesday the French Cabinet proposed, and our Government agreed to recommend to the Powers and to Turkey, a Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople to settle the Egyptian question. The basis of the Conference will be the status quo; that is to say, the maintenance of the sovereignty of the Sultan, the position of the Khedive, and the liberties of the Egyptians as guaranteed by the firmans, the prudent development of their institutions, and the observance of the international agreements. The mainten-ance of all these has been the English policy throughout, and if it is the case that a Conference of Ambassadors will secure it, a Conference will be a very good thing. It may be of immediate value, too, as showing the Porte that the Powers are really agreed in Egyptian Policy. It can hardly be supposed, however, that a Conference alone will meet the needs of the moment. A Conference may be the last effort of diplomacy before a war; it may be an admirable means of adjusting the results of a war; it is of no use while the belligerents are actually in the field. The pressing question is not what is to be the Constitution of Egypt-on that point all European statesmen are agreedbut what is to be done to get Arabi out of the country. It is not to be supposed that this elementary fact has not been grasped by the Western Governments, or that they intend to leave Arabi time to consolidate

his power while they are deliberating

about first principles. The situation, in fact, is not in the least affected by the proposal of a Conference. We cannot but believe that the two Governments must have agreed on a mode of intervention before putting forward the plan of a Conference, and that the Sultan, if it is to be an intervention on his part, has already expressed himself favourably. No doubt his consent may have been difficult to ob-tain, for he has definite objects in view which are not at all those of the European Powers; but it is so clearly the duty of England and France to gain his consent, or, in default, to take the matter into their own hands, that it is hardly possible that some decision on this point has not been already arrived at .- Times.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. The Times has received the following despatches from its correspondents at

Cairo and Alexandria:-CAIRO, WEDNESDAY, 11.10 P.M. It is impossible to ascertain the truth about the contents of the famous petition, said to be signed under the threats of the military, for simple reason that seals are affixed to the blank forms ready for use, as may be deemed expedient. The seal is asked for and stamped on the paper, and then returned to the owner. on the paper, and then returned to the owner. The usual fee is not demanded. The owner of the seal generally goes away silent, feeling that things might be worse. If he is curious, he is told that he has petitioned for the good of the country. Meanwhile, the position is one of benevolent anarchy. The police have strict orders, in the event of quarrels arising between Europeans and natives, to prove the native in the wrong. This answers the double purpose of preventing any com-plaint to the Consuls and of exasperating the natives against the Europeans. The following trifling incident is illustrative of this :- By a very pardonable mistake a native coachman yesterday drove me in the wrong direction. I remonstrated mildly. A soldier standing near, addressing the coachman, said,
"Son of a dog, why can't you drive where
you are told?" The coachman seemed perfectly unmoved, and on my asking for an explanation said, "He is a soldier. To-day we

are dogs; to-morrow you, perhaps. Never mind, God is great."

The arrival of the ironclads to-morrow will probably have a good effect. For two hours an absurd rumour, but repeated among the natives with such consistency that it has probably heavily an appropriate the probably heavily and the such consistency that it has probably and the such consistency that it has probably heavily and the such consistency that it has probably and the such consistency that the such consistency that it has probably and the such consistency that the suc ably been circulated to answer some conpurpose, has prevailed, to the effect that Halim is on board of a Turkish troopship passing through the Canal to Hedjaz, that he will land to-morrow, and be proclaimed by the troops at the citadel at 2 o'clock.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 31, 9.40 P.M.
The garrison of Alexandria has been much increased in number during the last week; and earthworks looking towards the sea are being actively erected. The exodus of Europeans continues. All the steamers for Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Venice, Athens, Constandard Marseilles, Genoa, Venice, Athens, Constantinople, and even Port Said, including those not professing to carry passengers, are crammed. In all the garrison towns except Cairo and Alexandria it is impossible for Europeans to stay, owing to the behaviour of the soldiers, who go so far as to enter the shops and take the goods at their own prices. The natives in the interior are unable to prepare for next year's crops for want of seed. All the books have closed their operations All the banks have closed their operations with the interior, and the material prosperity of the country is most seriously thrown back. The great fear now is that Turkey may use the crisis for her own purposes, and encourage the deposition of the Khedive in favour of a Turkish nominee, in order to make Egypt a mere Turkish province; which would waste all the reforming efforts of the last six

Meanwhile, all order depends on Arabi Pacha, who is dictator; and it will comfort those who have friends in Egypt to know that his discipline is now good, and that public tranquillity seems secure for the present. The fleet is the only source of danger as offering a standing menace, with-out being able either to protect the residents

DECLINE OF BRITISH COINAGE.

The coinage of pence, halfpence, and farthings is shown by the recent Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint to have been undergoing for some years past a rapid decline. Last year it reached the lowest point of the decade, being only £23,405; whereas in 1875 the amount was £70,595, or more than threefold

greater:

No explanation is offered of this remarkable falling-off, but it is doubtless attributable in great degree to the willingness of the public to accept foreign bronze money in the place of English. That this free circulation of bronze coins encourages their importation will be readily understood when it is rememwill be readily understood when it is remembered that the pound sterling, though worth only 240 English pence, may be readily exchanged in Calais or Boulogne for 250 or more French pence—or rather two sous pieces. Bronze coins are merely tokens, and it is of course a matter of indifference to our public whether they be foreign or English, so ong as they pass current here at a fixed de-nomination. On the other hand, the extensive introduction of these pieces into our circula-tion undoubtedly inflicts a loss on our Mint, as will be readily understood by the fact that fifty tons of metal, as appears from the figures of the Report, are converted into coins of the nominal value of £21,280, in the proportion of thirty-five tons of penny pieces, ten tons of halfpence, and five tons of farthings. In the coinage of gold, as is well known, the Mint authorities assume a merely passive attitude, the amount of gold money coined in the year being entirely determined, to use the the year being entirely determined, to use the late Sir Robert Peel's expression, by "the action of the public." In other words, our Mint holds itself in readiness to coin gratuitously any quantity of gold bullion, returning weight for weight in the shape of coin. In the case of bronze and silver, on the contrary, it is the Mint which supplies the coin and regulates their issue—much, by the way, to the dissatisfaction of theorists of the school of Colonel Tomline, whose rather unreasonable complaints of the whose rather unreasonable complaints of the restrictions upon the silver coinage are really restrictions upon the silver coinage are really only a disguised plea for "bi-metallism." How closely the Mint looks into applications implying a scarcity of subsidiary coins is amusingly illustrated by the Deputy Master's statement that during a portion of last year persons asking for a supply of pence and halfpence in the London districts were referred certain browing firms who were known to to certain browing firms who were known to be holding amounts in excess of their own requirements; while what is known as "the autumn demand" for bronze money from the northern counties of England was met by referring applicants to a Lancashire banking company, also possessing a surplus stock. Nevertheless, the Mint had in store at the close of last year bronze coins to the amount of more than £17,000 .- Daily News.

DAVITT'S TOUR IN THE WEST OF IRELAND Michael Davitt arrived at Recess, in Connemara, on Wednesday afternoon, having travelled along the Western Highlands for 70 miles, visiting most of the villages. Over the whole district half the population have been evicted during the past few years. Evictions are still taking place in great numbers, and are still taking place in great numbers, and from Carraroe to Clifden the country is being rapidly depopulated, emigration agents in-ducing evicted tenants to leave for America. Davitt has addressed a letter to Mr. Parnell, giving a brief report of the state of the country through which he has passed.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Queen went out with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely yesterday morning, and drove in the afternoon with Princess Irene of Hesse. Her Majesty gave a ball to the servants, tenants and gillies of the Balmoral and Abergeldic estates yesterday evening. The Queen Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse were present, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of Crathie, had the honour of being invited. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk and in-fant son returned on Wednesday to Norfolk House, St. James's-square, from a visit to

The Duke and Duchess of Lemster and Ladies Fitzgerald arrived at their house on from Carton House, Duke and Duchess of Leinster and Carlton-house-terrace, from Carton House, Maynooth, on Wednesday.

The Duke de Croy-Dulmen has arrived at laridge's Hotel from Paris. The Marquis Conynham's friends, says the Post, will be sorry to hear that his lordship has experienced a severe relapse, and his present condition is one to cause great anxiety. Mr. Edgeumbe Venning and Mr. F. Scott Sanders, who are in attendance on his lord-

ship, issued the following bulletin, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday:—"There is no improvemen in Lord Conyngham's condition this morn-Viscount and Viscountess Trafalgar have arrived at the Grosvenor Hotel, Park-street,

for the season.

The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bombay, who
arrived in England last week, is to be entertained at a banquet at the Empire Club, and the Earl of Lytton, late Governor-General of India, will take the chair.

Sir Henry and Lady Holland and Miss
Holland have returned to Rutland-gate from

Malvern.
Sir Marteine and Lady Lloyd are staying at Brown's Hotel.

Lady Louisa Tighe has left the Alexandra

Hotel, Hyde-park-corner, for Ireland.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Mrs.
Gladstone, returned to his official residence in Downing-street early on Wednesday from The Durdans, near Epsom, where they have been staying with the Earl and Countess of Rosebery since Saturday. Dr. Gream and Ellen Lady Gooch have ar

rived at Parish's Hotel. rived at Parish's Hotel.

Miss de Burgh, after having been seen by
Sir James Paget and Dr. Collins on Wednesday morning, was said to be somewhat
better. The following bulletin was issued:—
"Miss de Burgh passed a very good night.
She shows a marked increase of consciousness, and her strength is well maintained."
The Countess of Charlemont died at 6 30

ness, and her strength is well maintained."
The Countess of Charlemont died at 6.30 on Wednesday morning at Roxborough Castle, Moy, Tyrone. The deceased Countess was the only child of William, first Lord Athlumney, by his first wife, Lady Maria Conyngham, and was born June 21, 1834. She married, 18th of December, 1856, the resent Earl of Charlemont. Her ladyship

THE ROYAL VISIT TO YARMOUTH. In splendid weather the Prince of Wales opened the new Municipal Buildings at Great Yarmouth on Wednesday night. Shortly after one o'clock the Prince, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester, Colonel Teesdale, Lord Suffield, and others drove up to the north entrance, where he was met by the mayor (Mr. C. C. Aldred), who presented his Royal Highness with a silver key, with which he unlocked the door. The company then ad-journed to the Sessions Court, where the Prince was very heartily greated. The Recorder of the borough presented an address of welcome, to which the Prince of Wales replied. Prayer having been offered up by Canon Venables, the Prince of Wales, amid great cheering, declaired the building duly opened. The Mayor and Corporation afterwards entertained the Prince and a distinguished company at a déjeuner in the assembly room, which was tastefully ornaassembly room, which was tastefully ornamented for the occasion. About 350 guests were present, the gallery being thronged with ladies. The "Health of her Majesty the Queen" having been duly honoured, the Mayor proposed "The Prince of Wales." (Cheers.) The Prince of Wales, who was enthusiastically received, in response said: Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For the toast which has been so kindly proposed by you. Mr. has been so kindly proposed by you, Mr. Mayor, and as kindly received by the company, I return my most sincere and my warmest thanks. Having now for nearly twenty years been a resident in your county, you would naturally consider me in every sense of the word a Norfolk man. (Loud cheers.) Therefore, everything which con-cerns the interests or well-being of the county will always receive my most hearty support. (Hear, hear.) It was with great gratification I was able to accept the kind invitation of the Mayor to open your magnificent building to-day, which I understand has been erected by a Norfolk architect. The Mayor has alluded to the Fisheries Exhibition, of which I have the high honour of being President, and which I trust next year will be a great success. (Cheers.) I believe that in Norfolk, and especially in Great Yarmouth, and along the coast the greatest possible interest is taken in this exhibition. Everything con-nected with pisciculture and with the catching of fish will be shown there; but what is of still greater importance, I trust, models and different apparatus will be exhibited for preexposed to great risks and dangers. If the exhibition succeeds in doing all that is possible to render the risk of life less than it is now, that will be in itself of great import-

The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated; and his Royal Highness, on leaving the building, was again warmly greeted by the crowd that thronged the precincts of the

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCHES.

The cricket of the last three days has been remarkably interesting. Probably there never was a year in which so many "centuries" were obtained in first-class matches thus early in the season. The fine dry weather has caused the pitches to play as true as a hilliard table. Bowlers cannot make the hall do any great execution, and altogether it is a palmy great execution, and altogether it is a palmy time for batsmen. The exception just now is for a match to be played in which one or sometimes two batsmen do not exceed two figures. In the Whitsuntide match at Lord's "Over Thirty v. Under Thirty," Ulyett for the seniors and Bates for the younger men both made considerably over 100, the latter player so effectually capping the score of the former that what seemed at one time to be a certain defeat for his side was turned into a victory. The match between Oxford and the victory. The match between Oxford and the Gentlemen of England brought Mr. A. J. Webbe once more to the front with a score of 108, not out, and the University, though they made a good batting display in the first innings, were eventually defeated by five wickets. Some exceptionally heavy scoring took place in the match between Sussex and Hampshire. Sussex, as usual, made a bad start with a comparatively small first innings, and when Hampshire had scored 360, mainly and when Hampshire had scored 300, mainly owing to Mr. Lacey's contribution of 157, seemed to be quite overmatched. Nevertheless, in their second innings they compiled 402 runs, including one "century" from the bat of Mr. Newham, and made the result for a while doubtful. The least run-productive metals of the week was that between tive match of the week was that between Notts and Surrey. Both counties are strong in bowling, Jones, a new Surrey professional, who distinguished himself in the recent match

at the Oval against the Australians, having improved wonderfully of late. The result was that none of the four innings reached 200, but Notts remained victorious by four wickets. The match, however, that has engaged universal attention during the week is the encounter between the Australians and the encounter between the Australians and Cambridge University. Remembering the great strength of our visitors both in batting and bowling, few prophets would have cared to predict the success of the Cambridge team, and yet that is what came about on Wednesday. A victory by six wickets is a substantial victory. The Cantabs may well be proud of having been the first to lower the colours of the present Calculated elegent when we know the present Colonial eleven, when we know that the Australians have played six matches in this country and have only once been in real danger of losing. Oxford University, Sussex, and Surrey succumbed, not without a determined struggle in one or two cases, but without maked by the content of the case of the content of the case o but without much real prospect of successful resistance. In the Orleans Club match every-body at one time thought the Colonial eleven were beaten. But we have found out, to our lians beaten until their last man is out or the winning hit is made. By the stand they made in the second innings they so prolonged the contest that the crack English eleven had not time to wipe off the balance, as it can hardly be doubted that they would have done. The same thing happened at the Oval year. The Cambridge men, when Mr. Giffen, Mr. Horan, and Mr. Boyle were defying the bowling of Mr. C. T. Studd and Mr. Ramsay, were doubtless apprehensive that in a similar were doubtless apprehensive that in a similar way a drawn game would snatch victory from their grasp. Fortune had decreed otherwise, and Cambridge were left 165 runs to win on Wednesday. These they obtained at the cost of only four wickets. It is only fair to say that as far as batting and bowling went the chief credit of the Cambridge success is due to five or six men. The three brothers Studd who obtained 297 runs between them-Mr. C. T. Studd making 118 in his first innings—together with Mr. Bather, left the rest of the eleven far in the background. Not for the first time the Cambridge play exemplifies how cricket "runs in families." The Studds, it may be averred, have established a family reputation nearly as great as that of the Graces, the Lytteltons, or the Lucases. Nor was Mr. C. T. Studd content with making 135 runs out of the total, for he divided with Mr. Ramsay the bowling honours. Not a wicket was taken by any other Cambridge bowler than they. Of the Australians we may say that they were unfortunate in losing their best men, Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Massie, for so few runs, and probably the same thing would not happen in a second match. They were also playing on a ground familiar to their opponents, al-though this is a disadvantage which in the nature of things must ever attend them in England. The Cambridge University ground is one remarkable for favouring the batsmen. Plenty of Cambridge men have been in their day what are called "Fenner's men," that is, batsmen who scored largely at Yenner's and nowhere else. However, the easier a ground, the more of an equality is there between the sides. The luck, in fact, was against the Australians, as it must occasionally be in the large number of matches played by them in the bridge men can boast of having inflicted two of the very few defeats which the Australians have met with in their recent English tours. In 1878 the Colonial eleven, barring a defeat soon after landing in England, remained unbridge team at Lord's. The ridiculously easy victory of the Cambridge team on that occavictory of the Cambridge team on that occasion was chiefly due to the batting of Mr. E. Lyttelton, who obtained 113 runs, of his brother, and of Mr. Lucas, and to the bowling of Mr. A. G. Steel and Mr. Morton. Now that the Cantabs have in worsting the Austra-lians achieved the feat which the Oxonians could not achieve, it becomes an interesting and open question which of the two will win the inter-University match. Arguing from their success against the Australians, bridge should be the favourites: but it should powerful English team about as easily as the same, or nearly the same, team has just beaten Oxford. A topic which, we may be sure, has exercised cricketers as much as any particular match or match is one which touches the honour of some of the members of the English eleven which recently visited Australia. It is altogether pre mature to pronounce any judgment upon the matter, for at present we have little else than mere gossip to go upon. The rumour that their best in a certain match, in the absence of strict proof, is unworthy of credit, being altogether foreign to what we know of the character of our English cricket professionals

POLITICAL SPEECHES. The inaugural dinner of the Thame district Conservatives was held at Oxford on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Mr Wykeham. There was a large attendance. and among those present were the Earl of dersey, Mr. Sclater-Booth, M.P., Colone North, M.P., Colonel Harcourt, M.P., Sir J. Mowbray, M.P., Hon. W. Brodrick, M.P. and others. Colonel North proposed the toast of "The House of Lords." Lord Jersey in responding, said these were undoubtedly very rapid days; they were so rapid that the actions of Ministers were a great deal faster than their convictions, and impervious statesmen seemed much annoyed at finding that proposals of to-day were contrasted with their contradictory assertions of yesterday. Alluding to the Arrears Bill, he said Alluding to the Arrears on, most per ed to him that was one of the most per brought forward by nicious measures ever brought ferward responsible Government. It was not part of their opponents' settled policy; it was not suggested in the Queen's Speech; and it was really, he might say, the follower of a proposal of a bill brought in by one of the Land Leaguers. The Bill proposed to give a life dole of relief to Irish tenants who had not acted honestly and who, under the law of the Land League, had refused to pay their rents. (Cheers.) Sir John Mowbray, re-plying to the toast of "The House of Comsaid the Arrears Bill violated every mons, "said the Arrears Bill violated every principle of political economy and went against every rule of finance. It was unjust to the English taxpayers; and if it had been brought in by another Government no terms would have been strong enough for Mr. Gladstone to have employed in denouncing the utter dishonesty and roguery of the bill. (Cheers.) There was one thing Conservatives might look upon with satisfaction and that was the look upon with satisfaction, and that was the conduct of their trusted leader, Sir Stafford Northcote, in the admirable manner in which he had dealt with the Bradlaugh difficulty The gratitude of the country was due to him for the courageous, determined, and judicious way in which he had used his services on that matter. (Cheers.)
Col. Harcourt proposed the toast of "The Late Government."

It might have been better to disregard such

rumours, so long as they remained rumours

But, as the matter now stands, it appears

said. The scandal has been treated as of some importance in Lord Harris's and Mr.

Wake's letters in our columns; and the charge once made public demands a public repudi-ation, subscribed to by all the members of the team, and in terms far more explicit than

those of the meagre document which Ulyett

signed in the presence of a few of the mem-bers of the M.C.C. Committee.—Times.

either that too much or that too little ha

Mr. Sclater-Booth responded, and said little more than two years had clapsed since the present Government came into office, and he thought that they might fairly compare its performances with those of the Government whose health they had drunk. His experience was that gratitude was not one of the political

virtues of this country. (Hear, hear.) Of the thirty or thirty-five measures which were laid down by Mr. Gladstone as essential to the well-being of the country—not only in the heat and agitation of the Midlothian com-paign, but also in cold blood—not one, with the exception of the Burials Bill, had yet seen the light. It was true the Government, urged he knew not by what motive, but flushed with their triumphant return to power, went out of their way to confer a boon on the farmers of the country by repealing the malt tax; but they knew far better than he could tell them that the repeal of the malt tax was accom-panied by a beer duty more stringent, more severe, productive of larger revenue, more difficult to shake off, more certain in times hereafter to be increased. It was the charge against the late Government that they indulged in warlike extravagance. No doubt there were wars for which they were bound to be prepared, and there were others in which they found it necessary to take part. He was not going to justify them on that occasion; the voice of the country at the time justified the Government in the course they pursued. He would ask, Had the present Government reduced the expenditure? Certainly not. The expenditure of the existing Government showed no symptoms whatever of even an showed no symptoms whatever of even are attempt at economy. The expenditure on the and navy was as great now as it was in the times when Europe was involved in war. They had this year something like £85,000,000 and more to pay for the public services of the country, a sum unparalleled in time of peace. Their notions of warlike operations reminded him of the joke by Mr. Jorrock, who defined him for the joke by Mr. Jorrock, who defined hunting as an image of war, without the paint, and only twenty-five per cent. of its danger. They would know when Mr. Glad-stone was called to account to-morrow in the House of Commons, whether the fleet was nder orders not to fire a shot except in selfdefence. (Laughter.) He could only say that—although he could not state it was their wish again at these critical times to assume the responsibility of office—they would endeavour, whether they were in office or out to advance the public interest at all times and on every occasion when opportunities offered. It was not only when in office that these opportunities occurred. A united party, although in a minority, might do a great deal in advancing beneficent and wholesome legislation. That might not be a very sensational task, but it was a useful one, which they would further by their best and united efforts.

(Cheers.)
At a large Conservative demonstration at Southampton on Wednesday night, in response to an address presented him by the local Conservative Association, the Right Hon, W. H. Smith, M.P., said the present sombre and settled gloom of the political at-mosphere was the result of Mr. Gladstone's government of the country for two years, with a larger majority than any Minister had with a larger majority than any Amiser have enjoyed for many previous years, and he (Mr. Smith) was sorry the words of their ad-dress were warranted, that the policy of the Government had been one of apology, of vacillation, of distress, of disaster, and of humi-liation. If he asked why these things should come to pass, he came to the conclusion that this Government had not kept before them the principles of right and justice. A good deal was said before the last election of the necessity for uniting the Liberal party, that all minor differences should be nothing interfere with the object of turning a Conservative Government out of power. The price at which this had been effected had been the sinking of all principle, the concession of everything to everybody, or, as a friend had said to him, this was a Government of giving way. If they attempted to govern by giving way upon everything. sank principle, if they were prepared, as the address said, to tamper with treason, they undoubtedly could conciliate a great number of persons who found it inconvenient to sub-mit themselves to the laws and customs of time. They might obtain a temporary vic-tory, but only at the cost of sacrificing all that was true, honest, and worth preserving the realm; but it could be done only for a in the Constitution. (Cheers.) What it seemed to him they should do in that borough was to take care to be represented in the next general election by two men of principles in accord with those of the constitution. and who would not be prepared to sacrifice all that was good and holy, and that ought to be preserved for the mere sake of retaining in power a Government which could not exist except by the sacrifice of principle. (Cheers.)

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE GAIETY. The production of La Dame aux Camélias the Gaiety on Wednesday night was received with manifestations of interest scarcely inferior to those attending the first perform-ance of the play last year. With the natural desire of the public again to enjoy Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's acting in one of her finest parts, there was mingled, perhaps, a less legitimate curiosity to see her husband, who was announced to make his first appearance on the London stage in the character Duval. As to this remarkable play and as to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's impersonation of its central figure, what can be said that has not already been said? Everyone can recognize its false sentiment and its worse than false moral. Yet everyone feels the extraordinary fascination of this sweetest of idyls, to which the talent of the dramatist and the art of the actress contribute in equal measure. The mere literary merit of the play is apt to be overlooked in the charm of the acting, but the full extent of what M. Alexandre Dumas, fils, has achieved in this his earliest and greatest work is perceived when we reflect that the absorbing interest of five long acts is maintained by means of one simple situation—the relation of Armand and Marguerite. for a moment the somewhat revolting elements which constitute the groundwork of the play—and we do forget them—what an exquisitely tender and beautiful passion breathes through every scene! And with what delicacy and never-failing accuracy does the dramatist touch the finest chords of the human heart! It is scarcely necessary to speak of the truthfulness with which he depicts the equivocal society in which Marguerite Gauthier moves—the supper and the gambling scenes, for instance and the typical characters of Prudence, Olympe, Nichette, Nanine, on the one hand, and St. Gaudens, Gaston Ricux, Gustave, De Varville, and De Giray on the other. There is no suggestion of grossness, and at the same time there is no attempt unduly to pal-liate the realities of life. Marguerite Gauthier is not a danseuse or a woman whose position is explicable on the grounds usually put forward by French dramatists. She is simply the Marie Duplessis or the Cora Pearl of real life—idealized and etherealized, it is true, but presented without extenuation in a true, but presented without extenuation in a material sense. We gather from our contemporary records that Madame Doche, who "created" this character 30 years ago, gave two distinct colourings to the part, displaying in the early scenes, where Marguerite is surrounded by her admirers, the heartlessness, the continue the results usually found in a the cynicism, the vanity usually found in a woman of this class. In the light of Mmo. Sarah Bernhardt's rendering of the rôle, the truthfulness of that interpretation may be questioned. Could the regenerating power of a pure and unselfish love find ready access to a heart so evidently callous? Mme. Sarah Bernhardt thinks not. Accordingly, her Marbernnardt thinks not. Accordingly, her Mar-guerite from the first has a manifest distaste for the luxury and the hollow gaiety around, her. She has a yearning for better things, and the first signs of true love which she detects in Armand—his unwearied solicitude for her health, already feeble, and his timid reserve and respect in her presence—open up to her without any straining of effect visions of a pure and happy future in a cottage home. The poetical features of Marguerite's

newborn passion seem to gain from this pre-disposition of hers to good, though possibly the dramatic effect is weakened. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt knows that her strength lies in sweetly tender and emotional effects, rather than in strong dramatic colouring, and she never hesitates when the choice is presented to her to give prominence to the former, as we see in Adrienne Lecouvreur and other characters, in which she challenges comparison with great actresses of the past. It is unnecessary to go ever in detail the succession son with great actresses of the past. It is unnecessary to go over in detail the succession of moving scenes in the play, and it is certainly vain to attempt to convey a sense of the many and indefinable beauties of Madame Sarah Bernhardt's impersonation. Marguerite Gauthier is not merely a sinful woman who repents; she shuffles off the courtesan, and becomes again the modest maiden. With much soft confusion sweetness and timility becomes again the modest maiden. With much soft confusion, sweetness, and timidity is the dawn of true love in her mind revealed, and perfectly consistent with this are her distressful and daughterly appeals to Armand's father, and the anguish and despair with which, when she is convinced she ought to give up Armand, she plunges into her old mode of life. If one might particularize amidst so much that was excellent one might amidst so much that was excellent, one might say that the scenes in which Madame Sarah Bernhardt seemed on Wednesday night to carry her art to its highest perfection were her interview with the elder Duval, the writing of the letter of farewell to Armand, her meek acceptance of Armand's cruel and unfounded acceptance of Armand's cruel and unfounded taunts, and the death scene—that ecstatic agony which is almost a transfiguration, so ideally pure and angelic is the pale worn woman who expires in the arms of her repentant lover. The part of Armand was played by M. Darall—for so M. Damala prefers to be called professionally—with a surprising degree of confidence and finish, considering that he has only been six months on the store. He is not be stored. only been six months on the stage. He is a dark, handsome young man, of medium height, with an air of distinction desirable in neight, with an air of distinction desirable in a jeune premier, but with a voice and a physical robustness which would seem adapted for more serious rôles. In the first three acts on Wednesday night he was lacking somewhat in ardour for a lover of Armand's type; but in the violent scene of passion, in the fourth act, where he flings the money in Marguerite's face, he played with so much force and reality and, at the same time, with so much refinement as to bring down a storm so much refinement as to bring down a storm of cheering from the house. The part of Armand's father, as played by M. Talbot, was no doubt entirely satisfactory to those who had not seen Landrol. It is a part played in one scene only, but it is marked by an intensity of passion and pathos which makes the highest demands upon the actor. The minor characters, which are interesting only as completing the nightness of the month. as completing the picture of that monde in-terlope into which M. Dumas so boldly con-ducts us, devolved upon MM. Pascal, Clerh, Pujol, Ferrand, and Mmes. Delessart, Jeanne Bernhardt, Bilhaut, and others,-Times

LONDON GOSSIP.

Driving down to Epsom is a diversion which is rapidly becoming obsolete. A crowded dusty road, with delays in getting (FROM "TRUTH.") away, and a tedious return (the dreariness of which could not be surpassed by a tour through the Inferno) do not compare favourably with the frequent and speedy trains which set one down within a short walk of the stand. People do not think it worth while to take houses for the week now. Last week Lord Rosebery had a few friends at the Durdans but the only notables who quartered them-selves at Epsom in hired houses were Lord and Lady Stamford and the Duchess of Mont-

selves at Epsom in hired houses were Lord and Lady Stamford and the Duchess of Montrose and Mr. Crawfurd.

The Duchess has won the battle, after a prolonged struggle, and all Mr. Crawfurd's horses are now at Newmarket, although the only good races won by the "all scarlet" last year were secured by horses trained at Manton. Alec Taylor is a rich man, and from this point of view the loss is a matter of indifference; but still it is mortifying to find so ancient a connection terminated with such ancient a connection terminated with such levity. I fear that poor Mr. Crawfurd will find that if in the good old days of "G." the Manton ways were pleasant, though occasionally wrong, the methods of Newmarket are not merely wrong, but unpleasant and ex-

Mr. Crawfurd appeared on Tuesday most carefully wrapped up, and with his mouth covered with an enormous respirator. On his friends expressing their sorrow that he should be compelled to take such precautions at this season, he replied with great felicity that he "wore this thing in order that he might keep his mouth shut, and thereby avoid letting out any stable secrets."

Lord Hardwicke was "welshed" at Epsom

or half-welshed. He laid 25 to 10 on Quick-lime for the Grand Prize, with a ready-money man who was betting just in front of the boxes. It was a "pay-after-the-race" transaction; but, sad to relate, when Lord Bradford's horse had "romped" home, the "booker" would not (could not) part, and the noble winner was reduced to the barren compensation of having him turned out of the ring. Lord Hardwicke found himself quite out of favour with the ladies in the Club boxes, who strongly objected, and not unreasonably, to having a row in their domain, especially as it brought a most unpleasant mob to the front of the boxes. Lawn-tennis has nowhere attained a higher degree of popularity than in Dublin, the "tennis week" in May being one of the leading
social institutions. Every day last week
crowds assembled in Fitzwilliam-square to
witness the tournament and contests for the
various champion cups. The varied weather
on the different days afforded the opportunity
for the display of every variety of costume. for the display of every variety of costume-from furs, ulsters, and umbrellas, to cotton

from furs, unsters, and unibrelias, to cotton frocks and parasols.

An attempt was unsuccessfully made at the annual meeting of the "Rag" last week, by a gallant Admiral, to do away with a rule lately passed, whereby the annual subscription of new members is three guineas higher than that of old members. At military clubs "new hereby the annual subscription of the members" are generally junior officers, and "old members" senior officers. It seems "old members" senior officers. It seems therefore, somewhat hard that the former should be called upon to pay a higher sub-scription than the latter for precisely the same

There was never any doubt about the loyalty of Mr. Justice Lopes. Even if he had awarded twelve months imprisonment with hard labour, instead of ten years' penal ser-vitude, to that wretched idiot, Albert Young, nobody would have ever thought of question-ing his lordship's devotion to the Queon, "than whom no Sovereign was ever more "than whom no Sovereign was ever more beloved or respected." Twelve months' im-prisonment would have been a fair sentence nder all the circumstances of the ridiculous affair. Perhaps the Home Secretary may be induced to think so, but I fear Sir Wit-liam Harcourt is in a somewhet difficulty

Position.
I took up the Journal Amusant a few days I took up the Journal Amusant a few days back, and—well, I never—(that is to say, not in a respectable club) set eyes on pictures quite so impossible to describe, or quite so unnecessary to draw. I was recently talkinge to a French Professor, and he told me the public demoralisation is Paris was greated now than it was even under the Empire. Then there was some veil," he said, "thrown over the moral corruption; now, there is none. It is sad," he continued, "Ton account of the young people and children and in the shops, in books, in newspapers, everywhere they are forced to see what should, never be exposed to their gaze. Frenchmond don't really understand liberty—only licensed Zola is the Apostle of that license. He has wounded an immense fortune by pandering these made an immense fortune by pandering too this general loosening of all the bonds of some cial morality. He wanted to make monds, and he saw that was the only way. Serious books have no sale in Paris; even literary

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain. LONDON, JUNE 1-2, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

It was only natural that on the meeting of Parliament after its short holiday the first questions asked in both Houses should have reference to the Egyptian should have reference to the Egyptian crisis and the policy of the Government in relation to it. Lord Granville in the House of Lords, and Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, gave such explanations as they thought fitting; but whether they thought fitting; but whether these explanations will be deemed satisfactory by the country is extremely Lord Granville began by admitting the "extreme seriousness" of the situation, and confessed that Arabi Pacha, the de facto ruler of the country, "might proceed to political extremities." But when it came to the question of what we had done to restore order or what we were doing to safeguard our great interests in Egypt, the measures chronicled by the Foreign Secretary were three, of which the two most important were already known. War ships have been sent to Alexandria the Sultan has been advised to send Turkish officer in an Ottoman man-of-war, not to Cairo, but to Alexandria, and only in order that "the flag of the Sovereign should be represented in that harbour; and a Conference has been proposed. The practical uncertainty in which this answer leaves the immediate question-namely, how is order to be preserved, the Khedive to be supported, and the mutinous soldiery reduced to obedience-is not lessened by the remarks of the Government in the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone, in his answers to the very definite questions of Sir Richard Cross, neither stated the measures which he had decided to adopt to meet the crisis, nor did he leave the impression that such measures had been firmly determined on. In answer to the first question, as to what measures the Government had taken to exact a due fulfilment of their requirements, the Prime Minister would only say that the Powers had been consulted, and that he did not think it right to state what the measures were. Then Sir Richard Cross very pertinently asked whether, in the opinion of the Government, the present state of affairs would brook delaysuch delay as would probably follow the assembling of a Conference. To this Mr. Gladstone answered that he did not believe that any delay would arise, that the Ambassadors would immediate communications with Porte. The hope that no delay will follow, or, as Sir Charles Dilke puts it, that the Conference will " prove the speediest means of restoring order in Egypt," is, to say the least, a more sanguine expectation than most of us can entertain. It is difficult to see that the resolutions of the Ambasssadors assembled in formal conclave will have much more effect on the Porte than the identical representations of the same Ambassadors delivered separately, as they have been delivered this week. It is against all precedents to suppose that Turkey will be any the more inclined to hurry her own decision in obedience to the wishes of a Conference. On the contrary, the Porte will in all likelihood so much enjoy the consciousness of holding the key of the position that it will prolong this novel situation as far as possible; and meanwhile

Arabi will have an excellent chance, if he

can succeed in carrying out the clever

policy of moderation which has for the

present adopted, of appearing before the

world as the strong man who has only to

be left alone to keep order in Egypt .-

The Standard says :- It was a favourite saying of Goethe that he reverenced men who know what they want, and who march t wards their end with undeviating purpose. He would not have had much reverence for our present rulers. It is becoming more plain every day that, in dealing with the Egyptian question, the English Cabinet has either never had any definite idea of what it wanted to effect, or has shrunk with fatal timidity from pursuing its object. A European Conference upon Egypt, though a lame and impotent conclusion to an Ultimatum which spoke of "exacting a due fulfilment" of its terms, is the natural, the inevitable, sequel of the course pursued by our Foreign Office. The country will not be deceived concerning the motives that have driven the English and French Cabinets to petition for a Conference. We shall, perhaps, hear once again of those principles of morality that forbid England to act either singly or with any other Power in demanding special rights or privileges for itself, and that impose upon us the Christian duty of consulting the wishes and acting according to the advice of all the Great European States. The sublime political virtue of abiding by the European Concert will again be aired for the benefit of an embarrassed Administration. Plain persons, however, will scarcely be deterred from eaquiring when the duty of deferring to the other Powers began, and at what date it became a moral obligation to remit the Egyptian Question to a Conference a Constantinople. How is it that our Government brought itself to send ironclads to Alexandria without obtaining the assent of the other Powers, if it be our duty not to act without their approbation? How is it that Earl Granville committed the shocking offence of informing the Egyptians that he would exact the due fulfilment of conditions that had never been submitted to the European Concert. and that had not even been placed before the Sultan? How is it, if a Conference is now proposed in the interests of political justice, and in deference to the imperative dictates of an improved political morality that it was not proposed before the English and French ironclads were sent to Alexandria, and England and France made ridiculous by their being sent there to no purpose? There can be no answer to these questions, except that a Conference is proposed by our government as a last means of escape from the perplexity in which it has been landed by its diplomatic incapacity. The proposal to hold a Conference is a confession of failure and an avowal of feebleness. It is resorted to by men who began with brave language, but n were content with timid action. Read in its natural sense the demand for a Conference is a full and final surrender of the doctrine that England has any interests or

rights in Egypt apart from those of the

other European Powers. The affairs of the British Empire-for the Egyptian Question is a portion, and an important portion, of the affairs of the British Empire -are, like the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, to be henceforth regulated by the European Concert. To this complexion has our Foreign Policy come at last.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, THURSDAY. cess Irene, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore, rode. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schelswig-Holstein have returned to Cumberland Lodge, from paying a visit of a few days to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and

Ladies Russell returned to Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey on Thursday. The Marquis Conyngham was still very unwell on Thursday. After Mr. E. Venning and Mr. Scott Sanders had visited his lordship, the following bulletin was issued:—"Lord Conyngham has passed a quiet night, but his steadily felling?"

strength is steadily failing."

The Marquis of Kildare has arrived in town

from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam have left Belgrave-square for Switzerland.
Viscount and Viscountess Newark have arrived at 6, Tilney-street, Park-lane. Lord and Lady Granville Gordon have arrived at Thomas's Hotel for the season.

Lord John Manners has almost recovered

from his recent attack of gout.

Lady Arbuthnott, Mrs. Wollaston and family have arrived at 3, Seymour-street,

Portman-square.

Lady Louisa Fortescue has taken 31, Grosrenor-square for the season.

Lady Harriet Warde has arrived at 6.

Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square.
Owing to the recent death of a near relation of Sir Brydges Henniker the marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Hastings and Miss Hensikovia restressed.

niker is postponed.

Miss de Burgh was stated to be better on Thursday. Sir James Paget and Dr. Collins visited their patient between nine and ten o'clock, and soon afterwards the following bulletin was issued:—"There is a decided improvement in Miss de Burgh's condition."

Miss Margaret Stafford Northcote, second daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote, was married on Thursday, in the parish church of Upton Pyne, to Mr. Frederick Shelley, of Shobrooke Park, second son of the late Rev. Sir Frederick Shelley. The weather was charming, and the esteem in which the families of both bride and bridegroom are held led to the attendance of a very large number of visitors. The little church was quiet unequal to the demand made upon it, and it was found necessary to restrict the issue of tickets to the parishioners and to the guests invited to attend the wedding. The edifice was beautifully decorated by the friends of the rector, who is brother of the bride, and at several points by floral arches, whilst Upton Pyne itself was gaily decked with flags. The wedding party reached the church at half-past eleven. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Sir Fredk. The bridegroom was at hall-past eleven. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, Sir Fredk. Shelley, as best man, and the bride entered the church on the arm of her father, and attended by the following bridesmaids, viz.: — Miss Shelley, Miss C. Hamlyn Fane, Miss Rosalind Northcote, Miss Flora Macleod, Miss Frances Northcote, and Miss Madeline Stanley The bride wore a dress of white satin (from the Spitalfields looms), trimmed with Honiton lace, and her jewels consisted of opals and diamonds. The chief ornaments were a white enamel and diamond bracelet, the gift of Mr. Newman Hunt, and an opal and diamond pendant sent from Montreal by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. The bridesmaids were attired in cream-coloured Indian muslin trimmed with watered silk and lace, and their hats were of lace trimmed with Marguerites. The ceremony was performed by the brothers of the bride, the Rev. J. S. Northcote, rector of Upton Pyne, and the Rev. A. F. Northcote, rector of Dedbrooke. On the bride and bridegroom leaving the church, the path was strewn with flowers by the school children. The wedding breakfast was laid in the dining-hall at Pynes, and no less than a hundred and fifty guests were present. Sin Stafford Northcote had determined that his tenantry should be invited to take a leading part in the day's festivities, and accordingly the principal tenants were at the breakfas with the representatives of the chief houses in the county. The health of the bride and bridegroom was given by the Earl of Devon the toast of Lady Shelly, the mother of the bridegroom, was proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, and the other healths given were those of the parents of the bride and the Subsequently the tradesmen and labourers were entertained to dinner in a marquee on the grounds, and afterwards the women and children were invited to tea. The

Dissection at Hospitals.—Mr. Flowers, a the Bow-street Police-court, on Thursday gave his decision upon the question raised last week as to whether the medical managers of an hospital are entitled to dissect the body of a deceased patient without the consent of the friends. The case arose out of a summons taken out against Dr. Angel Money, of the Great Ormond-street Hospital for Children, who was charged with having unlawfully and im-properly interfered with the dead body of an infant, named Robert John Maddick, on the 7th of March last, by cutting it. The object of the charge was to obtain a legal reading upon the question as to whether, outside an order of a coroner, there was a right on the part of anyone to make an anatomical examination to find out the cause of death without the consent of the nearest relative having been obtained. Mr. Gray appeared on behalf of the Complainant, and Mr. Avory for the Hospital. Mr. Flowers said it was a question as to whether he ought to send the Defendant for trial for a misdemeanour at common law for holding a post-mortem examination on the body without having first obtained the consent of the parents. Although the Act did not perhaps quite apply, yet the case of "Lett v. Pine" enabled them to see what the judges held to be the law. Chief Baron Pollock said, "There was nothing wrong in making an examination of the body. The offence happpened when interference place with Christian burial." Mr. Besl the last hearing, doubted whether those words fell from the lips of the Chief Baron; but it was so. Under the head of offences connected with the human body, there was a law which imposed imprisonment for two years for interference with, or indignity to, a body whether buried or not. In the present case there could be no indignity, as the body was placed in a coffin strewn with flowers, and so handed over for interment. He did not, however, think that there should have been a post-mortem examination of the body, un-less the consent of the parent: had been obtained; but they must all remember that there was no property in the human body. He therefore dismissed the summons against Dr.

evening was spent in dancing to the music of

the Yeomanry band. The presents were over

three hundred in number, and a large number

of them were very valuable.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. THE STATE OF EGYPT.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

Lord Granville, replying to a question by Lord Salisbury, stated that, as their lordships were aware, the state of affairs in Egypt was very serious. Though not by the will of the people, Arabi was de facto ruler of the country. England and France were each sending three additional vessels to Alexandria, so that measures had been taken to secure the lives and property of Europeans there. He thought, however, that there was some exaggeration in the representations as to the danger to which the Europeans to the danger to which the Europeans the selection in the representations as to the danger to which the Europeans the selection in the representations as to the danger to which the Europeans the selection in the representations as to the danger to which the Europeans the selection in the sele tations as to the danger to which the Euro-pean residents were exposed. Her Majesty's Government had no fear whatever as to the maintenance of our telegraphic communication; and the safety of the Suez Canal had not been overlooked. With the sup-port not only of France, but of the other Powers also, we had advised the Sultan to uphold the Khedive and reject the accusa-tions made against him, to summon to Con-stantinople the officers at the head of the military movement, and to send a ship of war to Alexandria. Her Majesty's Government had further thought it right to accede to a proposal of France for a conference of the Powers at Constantinople, having for its the Powers at Constantinople, having for its object the maintenance of the normal status quo in Egypt. The noble lord laid on the table some additional papers bearing on the question, and said that he hoped that after communication with the French Government he would be able to present others.

Lord Salishury did not regard the statement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs as a satisfactory one. He could not see that the steps adopted by Her Majesty's Government met the case. No conference of the Powers

met the case. No conference of the Powers could relieve her Majesty's Government of their promise that Arabi and his colleagues should be removed and that the safety of the Khedive should be secured. He had just been informed, on what he believed to be good authority, that 6,000 soldiers were employed in erecting earthworks round Alexandria, and that her Majesty's Government refused to let the fleet put a stop to that proceeding; but he supposed Lord Granville would not answer. without notice, an inquiry on that point.

Lord Granville deprecated a piecemeal discussion of the policy of her Majesty's Government on this subject. They did not shrink from their responsibility, but they must be left to take the most effective measures for its

MISCELLANEOUS. A number of Bills were advanced a stage, and some which had come up from the Com-

mons were read a first time Lord Sidwouth brought under the notice of the House the scientific instruction at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for the

unior officers of the Royal Navy. He argued that it was not satisfactory, inasmuch as it involved too long an interruption of service afloat; and he asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether it would be feasible to supply the means for the efficient instruction of those officers elsewhere than at Greenwich. The latter locality he objected to as being too

Lord Northbrook replied that Greenwich had been selected after careful consideration, and no complaints had been made to the Admiralty on the score of its proximity to London, which he regarded as an advantage to the young officers. He could not agree with Lord Sidmouth in thinking that too long a period was spent at the Naval College by those officers in these days when so much science was required on board ships.

Their lordships adjourned at five minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The House re-assembled after the Whitsuntide holidays, the SPEAKER taking the chair at four o'clock.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS. Sir C. DILKE, in reply to an appeal from Sir R. Cross, made a statement as to the course of the Egyptian Question since the adjournment identical with that of Lord Granville in the Upper House, the gist of which was that the Great Powers and the Porte have been invited to a conference at Constantinople to discuss the Egytian Queson the basis of the maintenance of the rights of the Sultan and the Khedive, the preservation of the liberties of the Egyptian people, together with the prudent development of Egyptian institutions, etc. He added, also, that Sir B. Seymour had taken steps for the protection of the Canal and the security of telegraphic communications, and that the Porte had been invited to send a ship of war to Egyptian waters. He promised to lay papers on the table immediately up to Jan. 4, and as soon as the consent of the French Government was obtained to produce further papers up to the present time.

Upon this, Sir R. Caoss put a series of categorical questions, and in replying to them Mr. Gladstone said it would not be desirable to say more before the Conference as to the steps which the Governments contemplated to obtain the due fulfilment of their equirements which would meet at Constantinople, and consist of the representatives of the Powers. As to the steps to be taken for the protection of life and property, that was the main object for which the ships had been sent to Alexandria; but if the landing of a force was pointed at, unless there was an expectation of danger, which did not appear probable, it might tend to complicate the political situation. But if a landng were necessary for the protection of life and property the step would be taken. With respect to the Khedive's position, a telegram just received from Sir E. Malet mentioned a report that Arabi Bey, who appeared to have thrown off the mask, would probably proceed to depose or pretend to depose the present Khedive, and substitute Halim Pasha in his place; but Mr. Gladstone said, amid much cheering, that the Government considered themselves pledged to the Khedive, who throughout had acted with much honour and courage. In reply to a further question from Sir R. Cross as to the protection to be given to Tewfik Pasha, Mr. Gladstone said it had been impressed on the Government by those competent to advise them that a European military intervention, as against a Turkish intervention, might stimulate the fanatical population of Cairo; but nothing had happened to induce the Government to believe

that the person of Tewfik was in danger.

Mr. Smith asked what additional force had been sent to Alexandria, and whether the Admiralty were aware of a fact which he said he had on indubitable authority that works had been erected at Alexandria commanding the ships, to which Sir C. Dilke replied that the Monarch (which was of draught light enough to enter the harbour), and two smaller ships had been sent to Alexandria; and, with regard to the second point, the Government relied on Admiral Seymour, who had not expressed any apprehension. In answer to Lord C. Hamilton, he said there was a French and English gunboat at each end of the Canal; and, in answer to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Cowen, he said the proposals for the Conference were sent out on Wednesday, and that, though no day had been named, it was desired to hurry the meeting as much as possible. Mr. Ash mead-Bartlett asked several questions, among others, whether this proposal for a Conference was the policy on which the Under-Secretary stated on the 15th ult. that the two Governments of France and England were in perfect accord. Sir Charles Dilke replied that the statement was true when it was made—as would be seen when the papers were pro-duced—and M. de Freycinet had just conof views veyed an assurance of the concord with which the two Powers would enter the Conference. In answer to Mr. Labouchere, he said the Government had heard of rumours

that Arabi Bey had had the support of the Porte, but it was not to be understood that they attached the smallest credit to them; and in answer to Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Gladand in answer to Sir H. Wolll, Mr. Gladstone said that no plan of bringing European troops to Cairo had been considered by the Government. In answer to Baron de Worms, who asked whether the Khedive was to be left unprotected until the Turkish troops arrived, Sir C. Dilke referred him to the answer Mr. Gladstone had given as to the risks of the landing of European forces. landing of European forces.

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The House was occupied all the evening a Committee on the prevention of Crime reland Bill.

(Ireland) Bill.

The Committee resumed at Clause 1, which

relates to the appointment of the Special Commission, and an amendment was moved by Mr. Parnell that the Chief Secretary should act conjointly with the Lord Lieutenant in the appointment. Sir W. Harcourt resisted it, pointing out that the whole Cabinet would be responsible for the act of the Lord Lieutenant, and, after some discussion, the amend ment was negatived by 162 to 28. An amendment by Mr. Healy that the Special Commission should only have jurisdiction over districts specially proclaimed, was not pressed, but the Home Secretary promised to insert limitations at a later stage which, except in the cases of treason and treason-felony, would prevent a man being tried in one county for offences committed in another. He also promised to consider the expediency of some limitation as to time in regard to some of the offences. An amendment by Mr. Parnell to confine the bill to agrarian offences was not pressed, but an amendment by Mr. Dayey to omit treason and treason felony from the list of offences triable without a jury was under consideration for several hours. In support of it Mr. Davey urged that these offences were out of the scope of the bill, that they differed altogether from ordinary crimes are the treasons. against life and property, and that no case had been made out either that these crimes were committed or that there had been any failure of justice in regard to them. This was the very first time, he said, that it had been proposed to try political offences without a jury, and to mix up the two classes of crime would perpetuate the sympathy with which the Irish people unfortunately regarded politi-

cal crimes.
Sir W. HARGOURT said the Government could not accept the amendment, and expressed his regret that a man of Mr. Davey's eminence should at a moment like this make a proposal which seemed to minimize the gravity of political crime. The Bill, he said, was aimed at the secret societies, whose object was not agrarian reform but revolution and the sub-version of the Imperial authority, and murder. outrage, and arson were the means by which they worked. He could not honestly say that he believed there was a fair chance of an inlictment for treason succeeding before a common jury, and to accept this amendment would advertise to the Irish people that treason was a crime which Parliament looked on with less disfavour than ordinary crime.
Mr. Bryce supported the amendment, urging mingle unconcernedly with the crowd in the street, and leave behind as little trace as the

that it was impossible to regard treason in the same light as private crimes, and challenging the Government to produce any proof that trial by jury had broken down in these cases, and Mr. Cowen, on the same side, pointed out that the clause as it stood would increase the prejudices against the Judges, and asserted that all the secret societies were agrarian. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O. Power, Mr. Roers, and Mr. Labouchere strongly objected to the trial of political offences by Judges, and insisted that the clause would put down all legitimate and constitutional agitation. Mr. Firth, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Sullivan, Sir J. M'Kenna, Mr. Healy, and Mr. O'Donnell followed on the same side. On the other side, Mr. Norwood protested against the attempt to minimise political crime, and urged the Government to stand to their guns. Mr. Gibson assured the Committee that to accept the amendment would be regarded as a proclamation that treason was no crime, and Mr. Goschen impressed on the House that it had to deal, not with a legitimate, honest agitation, but with a treasonable organisation abroad. Mr. Gregory, Mr. Willis, Mr. W. Cartwright, and Mr. Buxton also spoke

against the amendment.
At 12.30, Mr. Parnell moved to report progress, with the object of giving the Government the opportunity of considering the general effect of the debate, and Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the motion, said it was quite impossible that a postponement could lead to any change in the opinion of the Government. The motion was negatived by 201 to 28, and Mr. M'Carthy immediately made another motion for adjournment, to which Mr Gladstone ultimately gave way, provoking some sarcastic comments from Mr. Sclater Booth and Mr. Gorst. The Committee then

adjourned until to-day. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past one

MURDERERS AT LARGE. The failure of the Dublin police to discover any trace of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke has naturally occasioned much dissatisfaction. It is, however, a mistake to assume that the escape the assassins necessarily implies there is any popular sympathy with their crime, or that the police are culpably inefficient. Recent murders in Russia, notably those of General Mezentzeff and Prince Krapotkin. who were killed under circumstances not dissimilar to those in which the late Chief Secretary met his death, show that a police force wielding the most absolute powers can be baffled by daring and cunning murderers even although the latter have to make their escape through a population which regards them with unquestionable loathing and detestation. Nor has the reward of £15,000 in one case and £20,000 in the other suc ceeded in bringing the criminals to justice. In England also there are a considerable number of murderers at large, and as a rule unless, like the convict Fury, who was hange the other day at Durham, they avow their guilt, the chances are that what has long remained a police "mystery" will remain mystery for ever. Other sorts of criminals are often hunted down after a long chase; but if a murderer is taken at all it is generally while he is red-handed. Wainwright would now probably have been mingling in more or less respectable circles had it not been for an almost incredible piece of carelessness. As for the Hoxton, the Eltham, the Great Coram-street, and the Euston-square murlerers, they are still unknown, to say nothing of many others in the country, whose crimes could readily be recalled. It is not pleasant to think that we may meet in every-day converse, do business with them, or pass them unsuspected in the streets; yet it is by no means impossible. "How many plain, unvarnished faces of men do we look at unknowing o murder behind those eyes?" asks Thackeray How many, indeed, when every year add

considerably to the number of murderers at large! Since the beginning of 1881 there have been numerous executions in England. In the majority of cases detection has followed crime with great swiftness; but, in spite of all the efforts of the police, there are at least eight unpunished murderers whose criminality is not yet eighteen months old. The most notorious case is that of the murder of Lieutenant Roper, who, on the 10th of February, was found lying outside his quarters at Chatham in a dying state, shot through the heart. There had been an entertainment at the barracks, at which many strangers were present, and that circumstance was very useful in aiding the murderer to escape. Probably Lefroy's state-ment that he was the assassin will always find somebody to believe in it; but, as was easily proved, it had not the shadow of a foundation.

The confession may have been suggested by that of Peace, who, while resting under conviction, owned to the com-mission of the Whalley Range murder, the punishment of which had fallen on others. The most recent mystery is that of Georgina Moore, in connection with which there was another unfounded confession, but neither the self-accused nor the person tried for the of-fence were convicted. The small town of Slough, recently so earnest about changing its name, has two "mysteries" of its own, the most terrible being the murder of Mrs. Revill, who on April 11 of last year was murdered who on April 11 of last year was murdered under circumstances of the most shocking barbarity, her head being split open with a chopper as she sat at home in her chair. In this case also an innocent person was arrested and tried, while the real criminal escaped.

In proportion to its population, London is remarkable among cities rather for the fewness of its murders than for their number. Last year there were sixteen, for which thirteen persons were appreheaded. This number

teen persons were apprehended. This number, of course, only includes the known murders, or those about which there cannot be any doubt. That some of the bodies found in the Thames are those of persons who have come by their death otherwise than by accident or suicide is what few who have given their attention to the subject would be prepared to deny. But the river keeps its grip secrets with topacity. subject would be prepared to deny. But the river keeps its grim secrets with tenacity. No crime is so little likely to leave a clue behind it as one in which the river is an accomplice. A Dr. Ryan, who once wrote about London low life, drew a picture of the bullies of the period shooting their victims into the Fleet ditch at midnight, much as a notorious Frenchwoman had her lovers thrown into the Seine. Such descriptions are apt to be over-coloured, and can seldom rest on a stronger foundation than conjecture; but the materials for surmise are abundant and all but convincing. That the police do not penetrate the mystery is scarcely so wonderful as it appears. Even the most acute detective cannot act without a clue. Unfavourable comparisons are frequently made between our own secret police and those of Paris; but since the middle of 1873 there have been fourteen murders in Paris and the suburbs the perpetrators of which have not yet been detected. This is a higher average than London, if we take population into account. In 1876 two Parisian murderers succeeded in eluding pursuit, in 1877 two, in 1878 four, and in 1879 three. It would appear as if there must be failures in some cases. Sometimes, as in the case of Fury, the murderer escapes even where he is known; but such instances are very infrequent. If the murderer leaves any trail behind him the police generally follow it up to some certain result. But there are crimes of this nature as to the author of which not the slightest clue is obtainable. If he escapes at all, he is not unlikely to escape for good. In a city so vast and so crowded as London, especially, it is easily conceivable that a man might walk unnoticed out of a house where he had committed a murder,

raindrop which is swallowed up in the all-absorbing sea.—Pall Mall Gazette. " SQUEEZED ORANGES." Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the heading "Squeezed Oranges," writes to the Times, enforcing his views that Mr. Gladstone's policy in dealing with Irish affairs has been akes, and that home for Ireland is the only course which holds out hope of safety. The Government, he says, insisted upon their remedy for Ireland being accepted, as the Vatican insists upon its dogma:-As long as Mr. Parnell's arrest would have endangered the passing of the Land Bill he was not arrested; as soon as that danger was safely over, and his influence seemed likely to impede the acceptance of the Act, he was arrested. So little time was lost that appearances were scarcely saved. Dogs might bark and bite at all other things and persons, but the gift of an infallible Government should be treated in another spirit. . Thee'rt no thankful for the cake I've baked for thee," said the old woman to the child who stood pouting with her finger in her mouth, while the cake lay on the floor; "I'll soon put some thankfulness into thee; without more ado she trounced the child

soundly. Who will have the courage to deny

that Ireland looks on what we are pleased to

call our policy of conciliation as a policy

wrung from weakness and calculation, and

treats it accordingly? Does she not gauge our

motives better than we do ourselves? Into

what depths of self-deception must we have wandered when we can talk—Ministers, newspapers, and Liberal committees-of "generomeaning that we take from Irish landlords and give to Irish tenants something which costs us, the givers, nothing; or of "justice," while we treat the Irish landlord as if he were the one man unworthy to be admitted to the ordinary rights of citizenship and yet expect from him in his treatment of the a larger share of all the virtues than the rest of us possess; or while we vote a lump sum in payment of arrears, and we present this not to the tenant who, at considerable bodily risk, has had the manliness to pay his rent, but to the tenant who has not done so? The truth is that justice and generosity become rhetorical expressions in our degraded dialect of to-day, and mean that Irish discontent shows no sign of yielding to the methods hitherto employed, and one more bribe must be added as the complement of those which have gone before. And why should Irish discontent yield? The Irish people have learned to see the figure of the Prime Minister ever advancing with fresh gifts in his hands, while a contented Ireland

recedes into the distance before him. For

each fresh bid that he makes Ireland raises

her price. Compensation for eviction is succeeded by a tribunal of rents; tribunal of

rents, by payment of arrears; eviction of the

larger farmers, prairie rents, protection of rish trade will all in due time tread on the heels of their predecessors. The Sisyphus of 1882 has achieven absolutely nothing more than the Sisyphus of 1870 :-"Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis Behind Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are forces which, having once been accepted as masters, are now exacting fulll service from their slaves. Both alike have appealed to the passion of a self-interest that does not respect the rights of others; and to this appeal Ireland is now making her answer. We have entered a road where the Government must go on bribing, or must at last stand and face the passions it has so long been feeding. We must now expect to see each faction in Ireland that has power enough to be danger-ous using English or Irish leaders as long as

they satisfy some new want, and then throw-

ing them aside like squeezed oranges.

MILITARY FUNERAL .- The remains of Major H. B. Savory, adjutant of the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, were interred in the catacombs of Kensal-green Cemetery, with mili-tary honours on Thursday. The deceased officer held a commission in the 90th Foot, and afterwards served with the 78th High-landers, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, at Luckow, during the Indian Mutiny. The cortige left the City-road barracks at twelve o'clock, and arrived at the cemetery about 2.30. It consisted of a gun-carriage, bearing the coffin, and about 200 rank and file of the regiment. Among the officers present were Colonel Dun las, Colonel Kent, Major Burton, Major Sewell, and Captains Kennedy and Lartram. The pipers of the 78th Highlanders were present, in addition to brass and drum and tife band of the Royal Fusiliers, and took part in the solemn music played on the route. At the cemetery the Rev. G. Abbott officiated, and a military salute

LAND AGITATION IN SKYE .- The Skye land agitation is again assuming a serious aspect. Following the Glendale tenants' action, in forcibly removing stock from Walterskin Hill, and grazing and occupying it with their sheep, and grazing and occupying it with their sheep, an attempted ejectment and deforcement is reported from Loch Carron. Two crofters were served with removal summonses by an officer, assisted by a police sergeant and a constable. One crofter declined to leave, but his effects were removed. An excited multitude, numbering about a hundred men, accompanied by a piper, collected and attacked the officers, compelling them to retire. The effects were replaced, and, after vainly waiting for the return of the officers accompanied ing for the return of the officers accompanied ov reinforcements, the crowd dispersed

An Allegeb Case of Hydrophobia, Dr. Joseph Rogers, medical officer of the Westminster Union, writes, under date June 1, with reference to a statement, that a person had been sent into the Poland-street Workhouse suffering from hydrophobia:—"A young man, aged 30, was brought here yesterday morning from King-street Police-station, S.W., with a certificate signed by some suggest, estimates a certificate, signed by some surgeon, stating as follows: 'He is suffering from hydroas follows: He is suitering from nyaro-phobia. Having been called to visit him, I at once diagnosed that his condition was due, not to the fear, but to the abuse of liquids— in other words, that he was suffering from excessive drinking. This he now frankly admits. Unfortunately, it has become the practice nowadays with the police authorities, aided by their surgeons, to get rid of trouble-some drunkards by transferring them to work-house infirmaries, and some of the medical certificates accompanying them are miracles of rapid and mistaken diagnosis. I have made repeated complaints of the reckless carelessrepeated complaints of the reckless careless-ness exhibited; but up to the present have failed to get any redress, either from the Commissioners, the Chief Police Surgeon, his nominees, or from any one else. Possibly this absurd scare may effect some alteration— notably if you do the authorities here the kindness of publishing this letter."

DR. PUSEY ON MR. GREEN'S IMPRISONMENT. At the annual district meetingof the English Church Union on Thursday night at Oxford, a letter was read from Dr. Pusey, in which he said that the exterminating party had persisted inveterately in keeping Mr. Green's prison hars fastened hight, while all but themselves wished to see him freed. However any might have differed from him, they felt his lifteen months' that the gates of Lancaster Castle were locked on the inside, that Mr. Green could go out if he willed on their terms. He needed only to renounce his convictions, to violate his conscience to tall his people when he level that science, to tell his people whom he loved that he had misled them by following a direction in the Common Prayer-book, that the inser-tion of that direction at the last revision of our Prayer-book was a mere blunder, that they might trifle with every direction of the Prayer-book, neglect everything, contravene everything—one thing only they must not do
—obey. This had been the battle; on the —obey. This had been the battle; on the one side a strong will to obey, which was to be immurred within iron bars lest it should be again free to obey; on the other, force, under the sacred but absurd name of law, bidding men disobey under penalty of being imprisoned. And for this he was, forsooth, called obstinate. In an age of softness and moral cowardice, Mr. Green had shown them bright example of lovalty to convi good which his imprisonment had worked was independent of the particular issues raised before Lord Penzance, or of the question of Lord Penzance's authority, who, while sitting to administer the law of the Church of England, broke the law which he had to adminis ter, dispensing in his own case with the express provisions of those canons which he had to enforce on the clergy of the Church.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS .- The will, dated

March 24, 1880, of Signor Pasquale Favale, late of Manetti Palace, Strada Mergellina, Naples, who died on March 7 last, was proved in London on the 3d ult. by Pietro Miletto the sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £12,000. The testator first declares his intention of dying as he lived, an honest man, hating tyrants and corruption: and he then gives and bequeaths to the editor enjoying the greatest repute in any town in Europe, such standing to be determined by his executor, the sum of 6,000 Italian lire, free of any expense, tax, or deduction soever, subject to the obligation of printing and issuing to the public the novel written by him in the French language, and entitled "Zuleite; or a Prince of Satriano in the year 1630;" his comedy, in five acts, called "An English Election;" three poems, entitled "Ferdinand the Second of Naples on the Threshold of Paredisa" "The True Property of the Paredisa" "The True Property of the Paredisa" and The of Paradise," "The True Progress," and "The "Final Judgment;" and various poetries; the said editor to receive the proceeds of such publications upon condition that nothing shall omitted, and that he shall place 100 copies of each work at the disposal of his executor and keep 100 for himself. He also bequeaths Imperial and Royal Majesty of and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain his most cherished production, called Alzira," a tragic opera in three acts, still unedited, trusting that her Ma-jesty will order the same to be re-presented in her Imperial and Royal Theatre for the benefit of the poor of the great City of London; 24,000 lire to the municipality Gioia dal Colle, to found a scolarship at either the Royal College of Music at Naples or Bologna for a youth of Gioia dal Colle or Bari, to be tenable for ten years; 12,000 lire each to the municipalities of Gioia dal Colle, Bari, and Naples, the interest to be applied every year in endowing on their marriages three poor honest girls between 16 and 25, their names to be drawn by lot; 18,000 lire to the municipalities of Paris and London, in which latter city his wife was born, the income to be ap-plied each year in endowing on their mariages three poor, but honest girls between 16 and 25, to be drawn by lot; and some other legacies. The residue of his moneys is to be vided between Miss Antoinetta Oltieri, The residue of his moneys is to be di-between Miss Antoinetta Ottieri, the companion of his late wife, and the charitable institutions, for both sexes, of Gioia dal Colle. It is well, however, to mention that some of the pecuniary legacies are dependent on his investments in the Turkish funds being successfully realized. The will, dated June 15, 1871, of the Hon. Jane Elizabeth el Mezrab, wife of the Cheikh Medjuel el Mezrab, late of Damascus, in Syria, who died on August 11 last, was proved in London on April 13 last by the Right Hon. Edward St. Vincent, Baron Digby, the brother and sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £6,000. The testatrix specially gives to her husband £1,000, her house and stables at Damascus, all her horses and dromedaries, and certain jewellery and other effects; to her son Heribert, Baron de Venningen, £1,000 and some jewellery; to each of her brothers, Lord Digby and the Hon. Kenelm Henry Digby, several articles of jewellery; and the residue several articles of jewellery; and the residue of her property to her husband. The deceased was formerly the wife of the late Earl of Ellenborough, and afterwards the wife of Baron Venningen, of Bavaria. The wills of the following testators have also been proved the following testators have also been proved for the respective amounts of personalty undermentioned:—Mr. Frederick Schwann, formerly of 6, Moorgate-street, and of Manchester and Glasgow, over £280,000; Mrs. Abigail Edelman, late of 8, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton, over £27,000; Mrs. Emily Williams, late of Oxford-lodge, Worthing, nearly £27,000: Dame Anne Arbuthnot, widow of Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, late of the Piazza delle Independenza, Florence, over £12,090; Lord Henry Vere Cholmondeley, late of East Burnham-lodge, Slough, Bucks, over £4,000; Sir Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari, K.C.B., C.S.I., in British India. over Rs. 50,000, and in this country amount-ing to about £350.—Illustrated London News.

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EGYPT.

The Spectator believes that the secret of the present Egyptian complication lies in the fact that everybody is afraid of everybody and everything. The Khedive is afraid to arrest Arabi Pacha lest the army should mutiny, and either depose or murder him. Arabi Pacha is afraid to depose the Khedive lest the Sultan should be angry, and he should share the fate of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, poniarded by a "lunatic" for disputing the Ottoman claim to the Khalifate. The Sultan is afraid lest if he does not coerce Arabi England and France may act alone, and lest if he does coerce Arabi he should lose his own best chance of regaining the richest of Mussulman provinces and a people who could be plundered in comparative comfort. Lord Granville is afraid lest by landing troops he should give France an excuse to do the same, should break up the Anglo-French alliance, and should destroy the European concert, which settled the Greek compromise, and which he deems essential to the peaceful control of Turkey. M. de Freycinet is afraid lest England should gain a foothold in Egypt; lest the Sultan should be victorious, and be able to encourage the Barbary Arabs in a general revolt; and lest M. Gambetta should be able to convict him before the Chamber of pusillanimous policy. Italy is afraid, as usual, lest great arrangements should be made without her getting anything-she would like a Red-Sea province-and the "Imperial Powers" are afraid lest the Eastern Question should be upon them again before they have come to any understanding as to the division of the spoil in the Balkan peninsula. No one, therefore, is prepared to move, and the world witnesses the extraordinary spectacle of an Egyptian Colonel defying Europe to oust him from his position as Mayor of the Palace to a Sovereign who would execute him with all possible pleasure, and has the legal right to do it. Under these circum-

the best that can be adopted. The Saturday Review sees the force of Mr. Gladstone's contention that, of all things at the present moment, the best thing is to do nothing. Arabi holds precious hostages for our inactivity, and we are obliged to content ourselves with calculating the balance of probabilities. The most that can be said is that, on the whole, it is probable that Arabi will continue to control the army; that if he controls the army, there will be no massacre of foreigners; and that he has more to gain than to lose by sparing the Khedive. Things have come to such a pass that the best way of protecting Englishmen is not to protect them at all, but to confide them unreservedly to the mercies of a man who has defied England and is preparing to commit acts of hostility against her. There is to all appearance no immediate reason why the friends of those who are in Egypt should feel any serious anxiety. But it is useless to disguise that, although the safety of individuals may not be menaced, the general dangers of the situation are by no means at an end.

stances the project of calling a European

Conference to Constantinople is perhaps

The Economist does not think that the Government can fairly be charged with unduly subordinating British interests by seeking to ally the Powers with us in the re-establishment of order in Egypt. In certain contingencies it would be our duty to assert a right to undivided authority there. But it cannot surely be argued that because we have interests in Egypt, which, i seriously threatened, it would be imperative upon us at all hazards to seek to maintain, we are therefore bound to seek always to hold this isolated position. Surely, the wiser policy is to endeavour to act in harmony with our neighbours, so long as it is possible to do so. If the time does come when we must stand in opposition to them, we will be none the worse for having reserved our strength until the occasion for putting it forth has arisen.

The Standard asks what Arabi Pacha is likely to do, and looks upon the question as that which is of the most pressing interest for the moment. What reception will he be prepared to give to the Turkish Commissioner? It would be obviously unwise to count upon a dénouement which would prove the character of Arabi to be, like the policy of England and France, a combination of temerity and timidity. There is no sign that Abdul Hamid proposes treating Arabi as the mutinous insurgent he is regarded by England and France. A general compromise by which Arabi expressed submission and retained his position, would be the worst conceivable slur upon the Cabinets of London and Paris. Yet so embarrassing is their position, and so faint their purpose, that no one ought to be surprised should they accept the mediation of Turkey, and leave Arabi where he is, on condition of his obedien and the Sultan of his loyalty. Should it happen, what will become of the Conference ?

The Daily Telegraph observes that the wound that now looks large and angry was at first the pettiest pin-prick that ever interested Cabinets or moved diplomatists. The open secret of the marvellous mismanagement lies on the surface. There were when intestine troubles broke out at Cairo three courses before our Cabinet : Arabi might have been put down through the Sultan, or by England and France acting alone, or with the aid of the European Concert. Much might be said for any one of these three modes of action steadily and vigorously pursued. But what can be said for alternately trying all three? That is, unfortunately, what has been done by the two Western Powers. One can only hope that the Cabinets of Paris and London. after having tried in turn other ways of meeting the crisis, will keep to their new plan until it is crowned with success. Having adopted a fresh policy, let them adhere to it, and make no more promises or menaces without being ready to follow them up by the use of force.

The Morning Post says that the Government are rapidly drifting into a position of great danger in Eastern affairs. Our ironclads in the harbour of Alexandria see earthworks erected all round them. Sir Charles Dilke is greatly comforted by being able to announce in the House of Commons last night that these "works are not armed in any way." They are, we are asked to assume, harmless ornaments, Works are not generally armed until they are completed, and these works are not yet ready for the guns which will shortly be mounted on them.

GARIBALDI.

Whatever judgment may be formed on the career of Garibaldi, all will own that with him has passed away the most picturesque figure of the past half century. To talk, however, of the deceased hero as if he were some Sir Galahad—pure, blameless, and chivalrous in every relation of life-is one of those exaggerations into which people are apt to fall when endeavouring to carry out the maxim, de mortuis nil nisi bonum :-

Garibaldi did great things in his day, and did them, too, with very small means at his command. He was also free from personal ambition; the reward he aimed at, and with which he always showed himself content, was the realisation of his ideals. From the first a fighting man, he so continued in spirit up to the last. He was one of those—they are so few nowadays that we can afford to honour them-who refuse to accept expediency as a guide under any circumstances. That which he conceived to be right remained right, even after the course of events had long deprived it of any tangible value. Unfortunately, the combative instinct was so strong in Garibaldi that it often led him to hastily identify himself with unworthy causes, merely because they seemed likely to lead to fighting. Thus, after the "geographical expression" had been metamorphosed into a powerful State, largely through his own instrumentality, he would not let well alone, but must needs embark in fresh enterprises, which, had they been successful, would most probably have resulted in restoring the old state of things. During his later years, the hermit of Caprera displayed an overwhelming vain-gloriousness which greatly detracted from the heroic element in his character. The roarings of the chained lion, which, every now and then, fell upon the ear of Europe, only excited laughter. It is only charitable to remember, however, his very infi m condition, mental as well as physical, from the date of Aspromonte. Italy, at all events, has good cause to feel undying gratitude to one who, with all his faults, loved his country with a pure and lofty patriotism, such as the world does not often witness.—

MR. DAVEY'S AMENDMENT.

The division on Mr. Davey's amendment was remarkable in two ways. In the first place only one-fourth of the Irish members voted with Mr. Davey :-

We do not profess to say what is to be inferred from this fact; but it is certainly strange that upon an amendment which, if not the most important, was the one for which most could be said, and which was certain to attract most English votes, only twenty-five Irish members took the trouble to go into the lobby with the forty-five English Liberals who were fighting their battle. In the second place, the composition of the English minority was unusual. Besides the extreme Radicals who naturally make a part of such minorities, it included moderate Radicals like Mr Stansfe d, moderate Liberals like Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and pure Whigs like Mr. Albert To stand too obstinately in the old paths is not to common an error nowadays as to make us anxious to censure these gentlemen for doing there best to maintain the prerogative of juries in cases of treason. But for once the argument derived from the composition of the present Cabinet seems a sound one Though Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Bright would show no mercy to obstruction, or even opposition, they have never been charged with taking a harsh view of rebellion; and we feel sure that they must have been in possession of conclusive evidence as to the political condition of Ireland before they consented to deprive treason of the protection which it is certain to receive at the hands of an Irish jury .- St. James's Gazette.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

It would be a thousand times better, the Saturday Review thinks, that no bill should be brought in at all than it should be mutilated and weakened in Committee. For by allowing this the Government would make another step on the road by which (as by an increasing cherus of testimony from all sorts and conditions of men it is admitted) the relations of England and Ireland have travelled to this

present pass :-It would be difficult to assemble a quintet of men more different in intellectual and political character, in temperament, and in cir-cumstances, than Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Grey, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Lord Salisbury, and Mr. Auberon Herbert. Yet these five persons (to whom others not less representa-tive in other ways might be added) have within the last week or two, each in his own way. stated the same conclusion—that want of steadiness in the attitude of England towards Ireland is the whole and sole cause of the present evils. Now, it is scarcely a month since the last "giving way" took place, and all men know what followed. Even the Arrears Bill, necessary as it may be in a way, partakes only too much of the fatal racter of compromise, concession, and retreat. "Pay your rents up to date with the allowance we now offer," was the stipulation of the Land Act, and be ore twelve months has passed the stipulation is cancelled and a fresh bribe given. If, therefore, after this, the Bill for the Prevention of Crime (meditated, we are told, for long, and not brought in on the spur of the moment, or under the influence of panic) were now to be watered down, the confidence of Irish agitators in the omnipotence of the means they use would be strengthened almost to the uttermost possible degree. There are often more ways than one of carrying out the same purpose, and, if one set of ways seems preferable to another, let it by all means be employed. But the most important thing is that what is called the severity of the measure should in no case be relaxed. The whole justification of it-its whole reason for existence-is the argument that it is intended so to be used as to be a terror to the evildisposed only. The weakening of it, therefore, strengthens the evil-disposed. viating provisions are not required, because the application of the measure itself is to be limited to those in whose case no alleviation is deserved. To blunt the sword which is put into the hands of the ministers of justice is a singular way of proceeding. Let there be no sword at all, or let it be sharp.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA. - Dr. Joseph Rogers, medical officer of the Westminster Union, writes, under date June 1, with reference to a statement that a person had been sent into the Poland-street Workhouse suffering from hydrophobia:—"A young man, aged 30, was brought here yesterday morning from King-street Police-station, S.W., with a certificate, signed by some surgeon, stating as follows: 'He is suffering from hydro-phobia.' Having been called to visit him, I at once diagnosed that his condition was due. not to the fear, but to the abuse of liquidsin other words, that he was suffering from excessive drinking. This he now frankly admits. Unfortunately, it has become the practice nowadays with the police authorities, aided by their surgeons, to get rid of troublesome drunkards by transferring them to workhouse infirmaries, and some of the medical certificates accompanying them are miracles of rapid and mistaken diagnosis. I have made repeated complaints of the reckless carelessness exhibited; but up to the present have failed to get any redress, either from the Commissioners, the Chie Police Surgeon, his nominees, or from any one else. Possibly this absurd scare may effect some alteration— notably if you do the authorities here the kindness of publishing this letter."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday evening a number of Bills were advanced a stage with-out discussion, and their Lordships then adjourned. In the House of Commons, Sir C. DILKE was again interrogated by several members as to the situation in Egypt. answer to Sir G. Campbell, he said nothing more had been heard of the contemplated deposition of Tewfik Pacha by Arabi Pacha; and in reply to Mr. Cowen, he said that though no formal acceptance of the Con-ference had been received from the Powers, from the language of the Ambassadors, he be-lieved that it had been favourably received. Asked by Sir H. Wolff whether the French Government had proposed Halim Pacha for Khedive, he said this point did not come within the range of practical politics; and in answer to Mr. Macfarlane, in reference to the Khedive's safety, he said that some time ago Arabi Pacha had been warned by the Powers that he would be held responsible for the maintenance of law and order. In reply to Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary said that he had not received any communication from the French Governmen agreeing to the publication of further papers; and as to the earth-works at Alexandria—which he believed were not armed-the Government was in communi cation with Sir B. Seymour, and he did not think it desirable to answer any further questions on the point.

In answer to a question from Mr. Donald-son-Hudson, Sir C. Dilke said that the slave trade papers would show that the Government was doing all in its power to put a stop to the slave trade in the Soudan.

The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, resuming the consideration of Mr. Davey's proposal to strike out treason and treason-felony from the charges which may be tried without a jury. Sir W. Harcourt having stated that he would agree to limit the clause, as far as these two charges were concerned, to acts committed after the passing of the Act, Mr. Parnell said that was satisfactory as far as it went, but strongly urged the Government to omit the offences altogether, pointing out that there had been no difficulty for the last century in getting verdicts from Irish juries on charges of treason. On the same side it was argued by Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. M'Carthy, and others, that the real scope of the Bill was directed against agrarian crime alone, that there were no treasonable offences in Ireland, and that there was no precedent for intrusting the trial of political offences to Judges without juries.

In opposition to the amendment, Mr. M. LLOYD, in a legal argument, showed that the apprehensions that the Judges would enlarge the doctrine of constructive treason were exaggerated. Mr. Bulwer expressed the opinion that Lord O'Hagan's Juries Act was at the bottom of the difficulty. Mr. Brand supported the clause because agrarian crime was mixed up with, and committed for, political objects. Mr. Balfour warned the Government that if they gave way on this point they would weaken their claim to the support of the Opposition, and Sir E. Wilmot also spoke against the amendment. Sir W. Harcourt at this point intervened, and pressed the Committee to come to a decision, repeating that in the present state of Ireland it would be useless to pass a bill without this provision, and that if the amendment were accepted it would be impossible to deal with the creasonable secret societies. He showed, too, and in this he was supported by the Attorney-General, that mere loose words unaccompied by overt acts would not be held to be treason, and that it was impossible, therefore, that the bill would be used to put down constitutional agitation. Mr. Healy and others spoke in favour of the amendment, and on a division it was negatived by 227 to 70.

On the motion of Mr. Lea, and with tfle assent of the Home Secretary, words were then introduced limiting the sub-section to offences committed after the passing of the Act. And after this, an amendment, moved by Mr. Healy, providing that no charge shall be founded on words spoken at a public meeting or printed in a newspaper, was discussed for some time. It was supported by Mr. Cowen, Mr. Leamy, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Sullivan, Colonel Nolan, and others, on the ground that without some such security freedom of discussion would be extinguished in Ireland and it would be impossible for any man to speak his mind of the Government of the day. Sir W. Harcourt opposed the amendment, and

on a division it was rejected by 61 to 26.

Mr. Parnell next moved to omit the offence of murder, calling on the Government to show that there had been any failures of justice in regard to this offence; and in reply to this challenge, the Attorney-General for Ireland mentioned cases in which juries had refused to convict, and Mr. Trevelyan read the returns, from which it appeared that 27 murders have been committed in 18 months without punishment. On a division the amendment was negatived, by 133 to 22.

A similar discussion occurred on the next subsection—"attempts to kill," which was altered to "attempts to murder;" and in answer to Mr. Healy's renewed demands for information, Mr. Trevelyan read a long list of cases of firing at the person, firing into houses, arson, etc., for which nobody had been convicted.

Mr. Healy moved an amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Special Commission to cases in which juries have disagreed, and this, after some discussion, was negatived by 124 to 22.

The further consideration of the Bill was shortly afterwards adjourned until Monday and, some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past 1 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, FRIDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse, attended by Mlle. Norèle, drove out. Lord Carlingford had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. The anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated officially on Saturday in the usual manner. The principal event was the trooping of the colours in the morning, on the Parade at the Horse Guards. As usual, a very large number of persons were present a this imposing military specacle both at the St. James's Park side of the P rade and along the inner line of sentries by the side of the Horse Guards and the Admiralty, while ever available house-top and window from which the parade-ground was visible had its knot of spectators. Fortunately the weather, which was threatening, kept fine, and there was none of the discomfort which attended the ceremony last year, when rain commenced to fall heavily during the proceedings. With two battalions in Ireland and a large party at Aldershot, the strength of the brigade of Guards in London is at present unusually small; but the spectacle this morning did not suffer from this cause, the Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) now stationed at the Tower having been detailed for some of the duties usually performed by the Guards. The men on parade were drawn from the 1st and 3rd Battalions Grenadier Guards, the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards, and the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, and numbered about six hundred. They were commanded by Major-General Higginson, comman ing the Home District, and marched on to the Parade shortly after nine o'clock, and an hour after, the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the

Duke of Edinburgh, and a brilliant staff, rode | on to the ground and were received with a royal salute. An inspection of the line fol-lowed, and the royal party having taken up their position at the saluting point, the colours were "trooped" in the usual way. A march past in slow and then in quick time followed, and the ceremony was over. Among those who viewed the proceedings from the windows of the Horse Guards were the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Duchess of Teck, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the children of the Duchess of Edinburgh; the absence of the Duchess being explained by the fact that Saturday wastheanniversary of the death of the Empress of Russia. At Chatham the day was observed as a holiday at all the Government establishments. The whole of the troops were d awn up in the morning on the Chatham Lines, under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood, when they fired a feu-de-joie. The guns at the Spur Battery and at the Nore fired a royal salute. The troops afterwards executed a few manœuvres in the presence of a large number of spectators. The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards paraded in the Long Walk, Windsor, on Saturday morning, and fired a feu-de-joie in celebration of the Queen's birthday; and the 2nd Life Guards also turned out and fired a salute. The occasion was celebrated at Portsmouth with the usual honours, a general holiday being observed in all the barracks, and in the dockyard, where the ensign floated. The troops in the garrison, as well as in the local corps of artillery vo-lunteers, numbering in all about 5,000 men, were reviewed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and fired a feu-de-joie, royal salutes being fired from the flagship and saluting bat-tery. In Phænix Park there was a grand review, in which all the troops in the Dublin garrison took part. Sir Thomas Steele, com-mander of the forces in Ireland, directed the movements. The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Spencer were present.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, returned to Marlborough House to-day from Great Yarmouth.

The Princess and Princess of Wales, ended by Lady Suffield and Colonel Teesdale, went to a ball given by Lord and Laly Carrington at their residence in Whitehallyard this evening.

The Duchess of Madrid, accompanied by her four daughters and the suite, arrived at Charing-cross on Friday morning by the Freuch mail. Don Carlos was at the station to receive her, and after breakfasting at the Charing-cross Hotel, the Royal party drove to the Great Western Railway and proceeded to Windsor by the ten o'clock train. On the platform at Windsor the Duke and Duchess were joined by their only son, Don Jayme de Borbon, who came over from Beaumont College, with his tutor, to receive his parents. For the present the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, surrounded by their children, intend to reside at The Priory, Old

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have returned to their house in Great Stanhopestreet from Middle' on Park, Bicester. The Earl of Dall sith and Lord H. Thynne, M.P., have left for Homburg.

The Countess of Shrewsbury has arrived

at 22, Pont-street, for the season. Lord Rossmore's marriage with Miss Naylor is fixed to take place on the 14th of June, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens. Baron and Lady Diana Huddleston have arrived at the Grange, Ascot Heath, for the Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Dering and

Miss Dering have arrived at 43, Hill-street, for the season. A marriage, says the Post, is arranged to take place on July 5, between Miss Long, eldest daughter of Mrs. Long and the late

Mr. Richard P. Long, of Rood Ashton, an Mr. Fairbairn, eldest son of Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart. Miss de Burgh was rather better on Friday

morning. The following bulletin was issued at 10 a.m.:—" Miss de Burgh continues to improve, and the recovery of consciousness is increasing.-W. M. Collins, M.D. The death is announced of the Marquis Conyngham. It occurred at the family house in Belgrave-square, between five and six on Friday evening. The late Marquis had a relapse on Monday night, since which he had

been gradually sinking. The deceased George Henry Conyngham, Marquis Conyngham, Earl Conyngham of Mount Charles, Earl and Viscount of Mount Charles, County Donegal Viscount Conyngham of Slane, County Meath; Viscount Slane and Baron Conyngham of Mount Charles, County Donegal, in the Peerage of Ir land, and Baron Minster of Minster Kent, in that of the United Kingdom, by which latter title he held his seat in the House of Peers, was the eldest and only surviving son of Francis Nathaniel, second Marquis Conyngham, K.P., by his wife Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., and was born February 3, 1825. late Lord entered the Army as cornet and sub-lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of Life Guards in December, 1844, and continued in the Regiment till he retired on temporary half-pay in 1868, having in 1861 been ap-pointed major and lieutenant colonel of the Regiment. He became a major general in the Army in October, 1877. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Donegal Militia in 1849, and had been since 1863 Colonel Commandant of the East Kent Yeomanry. He was formerly State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and was Equerry to the Queen from October, 1870, to 1872, when he was appointed an Extra Equerry to her Majesty. The deceased nobleman was Vice Admiral of the Coast of Ulster. His Lordship married June 17, 1854, Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, daughter of Charles, fourth Earl of Harrington, by whom he leaves issue a family of two sons and five daughters. His Lordship succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father in July, 1876, and he is now succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Francis, Earl of Mount Charles, born October 1, 1857, a lieutenant in the Scots Guards. His lordship married, as recently as the 21st of March last, the Hon. Frances Eveleigh de Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry. The late Marquis was brother of Lady Churchill, Lady in Waiting to the Queen, Lady Frances Lambart, and the Countess of Winchilsea and Nottingham.

" SQUEEZED ORANGES." Mr. Auberon Herbert, under the heading "Squeezed Oranges," writes to the Times, enforcing his views that Mr. Gladstone's policy in dealing with Irish affairs has been full of mistakes, and that home government for Ireland is the only course which holds out hope of safety. The Government, he says. insisted upon their remedy for treland being accepted, as the Vatican insists upon its dogma:-As long as Mr. Parnell's would have endangered the passing of the Land Bill he was not arrested; as soon as that danger was safely over, and his influence seemed likely to impede the acceptance of the Act, he was arrested. So little time was lost that appearances were scarcely saved. Dogs might bark and bite at all other things and persons, but the gift of an infallible Government should be treated in another spirit. "Thee'rt no thankful for the cake I've baked for thee," said the old woman to the child who stood pouting with her finger in her mouth, while the cake lay on the floor; soon put some thankfulness into thee; " and without more ado she trounced the child soundly. Who will have the courage to deny that Ireland looks on what we are pleased to call our policy of conciliation as a policy wrung from weakness and calculation, and treats it accordingly? Does she not gauge our motives better than we do ourselves? Into

what depths of self-deception must we have wandered when we can talk-Ministers, newspapers, and Liberal committees-of "generosity," meaning that we take from Irish landlords and give to Irish tenants something which costs us, the givers, nothing; or o "justice," while we treat the Irish landlord as if he were the one man unworthy to admitted to the ordinary rights of chize and yet expect from him in his treatment of the tenant a larger share of all the virtues than the rest of us possess; or while we vote a lump sum in payment of arrears, and we pre-sent this not to the tenant who, at considerable bodily risk, has had the manliness to pay his rent, but to the tenant who has not done so? The truth is that justice and generosity have become rhetorical expressions in our degraded dialect of to-day, and mean that Irish discontent shows no sign of yielding to the methods hitherto employed, and one more bribe must be added as the complement of those which have gone before. And why should Irish discontent yield? The Irish people have learned to see the figure of the Prime Minister ever advancing with fresh gifts in his hands, while a contented Ireland recedes into the distance before him. For each fresh bid that he makes Ireland raises her price. Compensation for eviction is succeeded by a tribunal of rents; tribunal of rents, by payment of arrears; eviction of the larger farmers, prairie rents, protection of Irish trade will a'l in due time tread on the heels of their predecessors. The Sisyphus of 1882 has achieven absolutely nothing more than the Sisyphus of 1870 :-

"Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis." Behind Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are forces which, having once been accepted as masters, are now exacting full service from their slaves. Both alike have appealed to the passion of a self-interest that does not respect the rights of others; and to this appeal Ireland is now making her answer. We have entered a road where the Government must go on bribing, or must at last stand and face the passions it has so long been feeding. We must now expect to see each faction in Ireland tha has power enough to be danger-ous using English or Irish leaders as long as they satisfy some new want, and then throwing them aside like squeezed oranges.

MILITARY FUNERAL.-The remains of Major H. B. Savory, adjutant of the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers, were interred in the catacombs of Kensal-green Cemetery, with military honours on Thursday. The deceased officer held a commission in the 90th Foot, and afterwards served with the 78th High-landers, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, at Luckow, during the Indian Mu-The cortége left the City-road barracks at twelve o'clock, and arrived at the cemetery about 2.30. It consisted of a gun-carriage, bearing the coffin, and about 200 rank and file of the regiment. Among the officers oresent were Colonel Dundas, Colonel Kent, Major Burton, Major Sewell, and Captains Kennedy and Lartram. The pipers of the 78th Highlanders were present, in addition to brass and drum and fife band of the Royal Fusiliers, and took part in the solemn music played on the route. At the cemetery the Rev. G. Abbott officiated, and a military salute

LAND AGITATION IN SKYE .- The Skye land agitation is again assuming a serious aspect. Following the Glendale tenants' action, in forcibly removing stock from Walterskin Hill, and grazing and occupying it with their sheep, an attempted ejectment and deforcement is reported from Loch Carron. Two crofters were served with removal summonses by an officer, assisted by a police sergeant and a constable. One crofter declined to leave, but his effects were removed. An excited multitude, numbering about a hundred men, ac-companied by a piper, collected and attacked the officers, compelling them to retire. The effects were replaced, and, after vainly waiting for the return of the officers accompanied by reinforcements, the crowd dispersed.

DR. PUSEY ON MR. GREEN'S IMPRISONMENT. -At the annual district meetingof the English Church Union on Thursday night at Oxford, a letter was read from Dr. Pusey, in which he said that the exterminating party had persisted inveterately in keeping Mr. Green's prison bars fastened tight, while all but themselves wished to see him freed. However any might have differed from him, they felt his fifteen months' imprisonment to be a disgrace to our nineteenth century. They might mock and say that the gates of Lancaster Castle were locked on the inside, that Mr. Green could go out if he willed on their terms. He needed only to enounce his convictions, to violate his conscience, to tell his people whom he loved that he had misled them by following a direction in the Common Prayer-book, that the insertion of that direction at the last revision of our Prayer-book was a mere blunder, that they might trifle with every direction of the Prayer-book, neglect everything, contravene everything-one thing only they must not do -obey. This had been the battle; on the one side a strong will to obey, which was to be immurred within iron bars lest it should be again free to obey; on the other, force, under the sacred but absurd name of law, bidding men disobey under penalty of being imprisoned. And for this he was, forsooth, called obstinate. In an age of softness and moral cowardice, Mr. Green had shown them a bright example of loyalty to conviction. The good which his imprisonment had worked was independent of the particular issues raised before Lord Penzance, or of the question of Lord Penzance's authority, who, while sitting to administer the law of the Church of England, broke the law which he had to administer, dispensing in his own case with the express provisions of those canons which he had to enforce on the clergy of the Church.

THE CITADEL OF CAIRO .- The Citadel of Cairo-El-Kalah, as the Cairenes call itwas erected by Sultan Saladin in 1866. The steepness of its situation, the strength of its walls formed as tradition says, out of blocks of stone brought from the smaller pyramids of Gizeh), and the Krupp guns with which they are now armed, would render it an important position from which overawe the city, provided the Mokat am hills, immediately behind it, were occupied by the same hands. This range completely commands the citadel; and it was by erecting and arming a battery here that Mohammed Ali obtained its surrender when it was in the pos-session of Khoorshid Pasha. Arabi has the luck to be in possession of both these points of vantage. Almost his first thought, when complications arose, was to strengthen the Mokattam fortifications; and should he ever retreat into the citadel, after an ineffectual appeal to arms, he might give the Khedive and the Powers considerable trouble and annoyance. Here occurred the memorable massacre of the Memlook Reys, 470 in number, in 1811. They were caught in a trap by Mohammed Ali, and all shot down with the single exception of Emir Bey, who miraculously escaped by leaping over the parapet of the fortress into the ditch below. In the enceinte of the citadel is the mosque of Mohammed Ali, which, with its graceful minarets standing out against the white of the limestone hills, is such a prominent object in every view of Cairo. In the interior the building is the tomb of the famous Pacha; the exterior is cased with alabaster : and from a terrace on the south side is obtained a magnificent view over Cairo and its environs, embracing the Delta, the Nile Valley, and the stately pyramids of Gizeh and Sakkarah. At the foot of the citadel is the Rumeyleh, an open square and public garden, from which a carriage road leads up to the principal entrance gate. Here the Khedive is accustomed to receive in state the "sacred carpet" and the Cairo hadjis on their return from Mecca,-Globe,

A WICKED JOKE.-We must confess to having but a vague idea of the purposes fulfilled in our social system by "out-door beer associations." The title would seem to imply that the members are pledged to consul malt liquor only in the open air. But why people cannot do this without forming themselves into an association, we cannot pretend to guess. There must be some special benefit, however, in associated open air drinking, or the Sheffield organisation which is devoted to that purpose would not have lived to hold annual meeting. It was during the discussion on the report that something came to light which makes us doubt whether these associations are bacchanalian after all. The committee suggested the desirability of establishing a funeral fund for members. Now, it is not to be imagined for a moment that a company of convivial topers would be oppressed by such lugubrious anticipations as that. Even admitting that the consumption of beer in the open shortens life, those who give way to the deadly temptation would scarcely be likely to put the fact on such public record. We are inclined, therefore, to imagine that some wicked teetotal wag, perhaps Sir Wilfrid Lawson himself, caused the unfortunate paragraph to be inserted in the report. From the total abstinence standpoint, it has a pleasant look that a number of bibulous sinners who have banded together for the express purpose of public drinking in company, should have found it necessary to provide for their funerals.-Globe.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE SUPPORT OF BOARD SCHOOLS.—It is stated that Cardinal Manning, in the name of the Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, has directed that petitions protesting against Roman Catho-les being taxed for the support of Board Schools, of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves be at once prepared for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. The clergy and others concerned in their preparation are directed in a circular just issued to see that the petitions were all in strict accordance with the resolutions of the House of Commons in 1879, and that, following these directions, no signature be counted unless the address is added, the names of adu't persons only be taken, and care be observed that no erasure or interlineation be made in the

INTERESTING DISCOVERY .- In excavating the clay on Lord Normanton's estate near Crowland, the workmen have exposed about three acres of a subterranean forest, ten feet below the surface. Some of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation; one gigantic oak measures eighteen yards in length. The trees are in such a condition that oak can be distinguished from elm, while a kind of fir tree seems to be most abundant, the wood of which is so hard that the trees can be drawn out of the clay in their entirety of root and branch. The surrounding clay contains quantities of the remains of flags, grasses, and ower vegetable life.

ACTION AGAINST MR. PARNELL.—Leave WES given in the Dublin Exchequer on Thursday to serve out of the jurisdiction Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., with a writ of £30, interest due on the mortgage of £1 000 on the lands of Avondale, county Wicklow, dated March 1872. The defendant is esiding at Westminster Palace Hotel, London, and counsel stated that the action could be more conveniently tried in Dublin.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE STOCK EXCHANGE. - June 3. - Twelve

o'clock.—The demand for money is quiet, and

short loans are offered at 11/2 to 2 per cent., while discount is firm at 24 per cent .- Two o'clock .- The Stock Markets opened with dulness, and there was nothing in the character of the day's business, which was very small!, to alter the position. The English Funds drooped, and Home Railways, with the exception of the "heavy" descriptions, gave way. American Securities were flat, on the heaviness in New York, and Canadian lines also declined. Among Foreign Securities, Egyptian were rather lower, and French Three per Cents. declined on the progress of the Paris Liquidation. In the English Funds Consols declined 1-16 to % per cent., to 100 ½ to 100 % ex div. for money, and 100 11-16 to 100 13-16 ex div. for the account. New and Reduced improved 1/4 per cent., to 100 ½ to 100 %. In Home Railways, Midland improved ½, North-Western ½, Great Western ½, and Caledonians ¾, but Brighton A declined 4, Sheffield Ordinary 4, the A %, North Staffordshire %, and South-Eastern Deferred 4. In Canadian and Foreign lines Lombardo-Venetian shares improved 1-16; but Grand Trunk Ordinary declined ¼, the Second Preference ¾, the Third ¼, Great Western ¼, and Mexican Ordinary 4. In Foreign Securities, Spanish Two per Cents. declined 4, Brazilian Five per Cents. of 1871 %, Egyptian Unified %, the Daira Sanieh %, French Three per Cents. %, Hungarian Gold Rentes %, Russian Five per Cents, of 1872 %, and the 1873 %; but the Four-and-a-Half per Cents, of 1875 improved 4, Spanish Three per Cents. %, Italian of 1861 %, French Five per Cents. 14, and Austrian Gold Rentes 1/4. In American Securities, United States Four per Cent. Bonds declined 1/4, the Funded Loan 1/4, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mort-gage 1, Illinois shares 3, New York Central shares 4. Erie shares 4, the Preference Six per Cents. 14, the Second Mortgage Bonds 1, Pennsylvania shares %, Philadelphia and Reading shares %, and the General phia and Reading shares 4, and the Ochical Mortgage Bonds 4. In Banks, London Joint-Stock declined 4, and National Pro-vincial 4. In Telegraphs, Western and Bra-zilian improved 4. In Mines, Indian Glen-rock declined 1-16, New Quebrada 4, and Potosi 1-16; but Devala Moyar improved 1-16, Indian Trevelyan 1/4, Mysore Gold 1-16. In Tramways, London Street improved 4. In Miscellaneous Securities, Hudson's Bay shares declined 1/8, Peninsular and Oriental Steam 1, Native Guano 14, and Brush Light fully paid 21/4, to 47 to 52; but Hammond improved %, to 13 to 13%, and United Telephone %, to 14% to 15%.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS. — OF Soxs: At Glucester-square, Mrs. Pandely L. Argenti.—At Ashford, Mrs. Henry Hughes-Hallett.—At Highbury, New Park, the wife of Rev. David J. S. Hunt.

OF DAUGHTERS: At Hyde Park, Mrs. Adam F. Blandy. — At Clapham-road, Mrs. Samuel S. McDowall.—At West Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Stirling Rivett-Carnac.—At Cavendish-square, the wife of John C. Thorowgood, M.D., F.R.C.

F.R.C.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Mr. Henry G. Baily to Ed th. L., daughter of Mr. G. H. Macnamara.—At East Melbourne, Henry B., son of Mr. B. P. Bilbrough, to Agnes N., daughter of Hon. James Service.—At Norfolk, Mr. William P. Bishop to Co stance E., daughter of Mr. William Langley, J.P.—At Manchester, Mr. Hermann Bossier to Annie, daughter of Emile Liebert.—At St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Henry A., son of General E. Stopford Claremont, C.B., to Katherine G., daughter of Mr. E. Walker.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Ven. John Griffiths, B.D., Archdeacon of Llandaff, to Jennet M., daughter of the late Mr. Rees Morgan.—At Battersea, Rev. Cockburn P. Marriott to Lilias, daughter of Mr. James T. Morgan, and widow of Mr. Peter Morison, jun.—At Bayswater, Charles L., son of Mr. Sturges Meek. to Mary F., daughter of the late Mr. George H. Ullathorne.

DEATHS.—At Oxford-street, Miss Elizabeth Bayter.—At Edinburgh, George W. Campbell, MARRIAGES .- At St. Mary Abbott's, Ken-

Sturges Meek, to Mary F., audither of the lab Mr. George H. Ullathorne. DEATHS.—At Oxford-street, Miss Elizabeth Bayter.—At Edinburgh, George W. Campbell, M.D.—At Croydo Mr. John Hatfiel !—At May-fair, Mr. George Hibbert.—At Cowley Rectory, Uxbridge, John C. Hilliard, M.A., Rector of Cowley.—At Buxton, Derbyshire, Rev. Cyrus Morrall.—At Finsbury-circus, Thomas B. Peacock, M.D.—At Gravesend, Dr. F. H. Smith, late of the Rombay Army—At Glasgow, Charles W. son of Bombay Army.—At Glasgow, Charles W., son of Rev. W. G. Wilson, Rector.—At Old Charlton, Kent, Robert St. J., son of Mr. St. John Wontner.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 4-5, 1882.

GARIBALDI. Europe is burdened with many cares, which General Garibaldi could neither have lightened nor deepened. Yet even in the midst of the anxieties of nations, in which he and his influence had no part and concern, a shock will have been felt at the news of his death. A career has closed as meteoric as that of Napoleon Bonaparte, aud even more picturesque in the inner character of its hero. A measure of the greatness of the man is the extraordinary number of blunders he committed without disturbing the confidence of his countrymen and of mankind in the beauty of his nature and the grandeur of his destiny. His political adventures began with an attack upon Savoy doomed to failure, and in which success would have been yet more disastrous. In his first exile across the Atlantic he offered his sword to a side which there is no reason to suppose was in the least more virtuous and patriotic than the opposite. He assailed Germany on behalf of France without stopping to consider which had been the first aggressor. He continued to regard Austria as a natural foe long after it had become the natural ally of Italy. When, in no small degree by his exploits, Italy was grown essentially one, his rash and lawless forays perpetually endangered the consolidation of the edifice he had signally helped to construct. After Rome had been incorporated in the kingdom every visit he paid it was necessarily viewed with terror and alarm by the truest friends of his country. His words were as imprudent as his achievements were often inopportune. His opinions of every kind abounded in inconsistencies. His private life was eccentric. He set at defiance the law which he should

cannot even be accounted a master strategist. His reverses outnumbered far his triumphs. Nevertheless, such as he was, he has fascinated two hemispheres for thirty years. Such as were his actions, he did more than all besides to accomplish a miracle of national regeneration compared with which the restoration of German unity was mere routine. His work was over a dozen years ago, and more. So completely had it been done that the exact contrary of the voice from the tombs of most dead patriots should be heard from Garibaldi's honoured sepelchre. His course of conduct, except in its devotion and valour, is least of all that which united Italy would be wise to follow, Brilliant audacity, and an insatiable propensity for tracing and reclaiming Italian rights from their present possessors, were a pious obligation upon lovers of Italy thirty years back. The practice has ceased to have any merit. The duty of Italy is now to enjoy rather than acquire, to demonstrate its title by the fruit it reaps .- Times.

have been foremost in defending. He

The Standard says :- The death of Garibaldi removes from the scene the only hero of actual romance, since the first Napoleon, who has adequately satisfied the popular imagination. The career of Garibaldi is a standing rebuke to the theory too rashly advanced and too hastily accepted, that the individual in these later days counts for little or nothing while the aggregate of mankind is everything. It is as true to-day as it was in the days of the " Iliad" that one lion is worth a thousand sheep; and if a man only has enough con-

fidence in himself and enough staying power, the volatile, vacillating units of which mankind is for the most part composed will now, as always, in time rally and centre round him. Garibaldi had faith; and faith still moves moral mountains. It would be easy to point out the failings of Garibaldi, but who would be the gainer by it? He has left no one like him behind, therefore no one could be bettered by the instruction. He said - perhaps he did - a host of foolish things; yet his life, in its rectirety, was no folly, but a grand Desely-strung epic, knit together by steadfast faith and generous purpose. Persons

who insist upon being uniformly wise must consent to be generally powerless. Garibaldi, if any one chooses to say so, was not wise; but he was a mighty Powerstronger for the accomplishment of the end he had in view than if he had been endowed with all the sagacity of all the statesmen of Europe. "He has a tail of straw, and we will light it some day," he used to say of Napoleon III.; and he proved not to be far wrong. He almost seemed an anachronism in the latter portion of the Nineteenth Century; yet he contrived to play a very real part in it. These flaring comets outshine many fixed stars, and attract infinitely more attention. It is not necessary to share Garibaldi's monomania against "Kings and priests" to understand his greatness and to admire his career. Fortunately for his fame, his enthusiasm for humanity at large, too often but a useless, because teo vague, a sentiment, became concentrated at last upon a definite and special object, his country. He who might have helped to unmake Society, helped to make Italy. He was one of the Four Men who raised her to her present position among European nations, and by the world at large he will always be regarded as the greatest of the four, because he speaks most to the imagination. The world perhaps has no room for many Garibaldis; but there is not much fear of their multiplication in these days. Wise and learned we may be; full of faith we are not, and we are dearly attached to our lives. Garibaldi cared nothing for his life save in so far as he could use it to promote the objects he cherished. He is the most

INTERVIEW WITH ARABI PACHA. The correspondent of the Standard at

interesting Italian figure since Rienzi. He

lived, but his life was the stuff of which

legendary Heroes are made. He died, and

in time he will live again as an immortal

Cairo telegraphed on Saturday :-I had this morning an interview with Arabi Pacha. His Excellency, when I arrived at his house, had just received a large deputation of Bedouins. His audience chamber was crowded with officers, notables, and sheiks whose servile demeanour contrasted singularly with his own claim to be considered a Democratic leader. Arabi, after I had waited about half an hour, read the letter of introduction which I had presented. I told him that as the representative of an important English newspaper I was anxious to obtain from his own lips a statement of the views of his party, which, notwithstanding the official land and Miss Naylor Leyland har relations between himself and the British for the remainder of the season.

Government, I assured him would always receive impartial consideration from the British public. Arabi replied, "The British public is already in possession of my views through my friends Blunt and Gregory. They have also set forth truly the views of the party which has chosen me as its leader. England has, however, not chosen to listen to the truth. She must accordingly abide by the consequences." I remarked that the personal opinions of two individuals, however eminent, could not be accepted by public opinion in England as authoritative without being supported by further confirmatory evidence. Arabi rejoined, "You find me here surrounded by representatives of every class of the nation. That is surely good enough evidence. They are witnesses of my words. Others," he continued, with marked emphasis on the word, "have relied not on the nation but on the promises of England. They are now suffering for their credulity. My followers and I hold of equally little account both the promises and threats of England and Those who come to us with peaceful intentions we are ready to meet in a like spirit. But to those who speak with the sword we answer with the sword. We have repelled and will repel European aggression with all the strength in our power, and, being confident in the protection of God and the approbation of the Sultan, whose will we have obediently fulfilled, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, and we feel certain of the triumph of our cause." His Excellency then rose, intimating by a gesture that the interview must be considered at an end.

ASCOT. There is no race meeting which has undergone more complete change than Ascot, for though it has always been held in great favour with the world of fashion, affording as it does a not ungrateful break in the stress of the London season, there was a time when from the severely sporting point of view it could boast of no races more important than the Gold Cup and those Biennial and Triennial Stakes the fashion for which seems to be passing away :-

But of late years Ascot has acquired a not undeserved reputation for the liberallty of its prize list, and the managers of what has long been styled the "Royal gathering" will not, assuredly, be ashamed to admit that they took a hint from the French Jockey Club, which held from the first very large views as to what should be done in the way of endowments to the great races. The new departure of the Ascot authorities, whose good example has since been followed by the conductors of many other large race meetings, dates now from nearly twenty years back, and out of compliment to the Prince of Wales and his newly-wedded wife two stakes, named after them, were instituted at about the time of their marriage. To each of these races, the Prince of Wales's Stakes three-year-olds, and the Alexandra Plate, a long distance prize reserved for horses not less than four years of age, the Ascot executive gave the then unprecedented endowment of a thousand sovereigns, but so much progress has since been made that races with this amount of added money may be counted by the dozen, and that there at Ascot much given to them from the fund. Encouraged by the success which attended this experiment, the Ascot authorities have gone on ortifying their programme, and they can now boast of offering more encouragement to owners of horses than any other race meeting in the country. During the four days of this week there will be twenty-eight races at Ascot with a total endowment of public money not far short of £12,000, exclusive of the Gold Vase which the Queen offers every year. Of one of these races the endowment is £2,000, four others have £1,000 each added to them, and the average for all the twenty-eight races is about £150. These figures stand out in striking contrast to those which an examination of the Epsom programme, improved as the latter has been of late, will show, and it is passing strange that the entries for the Derby and the Oaks, neither of which receive a single penny of public money, maintain their strength as well as they do. A proposal was made at the time of the difficulty which threatened to end in the conversion of Epsom racecourse to less glorious uses that the Derby and the Oaks should be transferred to Ascot, and this would no doubt have been accepted if the difficulty in question had proved insoluble. The happy solution of it, however, rendered the proposal superfluous, and we may rest assured that Epsom will retain its timehonoured prizes so long as the turf endureth. There need be no rivalry between the two, for each has its special features; and while Epsom is the more popular meeting, and affords an excuse for something like a metropolitan holiday on the Derby day, Ascot is much the more fashionable, and can boast of an assemblage of rank and beauty in the Royal enclosure which puts the lawn at Goodwood into the shade. None the less is it to be regretted that two meetings of such importance should follow each other at so short an interval.—Daily News.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, SATURDAY.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon drove with the Princesses to Glen Gelder Shiel. Lord Carlingford and Captain Bigge left the Castle.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, went out yesterday morning, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with the Princesses.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colone Teesdale, dined with the Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone at his residence in Downing-street on Saturday evening, and went afterwards to

Countess Granville's reception at the Foreign-The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday afternoon at the performance of Adrienne Lecouvreur at the Gaiety Theatre, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Adelaide and suite, witnessed the performance of La Dame aux Camélias in the

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have returned to Hamilton-place from spending the Whitsun holidays at Easton Lodge. The return of the Earl and Countess Dun-

raven to their residence, Adare Manor, county Limerick, has recently been celebrated with great rejoicings. The houses of the neigh-bouring village were all illuminated, and Chinese lanterns were hung from the trees along the road. His lordship, on going through the village, addressed an assemblage of tenants, labourers, and others, and congratulated them upon the prospects of returning

peace and prosperity.

The Earl of Kimberley was unable to pre side at the full-dress dinner at the Colonial Office on Saturday evening, owing to sudden indisposition. His lordship was much better on Sunday evening, and is expected to be able to attend to his official duties at the Colonial Office to-day.

Count Edmond Batthyany has arrived at 18, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for the

Lady Monson, owing to the death of a relative, was prevented attending the Duchess of Bedford's and Countess Granville's parties on

the Queen's birthday.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Naylor Leyland and Miss Naylor Leyland have left town

nedical report on Saturday was very favourable. Sunday's bulletin, issued soon after Dr. W. M. Collins had seen his patient, stated that "Miss de Burgh continues to make very favourable progress, both as regards her general condition and the recovery of con-

The Dowager Lady Kilmaine is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN . OPERA. Madame Adelina Patti appeared on Satur-day night at Covent Garden—for the first time this season—as Rosina in Rossini's Barbière di Siviglia. How piquantly she acts in this rôle, and how splendidly she sings, it is needless to say. On Saturday night she maintained her reputation as the most fasci-nating of Rosinas, and won enthusiastic applause from an audience that filled every part of the theatre. In the Lesson Scene she sang the aria, "Ernani, involami," from Verdi's Ernani, and, in response to unanimous demands for an encore, sang Bishop's "Home, sweet home." The other rôles were assigned to Mlle. Corsi, MM. Nicolini, Cotogni, Di Reszke, and Scolara, and Signor Bevignani conducted the familiar work in his usual masterly style. Lohengrin was produced on Thursday last, and Mme. Albani, as Elsa, won enthusisatic applause. The part suits her, as if it had been for her expressly, and anything more delightful than her delivery of the Dream" air in Act 1, the "Balcony Song" in Act 2, and her share of the love-music in Act 3 it would be difficult to conceive. The other characters were taken by Mlle. Stahl (Ortruda) and MM. Cotogni (Telramond), Gresse (King Henry), Dauphin (Herald), and Sylva (Lohengrin). M. Dupont conducted.

Der Meistersinger, the sixth of Richard Wagner's operas, was produced on Wednesday last at Drury Lane, with a strong cast, under the admirable direction of Herr Hans Richter, and was received with every token of a great and genuine success. There is nothing offensive or mystical in the plot, which sets forth in simple fashion the lives and loves of the population of a German town (Nuremberg) in the middle of the 16th century. The master singers of Nuremberg, with Hans Sachs at their head, are excited by the announcement that one of their numberthe rich goldsmith, Pogner-intends to give the hand of his daughter Eva, with an accompanying fortune, to the winner of the prize at the ensuing Tournament of Song. The prize is ultimately won by Walter von Stolzing, who has previously won the love of Eva, and the opera ends happily. The music is de-lightfully fresh and characteristic, and it shows that Herr Wagner might have easily made for himself a name as a composer of comic opera. The vocalists are furnished with an abundance of solos, duets, and ela-borate concerted pieces, and the orchestration is not only masterly, but delightful from beginning to end of the opera. Frau Rosa Sucher (Eva), Frau Schefsky, Herren Gura (Hans Sachs), Winkelmann (Walter), Landau and Beckmesser won well merited applause, and the opera was enthusiastically applauded. It deserves to become perma nently popular. On Saturday night this opera was repeated with some changes in the east; Fraulein Matten and Herr Nachbaur taking the rôles of Eva and Walter. scarcely equal to their precursors, they were worthy the applause they elicited, and the opera was welcomed by a very large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Ganz's fourth orchestral concert was given on Saturday at St. James's Hall with much success. The chief feature was the Vie d'un artiste sympathy of Berlioz, which was skilfully executed under theable direction of M. Ganz, but failed to become acceptable o lovers of symmetrical forms of music.

Miss Ellen Terry's benefit at the Lyceum is arranged for the evening of Saturday, the 21th inat., when the 100th representation of Romeo and Juliet will be given.

THE DRAMA

GAIETY THEATRE. Speaking of Les Faux Ménages, of M. Pailleron, played on Saturday by the French company at the Gaiety, the Observer says the piece is not intrinsically worthy of much consideration. Its heroine, Esther, is merely washed-out Marguerite, whose lover is anxious, with less apparent reason than Armand Duval, to marry his mistress. She is by no means a life-like personage, and there is a false ring in her perpetual appeals for pity. Her position whilst her lover's mother is being won over to the project, is, doubtless, a distressing one, and her behaviour when the match is finally forbidden by the young man's reprobate father, is worthy of a purer and better woman. This. however, is all, or almost all that can be said for her. One phase, and that the least likely one of such a character as hers, is set forth with needless iteration, and when Esther has to be finally condemned to social punishment for the errors of her past life an absurd bid for sympathy is made by demonstrating the personal frailty of the judge who passes sentence. The philosophy conveyed in M. Pailleron's rhymed and rather common-place verse is unsatisfactory, regard it how we will, and the dramatist points his moral only by distorting the probabilities of his tale. The rôle of Esther displays to comparatively little advantage some of the histrionic powers so effectively employed by Mme. Bernhardt as Marguerite Gauthier. But it calls for no new ones, and is, in fact, singularly limited in scope. On the whole, therefore, Les Faux Ménages is not an addition to the actress's London répertoire on which she can be honestly congratulated. It should, however, be mentioned that as Paul, the would-be husband of the heroine, M. Darall fully confirmed and somewhat increased the good opinion which he had unexpectedly secured as Paul's prototype in Dumas's fa-mous play. M. Darall, who is better known as M. Damala, proves to have other claims to notice besides those possessed by him as the hero of a sensational matrimonial adventure. He is not only well endowed by nature for the vocation which he has so suddenly chosen, but already exhibits much facility and some little force as an actor of such rôles as he has hitherto exhibited. The rest of the support secured to Mme. Bernhardt is not in any way noteworthy. Mme. Fromentin was quite equal to the requirements of Mme. Armand in Les Faux Ménages. Mlle. Jean Bernhardt is seen to be a pleasant ingénue of the accepted pattern, and MM. Cornaglia, Pascal, and Clerk all do their work carefully if nothing more. M. Talbot, as an ex sociétaire of the Comedie Française, returns to us with higher credentials; but his Michonnet and his Duval, père, cannot be pronounced altogether successful, except as examples of painstaking art. The one does not quite touch us, and the other does not wholly convince.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. It is seldom indeed that the performances of amateur actors and actresses demand such consideration as is honestly deserved by the achievements of Lady Monckton and Sir Charles Young on Friday and Saturday night at the charming theatre which Sir Percy Shelley has built for himself in Tite-street Chelsea. In the first place, Lady Monckton's adaptation of Bélot's Vengeance d'un Mari introduced us for the first time to a drama of sterling merit and interest. Moreover, the new play proved to be very happily chosen for this special occasion, as it exhibited in a fresh light the remarkable skill of the two leading players. The French piece had if we mistake not, been turned for the already. late Mile. Beatrice into Shadows of the Past by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, but it had not been seen in London. There seems, however, to

Miss de Burgh is decidedly better. The | be no reason why Lady Monckton's The Countess should not be successfully presented in a formal way to metropolitan playgoers. Constructed with singular neatness, its three acts illustrate with a rare combination of conciseness and vigour the development of a motive and situation which, though often treated on the stage, are always striking. The representation of The Countess deserves praise when judged from a standpoint far higher than that from which the labours of amateurs are usually regarded. Sir Charles Young and Lady Monckton have, of course, played many exacting parts before those chosen by them here, as the injured husband and remorseful wife, who figure in Bélot's forcible drama of modern life. But the one has not, to our knowledge, attained before this so high a level of artistic excellence aswas reached in his quiet and thoughtful, but most impressive, study of the hero, whilst the other has not often found the opportunity here afforded to her of applying the resources of stage-craft to the expression of sustained and natural emotion. In other respects, too, this amateur performance, which was in aid of a charitable cause, was unusually perfect, for Mr. Colnaghi's light gave pleasant relief to the more scenes, and Miss Fanny Stannard played very prettily as the *ingénue* of the piece. In Mr. Rae's bright comedietta, First in the Field, Mr. F. Doe was an efficient representative of one of the old men of the French original, and Miss Bessie Stannard went carefully through the rôle of the heroine.

> No special novelties were provided for Whitsuntide, but the variety of entertainment offered during the week has been almost un-precedented. Odette at the Haymarket, Taken from Life at the Adelphi, Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum, and *The Lights o' London* at the Princess's Theatre, satisfactorily met the demand of visitors possessing every diversity of taste. The St. James's, Olympic, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, Vaudeville, and Court Theatres preserved those programmes already stamped with public approval. To the Opera Comique has been transferred from America and Australia The Wreck of the Pinafore. At the Royalty the burlesque of Sindbad has closed its career, and Mr. Halliday's drama of Checkmale is now substituted. No change has taken place at the Comedy Theatre, the Alhambra, Criterion, Toole's Theatre, or the Savoy. At the Surrey was revived the drama of The Hoop of Gold. To the Standard was restored the drama o Humanity. At Astley's was represented Lady Audley's Secret and The Old Toll House, in which Mr. J. A. Cave met with a cordial welcome. Sadler's Wells provided a new drama, by Mr. George Roy, called Miscarriage of Justice. At the Philharmonic the attraction was the comic opera of Billee Taylor.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

The morals of the Badminton Club are rising by rapid degrees to angelic purity. A month or two ago one of the members who had so far forgotten himself as to make a journey to Paris in pleasant though irregular company, was threatened with the terrors of expulsion by the Honorary Secretary, acting, as he declared in his letter, upon the instructions of the Committee. The member in question very naturally regarded this as a not worth being cross about; so he treated it as a joke, and was not further molested. Now, as I am informed, the same threat of expulsion has been, or will be, made to a member of the Club whose wife has been unable or unwilling to pay a milliner's bill; so that in the course of a short time the members of that Club will be qualified for Sundayschool teachers. This is the time of year for regimental din-

ners, and in some journals one sees a list of those who attended. It often strikes one how very few in numbers were those who partook know it is not any want of sympathy with the "old regiment" that prevents so many half-payor retired officers from rallying round the annual London dinner-table; it is simply the absurd cost of such entertainments. Com paratively few are rich enough (with probably a wife and family since the old Army days), or even if rich enough are foolish enough, to spend three guineas (63 shillings-the price charged at the Albion Tavern-in addition to five or six shillings for cab-hire, thus amounting to nearly £3 10s.) for a dinner. I certainly agree with those in thinking there are wiser ways of spending that amount of cash If the object of a regimental annual dinner is to get together old friends and brother officers for the sake of old times, the best plan would be to considerably reduce the price, so as to approach that of the mess dinner on ordinary nights; and, moreover, rather than the system which prevails in so many regiments of keeping "open house" for comparative strangers, it would be a happy occasion for the present regiment to entertain their old friends. This is merely a delicate suggestion; the real solid ground of complaint is the absurdly high and consequently prohibitive charge of such dinners. I am aware that in most regiments it is possible to subscribe annually one sovereign, and that when you dine another sovereign is asked for; but I am writing of the case when, by reason of seldom being in London, it has not been thought worth while for a chance opportunity to keep on paying an annual subscription.

The Irish don't love Mr. Gladstone with that unanimous enthusiasm which might reasonably be expected of them after all he has said and done on their behalf. It is a deplorable fact that some of them are unable to grasp with their whole heart that feeling of universal admiration which his noble and patriotic statesmanship has deserved to evoke A Dublin carpenter the other day was asked for his private opinion of the "Grand Old Man;" the answer was horrifying in its vehemence. "Is it Gladstone ye mane Och! the divil fly away with him! Begorrah I'd make him a dacent coffin for not h' wid me own hands, and help to lay him in it comfortable into the bargain!

I am sorry to hear of Lady Charlemont's death. She was one of the kindliest and most popular of Irish hostesses in the old days in Dublin, and lately at Mansfield-street in town and Roxborough Castle in Tyrone. She possessed a rare gift of dramatic humour, and was an excellent actress and reciter. member marvelling at her powerful delivery as she recited a poem of Sir Samuel Ferguson's before the entire British Association -standing in the open air beside the ruined Cromlech on the Hill of Howth-when those learned men went to Dublin. She leaves a social blank behind her as well at Nice and here as in Armagh and Tyrone. Miss Eva de Burgh has made a decided

improvement within the last two days. She has shown much more sign of consciousness having spoken a few words and recognised her sister and Lady Walsingham. Her injuries are doing very well, her strength has been maintained in the most wonderful way during this long period of unconsciousnes and all the dangerous symptoms she had are passing off. Her friends are now quite hopeful of her recovery, which, if attained, they feel will be due mainly to Dr. Collins, whose attention has been unremitting, and who has scarcely left the house since the accident .-Vanity Fair.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. "Faith: the Life-root alike of Science Philosophy, Ethics, and Religion," is the title of a new work by Mr. Henry Griffith, F.G.S., which is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock

in a few days.

Miss Mary Robinson has written for Harper's Magazine an article on the career of Dante G. Rosetti. A portrait of the painter-poet, one of his sister, and two or

which he lived-16, Cheyne-walk-will probably be engraved to illustrate the article. Miss Robinson has had the advantage of consulting Dante Rosetti's brother with regard to the biographical facts, of which her summary may thus be regarded as an authentic record within the limits of its range.

Thanks, the Academy says, to the exertions of the Commissioner at Larnaca, Mr. C. Delaval Cobham, something is going to be done at last for the dialect and folklore of Cyprus. He has induced the editor of the weekly paper Stasinos to open his columns to lists of Cypriote words, folk-stories, ballads, and local names, of which at present we know very little.

Mr. J. W. Mackail, B.A., tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, is engaged on a translation of the "Æneid" into English prose. He has published the first book for private circula-tion. The text followed is, with a few exceptions, that of Conington.

The ancestors of the poet Longfellow, as our readers will probably remember, says the Athenaum, were originally settled in Yorkshire. The local papers say that, in a sale which has just taken place at Bradford there was an old chest from a farmhouse at Ilkley which upon its centre panel bore the following inscription :- " Jon Longfellow and Mary Rogers was marryed ye tenth daye off April, Anon Dm. 1664." The frontispiece of the Art Journal this

month is an engraving by Mr. H. Bourne, of Millais' "Isabella," painted when the artist was in his twelfth year, and among the other illustrations is an engraving, by Mr. W. Roffe. of the statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield by Lord Ronald Gower. The letterpress includes an article by Mr. F. Wednine, on "Mr. Seymour Haden's Etchings," with illustrations, and one on Sir John Soane's Museum, by Mr. Alan C. Cole.

Mr. Routledge's sixpenny issue of Staunton's "Shakspeare" has provoked imitation. A people's edition of the "Leopold Shakspere" is about to be published in ten six-peany monthly parts, of which the first will be published on the 26th inst.

A series of articles on "Modern Landscape," with illustrations of the various schools, is commenced in this month's Art and Letters. There are some very fine engravings of ancient armour and of "masterpieces of tapestry."

The Athenxum says that a new objection to the want of an international copyright between England and America has been felt by the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," who have lately experienced some difficulty in securing the literary assistance of American authors, owing to the reprinting of that work by a Philadelphia publishing house, who, not content with reproducing the English contributions, have pirated the American articles as

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Abbott, for forty-five years head master of the Philological School in the Marylebone-road. His best-known literary work is the "Con-cordance to Pope," to which his son, Dr. Abbott, of the City of London School, contributed an introduction. But Mr. Abbott was also the author of several admirable schoolbooks, written and cheaply printed for his own pupils at a time when good and cheap school-books were hardly to be obtained.

The Very Rev. Father Cooke, O.M.I., has ready for immediate publication the second volume of his "Life of Monsignor de Mazenod." This instalment will especially treat of the inner life and death of the founder of the Society of Mary Immaculate. An account will be given not only of the home missions of that order, but also of its missions in Texas and Mexico, in Ceylon, Natal, and Basutoland. The learned author, it should be added, has worked up the religious antiquities of his own immediate neighbourhood in connexion with his Church of the English Martyrs on Tower Hill, and has discovered a good deal of matter which was new to himself, and which will, therefore, probably be new to the general

public .- Athenaum. Mr. C. L. Wragge has established at Stafford a meteorological and climatological station, in which he has placed standard instruments, all of them verified at the Kew Observatory. These are constructed to register earth and air temperature, barometric changes, anemometric variations, and hydrometric alterations. The amount of cloud will be observed, and ozone observations made. Mr. J. B. M'Callum, the borough surveyor, and his brother have undertaken to make daily

observations. The Ben Nevis and Fort William meteorological observations will be recommenced by Mr. Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society, in the course of a few days. A new fixed station is to be established near the Lake, about 1840 feet above the sea, and this, together with additional observations by means of travelling instruments at certain fixed hours, to be taken during the ascent and descent, will the better enable atmospheric disturbances existing in the stratum of air between the summit of Ben Nevis and Fort William to be localised. At Buchans Well, on the summit of Ben Nevis, Mr. Wragge will observe at 9.0 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.0 a.m. 10.30 a.m., and 11.0 a.m. Specially constructed thermometers will record the temperature by clockwork on the top of Ben

Nevis at 9.0 p.m.

The so-called "Francia"—a fine picture. though not a Francia-which Mr. Burton lately acquired in Italy, has arrived in Trafalgar-square, and will be added to the National Gallery when a few repairs have been effected.

Sir C. Wilson and Mr. W. M. Ramsay have started on a tour of exploration in Cap-padocia. Among other places, they will visit the site of Comana, near Shar, where numerous remains of the classical age are known to exist. It is rumoured that Sir C. Wilson has recently discovered some new Hittite monuments of great importance.

Beer brewing has, a Japanese paper says, become an important branch of industry in that country. The two largest establishments are the Shimidzuya Shokwai and Hakkosha breweries. The beer brewed there is excellent in taste, and far more wholesome than imported beer. Its sale is daily increasing, and it is hoped that it will successfully compete with the imported article.

Mr. Eastlake has made considerable progress with his notes on continental picture galleries, which are to be published with numerous illustrations, and will describe selected examples from the most important foreign collections, including those at the Louvre, Munich, Cassel, Berlin. the Brera, and other places. This work will be not a collection of catalogues, but a critical description of fine works belonging to each gallery, chosen in order to assist visitors, not to exhaust the subject.

Those who have had their attention directed to Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet by Mr. Irving's revival of that play, will be instructed in an article in the current number of the Antiquary. The original poem from which Shakespeare is supposed to have derived his plot and most of his characters is there nalysed, and the parallel passages are set forth.

It is stated that Mr. J. M. Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, editor of the Bombay Gazetteer, has discovered some interesting Buddhist relics near Bassein. They are supposed to be portions of Buddha's begging-bowl, and were contained in a small casket enclosed in a series of boxes and deposited in

large stone coffer. Among the recent acquisitions from Baby-lonia made by the British Museum are numerous contract tablets in Babylonian cuneiform, a large fragment of early Babylonian history, and part of a hymn on the occasion of the entrance of Cyrus into Babylon, besides a portion of the account of the Deluge and of the eponymous canon from Kouyunjik.

for Mr. Lefèvre Mr. Alma Tadema's pictur now exhibiting in the Rue de Sèze, Paris, but not yet exhibited in London, and entitled 'The Parting Kiss."
In the Grantham Journal, May 13 in a

letter from "an old Meltonian," Mr. Josiah Waite, Markinch, Fife, N.B., containing reminiscences of his early life, is the following account of the passing through Melton Mowbray of the hearse containing the body of Lord Byron:—About the month of May, 1824, on coming out of school at 12 o'clock noon, and on my way home to dinner, on going through the Market-place I saw a number of people collected, and on getting nearer I saw a fine hearse standing at the corner of the Market-place, close to Mr. Allan the saddler's shop, and near the spot where Mrs. Shaw used to here her stall every market day, and where the boys could get their spare pennies and half-pennies exchanged for bull's eyes or gingerbread, or fruit, etc. I learned that this hearse contained the remains of the late Lord Byron on their way to Newstead, there to be interred; and one thing that makes this more memorable was, that it was the common talk that although Lord Byron's body was there his heart was not, for it was taken out and was left in Greece. This latter piece of informa-tion surprised us boys much, and made us wonder and say 'What will he do at the resurrection when his body will rise and his heart so far away?' The horses and the attendants accompanying the corpse were resting at the White Swan, in the Marketplace." Was this idea concerning the heart of Byron generally accepted at that date?— Was this idea concerning the heart Notes and Queries.

EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. "SWIFTSURE." Information has been received from Madeira of the bursting of one of the new 15-pounder breech-loading guns on board H.M.S. Swiftsure on Wednesday last. It is stated that one man was killed and four so seriously in-jured that their lives are despaired of. The Admiralty were at once made acquainted with the full particulars, but no public notification of the disaster was made up to Sunday night.

ART SALE.

The sale of one small picture by Meissioner of Napoleon I. in the campaign of Paris for the enormous price of 5,800 guineas, at Christie's, on Saturday last, was a memorable event to record of picture auctions. So high price has never before been reached at auction for any small cabinet picture, not even for a work of Meissonier; indeed, his pictures, which are generally on a small scale, have very rarely been submitted to the severe test of the auctioneer's hammer. When they have, either at the Hotel Drouot or at Christie's, such moderate sums as 1,000 or 1.500 guineas have been paid, but the very high prices which for some years past this great painter of his style has obtained have been for pictures either commissions or coming direct from his hands. The picture, for example, which was purchased a few years back by Mr. Stewart, of New York, for 13,000 guineas, which was then considered an extravagant price, although it contained many figures, passed into that gentleman's possession without what is called public competition, and consequently a much larger share deservedly came to the artist. In the case of this remarkable picture of on his white Arab charger, painted in 1862, Mr. Wallis, who has for many years so ably conducted the exhibitions of the French Gallery in Pall-mall, purchased it in 1868 with the intention of placing so capital a work in his gallery. Before it could be exhibited, however, in the summer season, it was seen by Mr. Ruskin, who, it is well known, at once became the purchaser at the price of 1,000 guineas, which at that time was considered a very large one. Mr. Ruskin, with his accustomed liberality and generous consideration for the public interest in art, allowed the picture to be exhibited in the French Gallery during the season of 1869, where it attracted universal admiration. Since that time it has remained in the collection of Mr. Ruskin until it was placed by him in the hands of the auctioneers to be sold without any reserve. The result proved that there was no necessity for the usual protection of a reserve price, for, though the competition for the possession of such a beautiful work of the master was felt to be limited, there was no doubt it would be a determined one between the few who could afford to invest their thousands in a cabinet gem of this unique kind. When the moment came and the little masterpiece took its place upon the easel, with a welcome of applause from an audience considerably bored with the commonplace pictures of the sale, it was soon discovered that the contention lay between only two bidders, Mr. Wallis and a gentleman who sat next to him, who we afterwards learnt was Mr. Arnold, of the firm of Arnold and Tripp, of Paris, who had come over with a heavy commission on purpose to carry off this coveted prize. Quietly these two antagonists sat together, each surprising the other with his spirited advances, and the audience watching them with the deepest curiosity and enlivening the contest with their applause. At last there came a serious pause at Mr, Arnold's bid of 5,700 guineas, and every one began to think this must win; but Mr. Walfis again advanced with his 5,800 guineas, and hen Mr. Arnold remained silent as Mr. Woods, the auctioneer, slowly repeated the sum, and at the third time the hammer fell with a loud round of applause. Mr. Wallis was congratulated by his many friends upon the spirit with which he had fought this interesting little battle over the picture, which he was the first to buy and bring to this country at a very large venture, and now repurchased at a price which none but the most enthusiastic buyer would think of encounter-We must agree with the general exression of opinion at the sale that a really ine work of so eminent a painter and the chosen example of so distinguished a critic amply merited this substantial appreciation, picture had been seen during the week in the large room at Christie's, and many may remember it, but it may be briefly described as representing Napoleon in his gray overcoat white buckskin breeches, white waistcoat, wearing his stars and orders, mounted on a noble white barb, looking sternly out across the battlefield. Near him, but at some little distance, are two mounted officers of his staff as if waiting to hear some order from him. The likeness is excellent, and the figure altogether closely resembles, if it is not identical with, that of the Emperor iu a much larger picture by Meissioner representing the retreat from Moscow, which is in the collection of Sir Richard Wallace, and for which he gave the large sum of 10,000 guineas. The exact size of the picture is 12% inches in height by 9% wide, on panel. The other pictures in the sale were mostly of very moderate pretensions, and after the sen-sational price of the Meissionier scarcely call for special mention. A landscape by Muller, view of Tivoli, 1839, sold for £357; a winter scene by the same for £288 15s.; a large landscape, Castle Donnington, Leicester, by H. Dawson, sen.-£609; and "Brigands in Ambush," a large oil painting by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.—£262 10s.—Times.

THE NEW JUDGE.—Mr. John Charles Day, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, has been Q.C., of the South-Pastern Circuit, has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Queen's Bench Division, caused by the recent elevation of Mr. Justice Bowen to the Court of Appeal. Mr. Day, who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in January, 1849, has for many years enjoyed a very extensive practice both in London and on circuit, and a known to be a sound and practical lawyer. The new judge will, it is expected, accompany Mr. Justice North on the Northern Circuit at M. A. Blanchard has undertaken to engrave the ensuing Summer Assizes.

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GARIBALDI. Europe is burdened with many cares, which General Garibaldi could neither have lightened nor deepened. Yet even in the midst of the anxieties of nations, in which he and his influence had no part and concern, a shock will have been felt at the news of his death. A career has closed as meteoric as that of Napoleon Bonaparte, aud even more picturesque in the inner character of its hero. A measure of the greatness of the man is the extraordinary number of blunders he committed without disturbing the confidence of his countrymen and of mankind in the beauty of his nature and the grandeur of his destiny. His political adventures began with an attack upon Savoy doomed to failure, and in which success would have been yet more disastrous. In his first exile across the Atlantic he offered his sword to a side which there is no reason to suppose was in the least more virtuous and patriotic than the opposite. He assailed Germany on behalf of France without stopping to consider which had been the first aggressor. He continued to regard Austria as a natural foe long after it had become the natural ally of Italy. When, in no small degree by his exploits, Italy was grown essentially one, his rash and lawless forays perpetually endangered the consolidation of the edifice he had signally helped to construct. After Rome had been incorporated in the kingdom every visit he paid it was necessarily viewed with terror and alarm by the truest friends of his country. His words were as imprudent as his achieve-

ments were often inopportune. His opinions of every kind abounded in inconsistencies. His private life was eccentric. He set at defiance the law which he should have been foremost in defending. He cannot even be accounted a master strategist. His reverses outnumbered far his triumphs. Nevertheless, such as he was, he has fascinated two hemispheres for thirty years. Such as were his actions, he did more than all besides to accomplish a miracle of national regeneration compared with which the resoration of German unity was mere routine. His work was over a dozen years ago, and more. So completely had it been done that the exact contrary of the voice from the tombs of most dead patriots should be heard from Garibaldi's honoured sepelchre. His course of conduct, except in its devotion and valour, is least of all that which united Italy would be wise to follow, Brilliant audacity, and an insatiable propensity for tracing and reclaiming Italian rights from their present possessors, were a pious obligation upon lovers of Italy thirty years back. The practice has ceased to have any merit. The duty of Italy is now to enjoy rather than acquire, to demonstrate its title by the fruit it reaps .- Times.

The Standard says :- The death of Garibaldi removes from the scenhero of actual romance, since the first Napoleon, who has adequately satisfied the popular imagination. The career of Garibaldi is a standing rebuke to the theory too rashly advanced and too hastily accepted, that the individual in these later days counts for little or nothing while the aggregate of mankind is everything. It is as true to-day as it was in the days of the " Hiad" that one lion is worth a thousand sheep; and if a man only has enough confidence in himself and enough staying power, the volatile, vacillating units of which mankind is for the most part composed will now, as always, in time rally and centre round him. Garibaldi had faith; and faith still moves moral mountains. It would be easy to point out the failings of Garibaldi, but who would be the gainer by it? He has left no one like him behind, therefore no one could be bettered by the instruction. said — perhaps he did — a host of foolish things; yet his life, in its entirety, was no folly, but a grand loosely-strung epic, knit together by steadfast with and generous purpose. Persons who insist upon being uniformly wise must consent to be generally powerless. Garibaldi, if any one cho ses to say so, was not wise; but he was a mighty Powerstronger for the accomplishment of the end he had in view than if he had been endowed with all the sagacity of all the statesmen of Europe. "He has a tail of straw, and we will light it some day," he used to say of Napoleon III.; and he proved not to be far wrong. He almost seemed an anachronism in the latter porttion of the Nineteenth Century; yet he contrived to play a very real part in it. These flaring comets outshine many fixed stars, and attract infinitely more attention. At is not necessary to share Garibaldi's monomania against "Kings and priests to understand his greatness and to admire his career. Fortunately for his fame, his entlessiasm for humanity at large, often but a useless, because vague, a sentiment, became concentrated at last upon a definite and special object, his country. He who might have helped to unmake Society helped to make Italy. He was one of the Four Men who raised her to her present position among European nations, and by the world at large he will always be regarded as the greatest of the four, because he speaks most to the imagination. The world perhaps has no room for many Garibaldis; but there is not much fear of their multiplication in these days. Wise and learned we may be; full of faith we are not, and we are dearly attached to our lives. Garibaldi cared nothing for his life save in so far as he could use it to promote the objects he cherished. He is the most interesting Italian figure since Rienzi. He lived, but his life was the stuff of which Regendary Heroes are made. He died, and Engime he will live again as an immortal myth.

INTERVIEW WITH ARABI PACHA.

The correspondent of the Standard at Cairo telegraphed on Saturday :-

I had this morning an interview with Arabi Pacha. His Excellency, when I arrived at Facha. His Excellency, when I arrived at his house, had just received a large deputation of Bedouins. His audience chamber was crowded with officers, notables, and sheiks whose servile demeanour contrasted singularly with his own claim to be considered a Democratic leader. Arabi, after I had waited about half an hour, read the letter of duction which I had presented. I told him that as the representative of an important English newspaper I was anxious to obtain from his own lips a statement of the views of this party, which, notwithstanding the official relations between himself and the British

Government, I assured him would always receive impartial consideration from the British public. Arabi replied, "The British public is already in possession of my views through my friends Blunt and Gregory. They have also set forth truly the views of the party which has chosen me as its leader. Eng and has, however, not chosen to listen to the truth. She must accordingly abide by the consequences." I remarked that the personal opinions of two individuals, however eminent, could not be accepted by public opinion in England as authoritative without being supported by further confirmatory evidence. Arabi rejoined, "You find me here surrounded by representatives of every class surrounded by representatives of every class of the nation. That is surely good enough evidence. They are witnesses of my words. Others," he continued, with marked emphasis on the word, "have relied not on the nation but on the promises of England. They are now suffering for their credulity. My followers and I hold of equally little account both the promises and threats of England and Erance. Those who come to us with peace-Those who come to us with peace-France. Those who come to us with peace-ful intentions we are ready to meet in a like spirit. But to those who speak with the sword we answer with the sword. We have repelled and will repel European aggression with all the strength in our power, and, being confident in the protection of God and the approbation of the Sultan, whose will we ave obediently fulfilled, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with, and we feel certain of the triumph of our cause." His Excellency then rose, intimating by a gesture that the interview must be considered at an end.

ASCOT.

There is no race meeting which has undergone more complete change than Ascot, for though it has always been held in great favour with the world of fashion, affording as it does a not ungrateful break in the stress of the London season, there was a time when from the severely sporting point of view it could boast of no races more important than the Gold Cap and those Biennial and Triennial Stakes the fashion for which seems to be passing

But of late years Ascot has acquired a not undeserved reputation for the liberality of its prize list, and the managers of what has long been styled the "Royal gathering" will not, been styled the "Royal gathering" will not, assuredly, be ashamed to admit that they took a hint from the French Jockey Club, which held from the first very large views as to what should be done in the way of endowments to the great races. The new departure of the Ascot authorities, whose good example has since been followed by the conductors of many other large race meetings, dates now from nearly twenty years back, and out of compliment to the Prince of Wales and his newly-wedded wife two stakes, named after them, were instituted at about the time of their marriage. To each of these races, the Prince of Wales's Stakes three-year-olds, and the Alexandra Plate, a long distance prize reserved for horses not less than four years of age, the Ascot executive gave the then unprecedented endowment of a thousand sovereigns, but so much progress has since been made that races with this amount of added money may be counted by the dozen, and that there at Ascot itself and elsewhere prizes with double as much given to them from the fund. Encouraged by the success which attended this experiment, the Ascot authorities have gone on fortifying their programme, and they can now boast of offering more encouragement to owners of horses than any other race meeting in the country. During the four days of this week there will be twenty-eight races at Ascot with a total endowment of public money

not far short of £12,000, exclusive of the Gold Vase which the Queen offers every year. one of these races the endowment is £2,000, four others have £1,000 each added to them, and the average for all the twenty-eight races is about £450. These figures stand out in striking contrast to those which an examination of the Epsom programme, improved as the latter has been of late, will show, and it is passing strange that the entries for the Derby and the Oaks neither of which receive a single penny of public money, maintain their strength as well as they do. A proposal was made at the time of the difficulty which threatened to end in the conversion of Epsom racecourse to less glorious uses that the Derby and the Oaks should be transferred to Ascot, and this would no doubt have been accepted if the difficulty in question had proved insoluble. The happy solution of it, however, rendered the proposal superfluous, and we may rest assured that Epsom will retain its time-honoured prizes so long as the turf endureth. There need be no rivalry between the two, for each has its special features; and while Epsom is the more popular meeting, and affords an excuse for something like a metropolitan holiday on the Derby day, Ascot is much the more fashionable, and can boast of an assemblage of rank and beauty in the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Royal enclosure which puts the lawn at

Goodwood into the shade. None the less is

it to be regretted that two meetings of such

importance should follow each other at so

short an interval .- Daily News.

BALMORAL, SATURDAY. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning, and in the afternoon drove with the Princesses to Glen Gelder Shiel. Lord Carlingford and Captain Bigge left the Castle.

SUNDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beat ice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, went out yesterday morning. and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Teesdale, dined with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at his residence in Downing-street on Saturday evening, and went afterwards to Countess Granville's reception at the Foreign-

office.
The Prince of Wales was present on Satur day afternoon at the performance of Adrienne Lecouvreur at the Gaiety Theatre, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Pr cess Mary Adelaide and suite, witnessed the performance of La Dame aux Camélias in the vening.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have returned to Hamilton-place from spending the Whitsun holidays at Easton Lodge.

The return of the Earl and Countess Dunraven to their residence, Adare Manor, county Limerick, has recently been celebrated with great rejoicings. The houses of the neighbouring village were all illuminated, and Chinese lanterns were hung from the trees along the road. His lordship, on going through the village, addressed an assemblage of tenants, labourers, and others, and congra tulated them upon the prospects of returning

peace and prosperity.

The Earl of Kimberley was unable to preside at the full-dress dinner at the Colonial Office on Saturday evening, owing to sudden indisposition. His lordship was much better on Sunday evening, and is expected to be able to attend to his official duties at the Colonial Office to-day.

Count Edmond Batthyany has arrived at 18. Charles-street, Berkeley-square, for the

Lady Monson, owing to the death of a relative, was prevented attending the Duchess of Bedford's and Countess Granville's parties on the Queen's birthday. Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Naylor Ley-land and Miss Naylor Leyland have left town

for the remainder of the season.

Miss de Burgh is decidedly better. The medical report on Saturday was very favour-able. Sunday's bulletin, issued soon after Dr. W. M. Collins had seen his patient, stated that "Miss de Burgh continues to make very favourable progress, both as regards her general condition and the recovery of con-

The Dowager Lady Kilmaine is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. Madame Adelina Patti appeared on Saturday night at Covent Garden—for the first time this season—as Rosina in Rossini's

Barbière di Siviglia. How piquantly she acts in this rôle, and how splendidly she sings, it is needless to say. On Saturday night she maintained her reputation as the most fascinating of Rosinas, and won enthusiastic applications of the same an adjace that filled every part plause from an audience that filled every part of the theatre. In the Lesson Scene she sang the aria, "Ernani, involami," from Verdi's Ernani, and, in response to unanimous demands for an encore, sang Bishop's "Home, sweet home." The other *rôles* were assigned to Mlle. Corsi, MM. Nicolini, Cotogni, Di Reszke, and Scolara, and Signor Bevignani condu ted the familiar work in his usual masterly style. Lohengrin was produced on Thursday last, and Mme. Albani, as Elsa, won Thursday last, and Mme. Alban, as Elsa, won enhusisatic applause. The part suits her, as if it had been for her expressly, and anything more delightful than her delivery of the "Dream" air in Act 1, the "Balcony Song" in Act 2, and her share of the love-music in Act 3, it would be difficult to accessive. The Act 3 it would be difficult to conceive. The other characters were taken by Mile. Stahl (Ortruda) and MM. Cotogni (Telramond), Gresse (King Henry), Dauphin (Herald), and Sylva (Lohengrin). M. Dupont conducted.

Der Meistersinger, the sixth of Richard Wagner's operas, was produced on Wednesday last at Drury Lane, with a strong cast, uay last at Drury Lane, with a strong east, under the admirable direction of Herr Hans Richter, and was received with every token of a great and genuine success. There is nothing offensive or mystical in the plot, which sets forth in simple fashion the lives and loves of the population of a German town (Nuremberg) in the middle of the 16th century. The master singers of Nuremberg, with Hans Sachs at their head, are excited by the announcement that one of their numberthe rich goldsmith, Pogner-intends to give the hand of his daughter Eva, with an accompanying fortune, to the winner of the prize at the ensuing Tournament of Song. The prize is ultimately won by Walter von Stolzing, who has previously won the love of Eva, and the opera ends happily. The music is de-lightfully fresh and characteristic, and it shows that Herr Wagner might have easily made for himself a name as a composer of comic opera. The vocalists a e furnished with an abundance of solos, duets, and elaborate concerted pieces, and the orchestration is not only masterly, but delightful from beginning to end of the opera. Frau Rosa Sucher (Eva), Frau Schefsky, Herren Gura (Hans Sachs), Winkelmann (Walter), Landau and Beckmesser won well merited applause, and the opera was enthusiastically applauded. It deserves to become manently popular. On Saturday night this opera was repeated with some changes in the cast; Fraulein Matten and Herr Nachbaur taking the rôles of Eva and Walter. scarcely equal to their precursors, they were worthy the applause they elicited, and the opera was welcomed by a very large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Ganz's fourth orchestral concert was given on Saturday at St. James's Hall with much success. The chief feature was the Vie d'un artiste sympathy of Berlioz, which was skilfully executed under the able direction of M. Ganz, but failed to become acceptable to lovers of symmetrical forms of music. Miss Ellen Terry's benefit at the Lyceum is arranged for the evening of Saturday, the 24th inat., when the 100th representation of Romeo and Juliet will be given.

THE DRAMA. GAIETY THEATRE.

Speaking of Les Faux Ménages, of M Pailleron, played on Saturday by the French company at the Gaicty, the Observer says the piece is not intrinsically worthy of much consideration. Its heroine, Esther, is merely washed-out Marguerite, whose lover is anxious, with less apparent reason than Armand Duval, to marry his mistress. She is by no means a life-like personage, and there is a false ring in her perpetual appeals for pity. Her position whilst her lover's mother is being won over to the project, is, doubtless, a distressing one, and her behaviour when the match is finally forbidden by the young man's reprobate father, is worthy of a purer and better woman. This, however, is all, or almost all that can be said for her. One phase, and that the least likely one of such a character as hers, is set forth with needless iteration, and when Esther has to be finally condemned to social punishmen for the errors of her past life an absurd bid for sympathy is made by demonstrating the personal frailty of the judge who passes sentence. The philosophy conveyed in M. Pailleron's rhymed and rather common-place verse is unsatisfactory, regard it how we and the dramatist points his moral only by distorting the probabilities of his tale. The *rôle* of Esther displays to compara ively little advantage some of the histrionic powers so effectively employed by Mme. Bernhardt as Marguerite Gauthier. But it calls for no new ones, and is, in fact, singularly limited in scope. On the whole, therefore, Les Faux Ménages is not an addition to the actress's London répertoire on which she can be honestly congratulated. should, however, be mentioned that as Paul, the would-be husband of the heroine, M. Darall fully confirmed and somewhat increased the good opinion which he had unexpectedly secured as Paul's prototype in Dumas's fa-mous play. M. Darall, who is better known as M. Damala, proves to have other claims to notice besides those possessed by him as the hero of a sensational matrimonial adventure. He is not only well endowed by nature for the vocation which he has so suddenly chosen, but already exhibits much facility and some little force as an actor of such rôles as he has hitherto exhibited. The rest of the support secured to Mme. Bernhardt is not in any way noteworthy. Mme Fromentin was quite equal to the requirements of Mme. Armand in Les Faux Ménages Mlle. Jean Bernhardt is seen to be a pleasant ingénue of the accepted pattern, and MM. Cornaglia, Pascal, and Clerk all do their work carefully if nothing more. M. Talbot, as an ex societaire of the Comedie Française, returns to us with higher credentials; but his Michonnet and his Duval, père, cannot be pronounced altogether successful, except as examples of painstaking art. The one does not quite touch us, and the other does not wholly convince.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS. It is seldom indeed that the performances of amateur actors and actresses demand such consideration as is honestly deserved by the achievements of Lady Monckton and Sir Charles Young on Friday and Saturday night at the charming theatre which Sir Percy Shelley has built for himself in Tite-street. Chelsea. In the first place, Lady Monckton's adaptation of Bélot's Vengeance d'un Mari introduced us for the first time to a drama of sterling merit and interest. Moreover, the new play proved to be very happily chosen for this special occasion, as it exhibited in a fresh light the remarkable skill of the two The French piece leading players. The French piece had already, if we mistake not, been turned for the already, if we mistake not, been turned for the late Mile. Beatrice into Shadows of the Past by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, but it had not been seen in London. There seems, however, to

be no reason why Lady Monckton's The Countess should not be successfully presented in a formal way to metropolitan playgoers. Constructed with singular neatness, its three acts illustrate with a rare combination of conciseness and vigour the develop-ment of a motive and situation which, though often treated on the stage, are always striking. The representation of The Countess deserves praise when judged from a standpoint far higher than that from which the labours of amateurs are usually regarded. Sir Charles Young and Lady Monckton have, of course, played many exacting parts before those chosen by them here, as the injured husband and remorseful wife, who figure in Bélôt's forcible drama of modern life. But the one has not, to our knowledge, attained before this so high a level of artistic excel-lence as was reached in his quiet and thoughtful, but most impressive, study of the hero, whilst the other has not often found the opportunity here afforded to her of applying the resources of stage-craft to the expression of sustained and natural emotion. In other respects, too, this amateur performance, which was in aid of a charitable cause, was unusually perfect, for Mr. Colnaghi's light comedy gave pleasant relief to the more sombre scenes, and Miss Fanny Stannard played very prettily as the ingénue of the In Mr. Rae's bright comedietta, First piece. In Mr. Rae s bright comedietta, Firs in the Field, Mr. F. Doe was an efficient representative of one of the old men of the French original, and Miss Bessie Stannard went carefully through the rôle of the heroine. -Observer.

No special novelties were provided for Whitsuntide, but the variety of entertainmen offered during the week has been almost unprecedented. Odette at the Haymarket, Taken from Life at the Adelphi, Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum, and The Lights o' London at the Princess's Theatre, satisfactorily met the demand of visitors possessing every diversity of taste. The St. James's, Olympic, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, Vaudeville, and Court Theatres preserved those programmes already stamped with public approval. To the Opera Comique has been transferred from America and Australia The Wreck of the Pinafore. At the Royalty the burlesque of Sindbad has closed its career, and Mr. Halliday's drama of Checkmate is now substituted No change has taken place at the Comedy Theatre, the Alhambra, Criterion, Toole's Theatre, or the Savoy. At the Surrey was revived the drama of *The Hoop of Gold*. To the Standard was restored the drama of Humanity. At Astley's was represented Lady Audley's Secret and The Old Toll House, in which Mr. J. A. Cave met with a cordial welcome. Sadler's Wells provided a new drama, by Mr. George Roy, called Miscarriage of Justice. At the Philharmonic the attraction was the comic opera of Billee Taylor.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

The morals of the Badminton Club are rising by rapid degrees to angelic purity. A month or two ago one of the members who had so far forgotten himself as to make a journey to Paris in pleasant though irregular company, was threatened with the terrors of expulsion by the Honorary Secretary, acting, as he declared in his letter, upon the instruc-tions of the Comm ttee. The member in question very naturally regarded this as a pleasantry, which, if a little ill-timed, was not worth being cross about; so he treated it as a joke, and was not further molested. Now, as I am informed, the same threat of expulsion has been, or will be, made to a member of the Club whose wife has been unable or unwilling to pay a milliner's bill; so that in the course of a short time the members of that Club will be qualified for Sundayschool teachers. This is the time of year for regimental din-

ners, and in some journals one sees a list of those who attended. It often strikes one how very few in numbers were those who partook. I know it is not any want of sympathy with the "old regiment" that preven's so many half-payor retired officers from rallying round the annual London dinner-table; it is simply the absurd cost of such entertainments. Comparatively few are rich enough (with probably a wife and family since the old Army days), or even if rich enough are foolish enough, to spend three guineas (63 shillings-the price charged at the Albion Tavern-in addition to five or six shillings for cab-hire, thus amounting to nearly £3 10s.) for a dinner. I certainly agree with those in thinking there are wiser ways of spending that amount of cash. If the object of a regimental annual dinner is to get together old friends and brother officers for the sake of old times, the best plan would be to considerably reduce the price, so as to approach that of the mess dinner on ordinary nights; and, moreover, rather than the system which prevails in so many regiments of keeping "open house" for comparative strangers, it would be a happy occasion for he present regiment to entertain their old friends. This is merely a delicate suggestion; the real solid ground of complaint is the absurdly high and consequently prohibitive charge of such dinners. I am aware that in most regiments it is possible to subscribe an-nually one sovereign, and that when you dine another sovereign is asked for; but I am writing of the case when, by reason of seldom being in London, it has not been thought worth while for a chance opportunity to keep on paying an annual subscription.

The Irish don't love Mr. Gladstone with

that unanimous enthusiasm which might reasonably be expected of them after all he has said and done on their behalf. It is a deplorable fact that some of them are unable to grasp with their whole heart that fee ing of universal admiration which his noble patriotic statesmanship has deserved to evoke. A Dublin carpenter the other day was asked or his private opinion of the "Grand Old Man;" the answer was horrifying in its vehemence. "Is it Gladstone ye mane? Och! the divil fly away with him! Begorrah, I'd make him a dacent coffin for nothin' wid me own hands, and help to lay him in it com-

fortable into the bargain!' I am sorry to hear of Lady Charlemont's death. She was one of the kindliest and most popular of Irish hostesses in the old days in Dublin, and lately at Mansfield-street in town, and Roxborough Castle in Tyrone. She possessed a rare gift of dramatic humour, and was an excellent actress and reciter. I remember marvelling at her powerful delivery as she recited a poem of Sir Samuel Fer-guson's before the entire British Association —standing in the open air beside the ruined Cromlech on the Hill of Howth—when those learned men went to Dublin. She leaves a social blank behind her as well at Nice and

here as in Armagh and Tyrone.

Miss Eva de Burgh has made a decided mprovement within the last two days. She has shown much more sign of consciousness having spoken a few words and recognised her sister and Lady Walsingham. Her juries are doing very well, her strength has been maintained in the most wonderful way during this long period of unconsciousness and all the dangerous symptoms she had are passing off. Her friends are now quite hopeful of her recovery, which, if attained, they feel will be due mainly to Dr. Collins, whose attention has been unremitting, and who has scarcely left the house since the accident.— Vanity Fair.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. "Faith: the Life-root alike of Science, Philosophy, Ethics, and Religion," is the title of a new work by Mr. Henry Griffith, F.G.S., which is to be published by Mr. Elliot Stock in a few days.

Miss Mary Robinson has written for Harper's Magazine an article on the career of Dante G. Rosetti. A portrait of the painter-poet, one of his sister, and two or three designs of the rooms of the house in

which he lived—16, Cheyne-walk—will probably be engraved to illustrate the article. Miss Robinson has had the advantage of consulting Dante Rosetti's brother with regard to the biographical facts, of which her summary may thus be regarded as an authentic record

within the limits of its range.

Thanks, the Academy says, to the exertions of the Commissioner at Larnaca, Mr. C. Delaval Cobham, something is going to be done at last for the dialect and folklore of Cyprus. He has induced the editor of the weekly paper Stasinos to open his columns to lists of Cypriote words, folk-stories, ballads, and local names, of which at present we know

very little.
Mr. J. W. Mackail, B.A., tutor of Balliol College, Oxford, is engaged on a translation of the "Eneid" into English prosc. He has published the first book for private circula-tion. The text followed is, with a few excep-

tions, that of Conington.

The ancestors of the poet Longfellow, as our readers will probably remember, says the Athenxum, were originally settled in Yorkshire. The local papers say that, in a sale which has just taken place at Bradford there was an old chest from a farmhouse at Ilkley which upon its centre panel bore the following inscription :- " Jon Longfellow and Mary Rogers was marryed ye tenth daye off April,

The frontispiece of the Art Journal this month is an engraving by Mr. H. Bourne, of Millais' "Isabella," painted when the artist was in his twelfth year, and among the other illustrations is an engraving by Mr. W. Roffe, of the statue of the Earl of Beaconsfield by Lord Ronald Gower. The letterpress includes an article by Mr. F. Wednine, on "Mr. Sey-mour Haden's Etchings," with illustrations, and one on Sir John Soane's Museum, by Mr. Alan C. Cole.

Mr. Routledge's sixpenny issue of Staunton's "Shakspeare" has provoked imitation. A people's edition of the "Leopold Shakspere" is about to be published in ten sixpenny monthly parts, of which the first will be published on the 26th inst.

A series of articles on "Modern Landscape," with illustrations of the various schools, is commenced in this month's Art and Letters. There are some very fine engravings of ancient armour and of "masterpieces of tapestry."

The Athenxum says that a new objection to the want of an international copyright between England and America has been felt by the editors of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," who have lately experienced some difficulty in securing the literary assistance of American authors, owing to the reprinting of that work by a Philadelphia publishing house, who, not content with reproducing the English contri-butions, have pirated the American articles as

The death is announced of Mr. Edwin Abbott, for forty-five years head master of the Philological School in the Marylebone-road. His best-known literary work is the "Con-cordance to Pope," to which his son, Dr. Abbott, of the City of London School, contributed an introduction. But Mr. Abbott was also the author of several admirable schoolbooks, written and cheaply printed for his own pupils at a time when good and cheap school-books were hardly to be obtained.

The Very Rev. Father Cooke, O.M.I., has ready for immediate publication the second volume of his "Life of Monsignor de Mazenod." This instalment will especially treat of the inner life and death of the founder of the Society of Mary Immaculate. An account will be given not only of the home missions of that order, but also of its missions in Texas and Mexico, in Ceylon, Natal, and Basuto-The learned author, it should be added has worked up the religious antiquities of his own immediate neighbourhood in connexion with his Church of the English Martyrs on Tower Hill, and has discovered a good deal of matter which was new to himself, and which will, therefore, probably be new to the general

public .- Athenaum. Mr. C. L. Wragge has established at Stafford a meteorological and climatological station, in which he has placed standard instru-ments, all of them verified at the Kew Obser-These are constructed to register earth and air temperature, barometric changes, anemometric variations, and hydrometric alterations. The amount of cloud will be observed, and ozone observations made. Mr. J. B. M'Callum, the borough surveyor, and his brother have undertaken to make daily

The Ben Nevis and Fort William meteoroogical observations will be recommenced by Mr. Clement L. Wragge, F.R.G.S., under the auspices of the Scottish Meteorological Society, in the course of a few days. A new fixed station is to be established near the Lake, about 1840 feet above the sea, and this, together with additional observations by means of travelling instruments at certain fixed hours, to be taken during the ascent and descent, will the better enable atmospheric disturbances existing in the stratum of air between the summit of Ben Nevis and Fort William to be localised. At Buchans Well, on the summit of Ben Nevis, Mr. Wragge will observe at 9.0 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 10.0 a.m. 10.30 a.m., and 11.0 a.m. Specially structed thermometers will record the temperature by clockwork on the top of Ben

Nevis at 9.0 p.m.

The so-called "Francia"—a fine picture, though not a Francia-which Mr. Burton lately acquired in Italy, has arrived in Trafalgar-square, and will be added to the National Gallery when a few repairs have been effected

Sir C. Wilson and Mr. W. M. Ramsay have started on a tour of exploration in Cappadocia. Among other places, they will visit the site of Comana, near Shar, where numerous remains of the classical age are known to exist. It is rumoured that Sir C. Wilson has recently discovered some new Hittite monu-

ments of great importance.

Beer brewing has, a Japanese paper says become an important branch of industry in The two largest establishments that country. The two largest establishments are the Shimidzuya Shokwai and Hakkosha breweries. The beer brewed there is excel-lent in taste, and far more wholesome than imported beer. Its sale is daily increasing, and it is hoped that it will successfully compete with the imported article. Mr. Eastlake has made considerable pro

gress with his notes on continental picture galleries, which are to be published numerous illustrations, and will describe seected examples from the most important foreign collections, including those at the ouvre, Munich, Cassel, Berlin, the Brera, and other places. This work will be not a collection of catalogues, but a critical de-scription of fine works belonging to each gallery, chosen in order to assist visitors, no o exhaust the subject.

Those who have had their attention directed to Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet by Mr. Irving's revival of that play, will be instructed n an article in the current number of the Antiquary. The original poem from which Shakespeare is supposed to have derived his plot and most of his characters is there analysed, and the parallel passages are set

It is stated that Mr. J. M. Campbell, of the Bombay Civil Service, editor of the Bombay Gazetteer, has discovered some interesting Buddhist relics near Bassein. They are supposed to be portions of Buddha's begging-bowl, and were contained in a small casket enclosed in a series of boxes and deposited in a large stone coffer.

Among the recent acquisitions from Babylonia made by the British Museum are numerous contract tablets in Babylonian cuneiform a large fragment of early Babylonian history and part of a hymn on the occasion of the en trance of Cyrus into Babylon, besides a por-tion of the account of the Deluge and of the eponymous canon from Kouyunjik.

M. A. Blanchard has undertaken to engrave

for Mr. Lefèvre Mr. Alma Tadema's picture now exhibiting in the Rue de Sèze, Paris, but not yet exhibited in London, and entitled The Parting Kiss."

In the Grantham Journal, May 13, in a letter from "an old Meltonian," Mr. Josiah Waite, Markinch, Fife, N.B., containing reminiscences of his early life, is the following account of the passing through Melton Mowbray of the hearse containing the body of Lord Byron:—About the month of May, 1824, on coming out of school at 12 o'clock noon, and on my way home to dinner, on going through the Market-place I saw a number of people collected, and on getting nearer I saw a fine hearse standing at the corner of the Market-place, close to Mr. Allan the saddler's shop, and near the spot where Mrs. Shaw used to have her stall every market day, and where the boys could get their spare pennies and half-pennies exchanged for bull's eyes or gingerbread, or fruit, etc. I learned that this hearse contained the renains of the late Lord Byron on their way mains of the late Lord Byron on their way to Newstead, there to be interred; and one thing that makes this more memorable was, that it was the common talk that al hough Lord Byron's body was there his was not, for it was taken out and was left in Greece. This latter piece of informa-tion surprised us boys much, and made us wonder and say 'What will he do at the resurrection when his body will rise and his heart so far away?' The horses and the attendants accompanying the corpse were resting at the White Swan, in the Market-Was this idea concerning the heart of Byron generally accepted at that date ?-

ART SALE.

Notes and Queries.

The sale of one small picture by Meissioner of Napoleon I, in the campaign of Paris for the enormous price of 5,800 guineas, at Christie's, on Saturday last, was a memorable event to record of picture auctions. So high a price has never before been reached at auction for any small cabinet picture, not even for a work of Meissonier; indeed, his pictures, which are generally on a small scale, have very rarely been su' mit'ed to the severe test of the auctioneer's hammer. When they have, either at the Hôtel Drouôt or at Christie's, such moderate sums as 1,000 or ,500 guineas have been paid, but the very high prices which for some years past this great painter of his style has obtained have been for pictures either commissions or coming direct from his hands. The picture, for example, which was purchased a few years back by Mr. Stewart, of New York, for 13,000 guineas, which was then considered an extravagant price, although it contained many figures, passed into that gentleman's possession without what is called public competition, and consequently a much larger share deservedly came to the artist. In the case of this remarkable picture of Napoleon on his white Arab charger, painted in 1862, Mr. Wallis, who has for many years so ably conducted the exhibitions of the French Gallery in Pall-mall, purchased it in 1868 with the intention of placing so capital a work in his gallery. Before it could be exhibited, however, in the summer season, it was seen by Mr. Ruskin, who, it is

well known, at once became the purchaser at the price of 1,000 guineas, which at that time was considered a very large one. Mr. Ruskin, with his accustomed liberality and generous consideration for the public interest in art, allowed the picture to be exhibited in the French Gallery during the season of 1869, where it attracted universal admiration. Since that time it has remained in the col-lection of Mr. Ruskin until it was placed by him in the hands of the auctioneers to be sold without any reserve. The result proved that there was no necessity for the usual protection of a reserve price, for, though the competition for the possession of such a beautiful work of the master was felt to be limited, there was no doubt it would be a determined one between the few who could afford to invest their thousands in a cabinet gem of this unique kind. When the moment came and the little masterpiece took its place upon the easel, with a welcome of applause from an audience considerably bored with the commonplace pictures of the sale, it was soon discovered that the contention lay between only two bidders, Mr. Wallis and a gentleman who sat next to him, who we afterwards learnt was Mr. Arnold, of the firm of Arnold and Tripp, of Paris, who had come over with a heavy commission on purpose to carry off this coveted prize. Quietly these two antagonists sat together, each surprising the other with his spirited advances, and the audience watching them with the deepest curiosity and enlivening the contest with their applause. At last there came a serious pause at Mr. Arnold's bid of 5,700 guineas, and every one began to think this must win; but Mr. Wallis again advanced with his 5,800 guineas, and then Mr. Arnold remained silent as Mr. Woods, the auctioneer, slowly repeated the sum, and at the third time the hammer fell with a loud round of applause. Mr. Wallis was congratulated by his many friends upon the spirit with which he had fought this interesting little battle over the picture, which he was the first to buy and bring to this country at a very large venture, and now repurchased at a price which none but the most enthusiastic buyer would think of encountering. We must agree with the general expression of opinion at the sale that a really ine work of so eminent a painter and the chosen example of so distinguished a critic amply merited this substantial appreciation. The picture had been seen during the week in the large room at Christie's, and many may remember it, but it may be briefly described as representing Napoleon in his gray overcoat white buckskin breeches, white waistcoat, wearing his stars and orders, mounted on a noble white barb, looking sternly out across the battlefield. Near him, but at some little distance, are two mounted officers of his staff as if waiting to hear some order from him. The likeness is excellent, and the figure altogether closely resembles, if it is not identical with, that of the Emperor in a much larger picture by Meissioner representing the retreat from Moscow, which is in the collection of Sir Richard Wallace, and for which he gave the large sum of 10,000 guineas. The exact size of the picture is 123 inches in height by 914 wide, on panel. The other pictures in the sale were mostly of very moderate pretensions, and after the sensational price of the Meissionier scarcely call for special mention. A landscape by Muller, view of Tiveli, 1839, sold for £357; a winter scene by the same for £388 155;; a large landscape, Castle Donnington, Leicester, by H. Dawson, sen.—£609; and "Brigands in Ambush," a large oil painting by Sir John Gilbert, R.A.—£262 10s.—Times.

GREAT PAUL .- For the first time, on Saturday afternoon, the grand, mellow tone of the seventeen-ton bell in the South-Western tower of St. Paul's Cathedral rang over London, the note being, as previously discovered by Dr. Stainer's tests, E flat. After the regular afternoon service the clergy and choir proceeded to the end of the corridor close to he tower, where a short dedication service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Gregory the psalms and prayers having been selected as especially appropriate to the occasion. The hymn, "May Jesus Christ be praised," having been sung, the service concluded with the collect for St. Paul's Day, followed by the benediction. In a few minutes afterwards the deep tones of Great Paul were heard, and several persons clambered up the stairs to see him swinging. The bell is swung on a beam, in the manner of large church bells, and on Saturday about a dozen ringers pul ed the ropes attached to the levers. The works of the clock, which were necessarily removed during the operation of raising the bell, will be replaced in a few days.

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

A POLITICAL "GOLDEN WEDDING."
This day (Wednesday) may be called the

FRANCE—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr. EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr. INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES-£1 12s. 0d. £3 0s. 0d. ; £6 0s.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 6-7, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS. The general situation in regard to Egyptian affairs has undergone little alteration during the last twenty-four hours. There was, of course, the usual questioning in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, but no fresh facts of importance were elicited from Ministers. Mr. Bourke proposed to ask Sir Charles Dilke whether the statement he made on Friday last, that the earthworks at Alexandria were not yet armed in any way, was or was not accurate. To this question the Under Secretary of State professed himself anxious to give an immediate reply. Yet, when pressed to be explicit, he had to admit that he required further time in order to ascertain whether the three 18-ton guns, and the twenty 34-pounders. which are now in position, had been placed in the earthworks before the date of his statement. This may be thought a small matter, but it is, nevertheless, one of real importance. With regard to the proposed Conference, Sir Charles Dilke's statement was even less satisfactory. Ministers are manifestly responsible for the Conference scheme, although the initiative in the matter did not rest with them. At present the project is in suspense because the Turkish Government has taken steps to render it unnecessary. Sir H. D. Wolff wished to learn what was really the reply the Porte had given to the invitation, and what was the view taken by the other Powers. He further inquired nether before issuing invitations to a Conference at Constantinople, her Majesty's Government had taken steps to find out whether the proposal was acceptable to the Sultan, the Sovereign whose capital Constantinople is. The matter obviously is not so much one of etiquette as of common sense. It is rather to be regretted that Sir Charles Dilke, whose replies are usually as moderate in tone as they are eircumspect in character, chose to treat Sir H. D. Wolff's question as material for a smart Party retort. The Government, he said, had strictly followed the latest precedent. In 1876, the Conservative Government had persisted in its preparations for a Conference, in spite of the protests of the Sultan. If such a plea as this called for serious criticism, it would be a sufficient rejoinder that the Conference of 1876 was convened to suggest reforms to the Sultan; not to devise remedies for disorders for which the Sultan was not responsible, yet in the cure of which he claimed, and would necessarily be allowed, to have a part. In 1876 the Sultan's sovereignty was to be meddled with; in 1882 it is to be recognized, and perhaps invoked. The result, moreover, of the course followed in 1876 was not encouraging, for the Conference failed to provide a peaceful solution of the problems with which it had to deal. As to the reception accorded to the Anglo-French invitation, Sir Charles Dilke naturally puts the most cheering interpretation on the facts. But he admits that up to the present time there have been no distinct acceptances from any quarter, while the Porte, in the Circular the text of which, he says, as published in the newspapers, is fairly accurate, has expressed its hope that the Powers will abandon the idea of a Conference. About the mission of Dervish Pacha the Government have no information to impart. According, however, to our Cairo Correspondent's telegrams, Arabi and his officers have decided to obey the Sultan only on condition that the Sultan complies with their wishes, and one essential part of their demands is that Tewfik must be deposed. This, of course, is out of the question. Whatever instructions Dervish Pacha may have received from the Porte, England and France are bound in honour to maintain Tewfik in the Khedivate. To abandon him would be to incur a grave national reproach .-

The Daily Telegraph remarks :- It may be said, generally, that certain ends must be considered by France and England as indispensable, and that if the Sultan's Commissioner does not secure them his settlement of the Egyptian difficulty cannot possibly be accepted as final. These are the maintenance of the present Khedive, the banishment of Arabi and the leading mutineers from Egypt for at least a very long time, if not for life, the disbandment of the army, the organisation of a smaller and more efficient force upon a totally different basis, and the return to office of honest and capable statesmen, such as Cherif Pacha. With nothing less should the two Powers be content if they wish the settlement to be final, and to whatever extent Dervish Pacha's arrangements fall short of these, so far they should be repudiated. There is, however, no reason as yet to suppose that the Sultan would fail to comply with recommendations from the Western Powers to enforce such objects. If he should agree, let his aid be welcomed; but if it is found that he seeks by underhand means to build up an occult influence of his own, detrimental to the welfare of the Egyptian people and to the interests of France and England, then it will be time enough for the two Powers to part company with him, to reject the settlement which Dervish Pacha may make, and, with regained freedom of action, either to insist upon a Conference or, by a bold initiative, take the responsibility of determining the fate of Egypt for themselves, hammer fell to the bid of Mr. Lang.

Standard.

This day (Wednesday) may be called the golden wedding of Reform in England. On the 7th of June, 1832, just fifty years ago, the Reform Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, received the Royal assent. The bill, as everybody knows, had a hard fight of it. It was brought in early in 1831, and the first division taken on it, that upon its second reading, was carried only by a majority of one, a fact of which Mr. Gladstone not long since reminded the House of Commons. Three hundred and two voted for the second reading of the bill, and three hundred and one against it. The fact of itself only showed how indispensable was a measure of reform, and how absolutely out of harmony was the House of Commons with the country which it professed to represent. The first attempt at reform had to be abandoned on the 22d March, because of a defeat inflicted on the Government by a now forgotten opponent, and in April Parliament was dissolved. In the new Parliament the Reform Bill had a majority of 136 on the second reading, and after a long struggle, during which a distinct policy of obstruction was devised and put into practice for the first time in modern Parliamentary history, the Bill passed through the House of Commons only to be rejected by the House of Lords. Then came a winter Session of Parliament, and a new Bill, substantially the same as the former. The majority on the second reading showed a distinct increase over that of the former Session, and the Bill again passed practically scatheless through the House of Commons, to be once again rejected, or so dealt with as to amount to its rejection, by the House of Lords. Then the country was indeed brought to the verge of something like revolution. The vast majority of the people out of doors all over the country were in favour of the Bill. Only the class interests which the Lords represented were steadfastly against it. The agitation grew furious everywhere. In some places it broke out into disturbances almost as fierce and destructive as the Gordon

riots. The Sovereign at that time became unpopular, because of the mere suspicion that he was yielding to the advice of his foreign wife, and was setting himself against a movement which the people favoured. William IV. is not a King over whom even a Court Poet would be likely to go into raptures. But it is only fair to say that a Sovereign has seldom rendered more true and more honourable tribute to the constitutional principle than William IV. did when he consented to listen to the arguments of his Ministers, and to lend his assistance to the carrying of the Reform Bill. All the men who took a leading part in those great events are gone. Some of them had begun public life very young, and therefore, after playing a conspicuous part in the Reform agitation of 1831 and 1832, were able to live down to our own time, and passed away only at a very recent period. There are still some members of the House of Commons who were members of that House of Commons when the Reform Bill of 1831 was under discussion. In the House of Commons this Session Sir Harry Verney mentioned the fact that he was one of the few members living who voted on the question of the emancipation of the West Indian slaves. There are men now in the House of Commons who were prominent in public affairs at the time when the Reform Bill was under discussion, when black flags were hung in the streets of great English cities after the Lords had thrown out the Bill, when a run upon the banks for gold was talked of, and when Bristol, Nottingham, and other provincial towns were all but laid waste by tumult and by riot. But the men who carried the Bill are for the most part only memories to the present generation. Lord Grey has passed completely into history. His stately figure, grave, cold, aristocratic, seems to belong as little to the actual world of politics as one of the painted figures on the windows of the House of Lords. His more energetic and selfreliant son-in-law, Lord Durham, who stormed across the political field of his day, who only narrowly missed being a great originating and constructive statesman, is not nearly so well known to English readers of the present day as Strafford or Wilkes. Even Brougham's energetic grotesque figure, which made so deep a mark on his own time, has faded into a sort of oblivion now. It is not so very long since Brougham's odd characteristics furnished the principal subject for the pen and pencil of Punch. The exuberant eloquence, the extravagant gesture, the unappeasable thirst for work, the versatility which believed far too much in itself

THE SALE OF THE MARDEN PARK YEARLINGS. -The total sum obtained for the twenty-six vearlings offered at the Marden Park sale on Saturday was 7,515 guineas, or an average of 289 guineas. The first to command a long price was a colt by Hermit—Miss Bell, which was purchased by Mr. Weaver for 580 guineas. A well-shaped chestnut filly by Strathconan-Lady Augusta, was bought by the Hon. J. White for 500 guineas. There was some sharp bidding over a chestnut filly by Wild Oats — Crinon, who was ultimately knocked down to Mr. Lees for 560 guineas. Mr. Jones gave 600 guineas for a colt by Craig Millar—Hedge Rose. A Jocoso filly by Blair Athol (an own sister to Sabella), was secured by Mr. R. Peck for 850 guineas.
A daughter of Hermit—Breakwater, fetched
the highest price of the sale. Many wellknown owners bid for her, and it was not until she had realized 1,050 guineas that the

and exposed its weakness to ridicule by

trying to justify the vain belief; the down-

right rapacity for success and admiration

-all these peculiarities lent themselves

only too readily to satire and to carica-

ture. One of the most important amend-

ments carried against the Reform Bill was

that which was brought forward by Lord

Lyndhurst, then some sixty years old, and

only twenty years ago men might still

have had a chance of hearing Lord Lynd-

hurst speak among his peers. Lord

Lyndhurst was a a sort of Lord Cairns,

endowed with a more silvery voice, and a

finer gift of reasoning and of sarcasm.

On the last great occasion when he ad-

dressed the House of Lords he made

a long speech, full of argument, flavoured

with a good deal of satire, and in order

that he might stand up while speaking he

had a special support constructed in

front of him on which he might lean

while denouncing and deriding the in-

novations of the desperate Radical who

was then Chancellor of the Exchequer,

and is Chancellor of the Exchequer now.

-Daily News.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'elock. On the report of amendments on the Im-

risonment for Contumacy Bill, Lord Oranmore moved an amendment having for its object to prevent the discharge of a clergyman imprisoned for contumacy until security had been taken against a continuance of his offence.

The LORD CHANCELLOR reminded their lordships that the Bill was only a temporary one, which would apply to one or at most two cases; and pointed out that nothing contained in it would prevent the institution of proceedings against a person charged with contumacy. The amendment was negatived without a

Several other Bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at five minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION. Mr. BOURKE gave notice of his intention to ask Sir C. Dilke whether he still adhered to his statement that the earthworks at Alexandria were unarmed, and whether at the date of that answer there were not several heavy guns in position; and Sir C. Dilke said at once that immediately after giving the answer, which was founded on the information received from Admiral Seymour, the Government had received information that the forts were being

In answer to questions from Sir H. Wolff on the Egyptian situation, Sir C. Dilke said that all the Powers had informally expressed themselves favourable to the Conference except the Porte, which, without declining it. had expressed an opinion that it was unnecessary. The Circular of the Porte in the papers no doubt was accurate, as it corresponded with the purport of the conversation which Musurus Pacha had with Lord Granville on the previous evening. No steps had been taken to ascertain the feeling of the Porte before proposing the Conference; but in this the Government had followed the precedent of their predecessors in 1876, when the Conference of Constantinople was practically arranged for before the Porte had given in its assent. (Sir H. Wolff reminded him that the precedent was unfortunate, as the Conference was futile.) In answer to Mr. Cowen, Sir Charles said the Government had not received a copy of Dervish Pacha's instructions, but according to the report of Musurus Pacha, they corresponded very closely with the objects laid down in the invitation to the Conference. Mr. O'Donnell asked whether the conditions of the ultimatum, such as the retirement of Arabi Pacha, were withdrawn or were to be insisted on. Sir C. Dilke, who again repudiated the word 'ultimatum," said he could not answer this without going into a discussion. In answer to Baron de Worms, he said he had nothing to add to the information he had alread given as to the armament of the earthworks at Alexandria; and in answer to Mr. Ash mead-Bartlett, he said that unless a vote of censure were proposed the Government would deprecate any discussion until all the papers up to the present time were produced, the French (would agree to.

MISCELLANEOUS. In answer to a question from Mr. Fitzpatrick in reference to the urgency of making arrangements for the promotion of emigration from the western districts of Connaught, Mr. GLAD-STONE said the House had other matters of urgency before it, but when the two Irish Bills and the Budget Bill were disposed of, then would be the time for considering other Irish questions. Mr. T. P. O'Connor having asked whether it was to be understood that the Government would make a statement of their Irish policy before the end of the Session, Mr. GLADSTONE replied in the affirmative, that, though the Government might not be able to deal with these questions of emigration, etc., they would be prepared to state what intentions they had arrived at.

In answer to Mr. Newdegate, who suggested that with a view to obtaining some time for English and Scotch Bills the rules of urgency should be applied to the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the expedient of last year had reference to Parliamentary obstruction, with which the proceedings of this year could not be taxed.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The House then went into Committee on

the Prevention of Crime Bill, resuming at

clause 3, which relates to the constitution of

the Court of Criminal Appeal. Several hours

were spent in discussing whether the decision of the Appeal Court shall be unanimous or by a majority, as is proposed by the clause. Mr. MARUM, in the first place, moved that the appellant shall be acquitted unless the whole Court of Appeal concur in the determination of the appeal, but this at the end of an hour's conversation was negatived. Several other amendments of a similar character were suggested, but not pressed; and Mr. Redmond moved that in cases of fact the judgment must be unanimous, but this was negatived by 216 to 55. Mr. Redmond thereupon moved that the Court must be unanimous in cases of murder, treason, and treason-felony; and, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Chairman to restrain its irrelevance and iteration, the discussion upon this was prolonged until close upon 9 o'clock. In the end it was negatived by 64 to 35. Another division was taken on the question that the clause stand part of the bill, which was carried by 82 to 29. On Clause 4, which defines intimidation, Mr. HEALY moved to insert words requiring that the initiative in taking proceedings shall be confined to the person or persons alleged to have been aggrieved; but Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that the effect of this would be to give complete impunity to intimidation if it were only carried far enough and frightened the injured person from complaining. Mr. Parnell maintained that the clause was intended to prevent the open and legitimate competition of tenant-farmers, and by way of illustration accused Mr. Forster of using the Coercion Act to punish tenants who did not pay their rent. Mr. Forster gave a flat denial to this; and Mr. O'Kelly, interrupting his reply, spoke of it as another "infernal speech." Sir II. Selwin-Ibbetson at once moved that the words be taken down and a scene of some excitement followed but in the end, before the motion that the words be reported to the House was carried Mr. Cohen suggested that Mr. O'Kelly should withdraw the words. Mr. Gladstone hoped that the matter would not go further, but pointed out that a simple withdrawal would

Parnell, withdrew the words and apologized for the use of them. The discussion on the clause was then continued by Mr. Forster, who was of opinion that the amendment would stultify it, and Mr. Gibson energetically impressed on the Government, in view of the importance of grappling with "boycotting," if order and tranquillity were to be restored to Ireland, not to allow the clause to be frittered away. Ultimately the amendment was negatived, by 219

not suffice without an expression of regret

Mr. O'Kelly, acting under the advice of Mr.

to 27. Mr. C. Russell next moved the first of a series of amendments intended to define more strictly the offence of intimidation, confining it to acts or threats of violence or injury to person or property, in using intimidation, or inciting any other person to use intimidation. Mr. Trevelyan, in opposing the amendment, gave some startling instances of the extent to which the practice of "boycotting" carried, and expressed the determination of the Government to put it down. At this point, on the motion of Mr. Dillon, the debate was adjourned.

A The second

On the motion of Sir R. Cross, the Settled | Land Bill, after a futile opposition from Mr. Arnold, was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, with the assent and approval of the Attorney-General, Mr. Davey, Mr. H. Fowler, and others.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to 2 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Princess Irene of Hesse rode with Mlle. Norèle. General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., arrived at the Castle.

The Mayoress of Leicester received on Tuesday from the Princess of Wales a letter referring to the attempt of the man to shake hands with her Royal Highness, he having made a bet that he would do so. The Princess says that she did not push the man away with her parasol. On the contrary the feeling in her mind was that of horror at the rough manner in which the man was treated by the police, and, fearing that the officers' horses might tread upon him, she put out her parasol to protect him. The Princess also expressed at the close of her letter the pleasure her Royal Highness and the Princes felt at the manner in which they were received in Leicester. She added that the kind and hearty reception touched them very deeply, and that the 29th of May would be engraved on their memories as one of the brightest and

most pleasant days in their lives. The Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lord Calthorpe, Lady Susan Melville, and Captain Hon. Charles Eliot (in waiting) are staying with their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge, for Ascot Races.

The Earl of Leven and Melville has arrived in Upper Grosvenor-street from abroad. Lord and Lady Ardilaun have arrived at 11. Carlton-house-terrace, from Ireland.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

In bygone days it was considered that the season reached its height in the interval between the Derby and the Ascot. This year, however, society has been only too glad to make the Whitsun holidays an excuse for an

almost complete cessation from gaiety during the week that is past; and as town is now, for the moment, supposed to be empty, nothing of importance in the way of entertaining will be attempted until mid-June is well-nigh reached. The Foreign Office party on Saturday was, as usual, the prettiest spectacle of the season notwithstanding the inevitable cavillings of the uninvited concerning provincial M.P.'s with their unconventional daughters. The floral decorations were more beautiful than ever: and the new Hungarian master of the

Artillery band provided the sweetest music for the bright throngs. Now that all the big houses are closed, the great staircase and the spacious saloons are the more appreciated, and many a wish was uttered that it were possible for Lady Granville to throw them open every week of the summer. The uniforms were more varied than usual, and at least one new nationality was represented The illustrious guests arrived in very quick succession; and as in consequence National Anthem was interpolated five times in one operatic selection, the effect was somewhat similar to the curious festal march which M. Gounod constructed out of variations on "God Save the Queen" for the re-

cent Royal marriage. Miss Emily Levy was married on Monday o Mr. Brydges Willyams, the Liberal member for Truro, at the church of St. Botolph's, by the Rev. William Rogers, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The reverend gentleman is a very old friend of the bride, whose father and mother were not in sufficiently good health to attend the ceremony, which was of a very unpretending character. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edward Lawson, and, with the exception of General Du Plat, only the immediate members of both families were present. The organ accompaniments to the service were beautifully rendered by Signor Randegger. After the ceremony a small breakfast-party assembled in Grosvenor-street, and Mr. and Mrs. Brydges Willyams started on their way to Carnanton, St. Colomb, the bridgeroom's seat

in Cornwall. One of the suggestive and rather unexpected alliances which are to be observed now and then is the intimacy between Cardina Manning and Mr. John Ruskin. The great critic used, in his earlier writings, to combine his aesthetics with Low Church polemics in a manner of his own; nevertheless Car-dinal Wiseman was one of his greatest admirers, and the Cardinal of to-day studies with him the picture-galleries of Bond-street. The two leaders went together to the United Arts the other day. His Eminence is in need of conversion to "modern painters," for his of conversion to "modern painters," for he taste in art is, I believe, excessively "early.

No one will grudge Mr. Ruskin the great success he had at Christie's sale room on Saturday afternoon. When he bought, a few years ago, Meissonier's "Napoleon I. in the Campaign of Paris," measuring only twelve inches by nine, and gave £1,000 for it, he accused himself of extravagance. Before the sale on Saturday, he knew that the value of the finished little canvas must have doubled but nobody could be more surprised than he was himself when the bidding finally reached the sum of £5,800. So it happens that the man whose whole life has been a protest against bargains and business in Art has, by a freak of fortune. made almost the larges profit known to have been realised on any picture of modern times.

"Round her she made an atmosphere o light" was literally true of the late Lady Charlemont, for wherever she lived, at Roxborough in the black north and at Marino near Dublin, she made her entourage bright and gay, and brought out all the best points in her society. She fully sympathised with and co-operated with Lord Charlemont in his passion for horses, and his efforts to improve them by scientific and methodic breeding but music, the stage, and literature were he great delights.

Ireland and Irishmen are sadly out of favour just now. A well-known millionaire, whos pretty and charming daughter is about to wed young Irish peer, has cut off her expected large fortune in consequence, and not only refuses to sanction the marriage, but will not even allow the ceremony to be performed from his house, or the wedding breakfast to take place there. This is carrying national prejudice rather far: the only crime of which he unfortunate bridegroom is guilty is that of being born on the other side of the water.

A most popular, generous, and hospitable member of society was black-balled the other day at the election of members for the Royal Yacht Squadron Club. No other reason can ned for such an uncalled-for and unexpected rebuff except that he is also an Irishman.

For the temporary accommodation of destitute wives and families of soldiers, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar has founded at Portsmouth a little home, which serves quite a philanthropic purpose, especially during the Indian relief trooping season, offering a friendly shelter to many who would otherwise be dependent upon parochial relief. Like too many charitable undertakings, this home is in want of financial assistance, and the Princess, who is its most liberal patroness, is arranging for a bazaar on its behalf, to take place early next month on the lawn of Government

the exp of the transfer of the

House. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond | itself and its constant endeavour to be worth and Gordon, with the ladies of Goodwood House, are according the affair their influential support.

Lord Richard Grosvenor is, I have reason to believe, now quite ready to come to terms with Sir Edward Watkin over their rival Channel Tunnel schemes.

It is marvellous to note the attraction that racing of any sort proves to the inhabitants of this busy world of London. The programme issued by the Kempton Park authorities was but little removed from the lowest order of plating; and yet it attracted the multitude in uch numbers that 2,700 sovs. were taken on the one day. Never did Englishmen more fully act up to their character of must kill something than on this occasion, when a large number of leverets were mobbed and done to death in a most brutal manner. Two of the unfortunate creatures, after being caught, were put down again, not given a chance of escape, but simply to be kicked, and with sticks knocked out of all shape. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would do well to send an officer to the next Whit-Monday race-meeting at Kempton Park. I hear that Colonel Brackenbury has found

out already that it is difficult to organise detection of crime in Ireland. The detectives at present officially located on Cork Hill are good for hunting down ordinary city thieves, and nothing else. Respectable men of intelligence will not join the force, and English detectives, without knowledge of the country, would be useless; their accent would betray them. There are, however, a few dozen experienced Irishmen in the detective force throughout Great Britain, and an effort is being made to induce the Treasury to consent to such an outly as will tempt these men to revisit their native isle professionally. Up to the present no progress whatever has been made in organising a new Irish detective de

It is disappointing to hear that grouse disease is prevalent on most of the Scotch shooting-grounds, particularly in the counties of Perth, Inverness, and Ross. The cause of the present outbreak is more mysterious than usual. It certainly cannot be attributed to "frosted heather" this season. It has gene-

rally been so in the past.

Much has been said and written about the perils from fire which lie in wait for one in theatres and concert-rooms; but there are also perils from one's own countrymen and countrywomen when these are of unsound mind and at large in crowded assemblies. There was great consternation the other night in the course of a fashionable concert, the Princess of Wales being present, when an unfortunate lady, over-excited by the music t was not Wagner's-began to speak very strangely in discordant tones, and then pro-ceeded carnestly to divest herself of her The occurrence was very trying, while it lasted, to those sitting in the neighbourhood of the chief performer. Fortunately help was at hand, and the poor creature was removed before she had carried very far the process of undressing. But was it necessary that she should be present at all upon such an occasion? It was clear that her friends were well acquainted with her infirm state. I thought of the sentence that, years ago, at the Adelphi, poor old Paul Bedford was wont to utter in his strongest staccato manner in reference to "the Softy" of the dramatised adu Andlen's Secret_" him up! Lock him up! Why did ye ever

ART AT THE MANSION HOUSE. The Lord Mayor entertained the President and Members of the Royal Academy at a banquet at the Mansion House on Tuesday evening. Amongst the company—nearly three hundred in number—were the French Ambassador, Sir Frederick Leighton, the Netherlands Minister, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Belmore, Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Strathnairn, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Sir Robert Collier, Sir J. Gil-

bert, R.A., and Lord Lamington. After the loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Foreign Ambassadors and

Ministers.' The French Ambassador, who was greeted with cheers, speaking in the language of his country, cordially thanked the Mayor for the hearty welcome which had been given him. He was so much the more sensible of the feeling which that welcome showed, as he valued the great corporation of which his lordship was the chief and worthy magistrate. He considered the friendly reception accorded him in the City of London as the complement and seal of the kindly greeting which he had been so happy as to find in England, and he lordship once more to accept his sincere thanks. (Cheers.)

The Netherlands Minister also returned thanks, remarking that painting was first introduced into the Netherlands from England. but he believed that his country had since repaid the debt of gratitude which it owed, it being not too much to suppose that Dutch artists had had some influence in the progress and development of artistic taste in

England. (Cheers.)
"The Army, Navy, and the Reserve Forces" was next drunk, and Lord Strathnairn and Viscount Hardinge responded.

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "The President and Members of the Royal Academy," observing that it was a proud thing to know that under the ægis of the Royal Academy the great arts of painting and sculpture had flour shed, and were flourishing, in a manner which was to the honour and glory of the country. (Cheers.)
Sir Frederick Leighton, who was received

with cheers, said the members of the Royal

Academy appreciated at its full value the

significant courtesy of the splendid entertain-

ment of which they had been the object or

that occasion. He could not regard the Lord

Mayor's hospitality as purely of a ceremonial character. He looked upon it as expressing, not in the name of his lordship alone, but in the name of the greatest municipal body in the world, the store they set upon those arts to the promotion of which the services of the Royal Academy were devoted, and their belief that a community representing so characteristically the power and strenuousness of their race could not remain indifferent to any form of the development of the nation, be i material or be it intellectual, and, least of all, those noble and lovely expressions of civilisation, the arts. Probably the Lord Mayor had felt that whilst it might grace and become a community so great and so powerful to aid in the spread of an influence so valuable, there was, perhaps, no spot in the realm in which that influence might be more beneficially and genially experienced than in London. For if it was possible for the contemplation of art to bring to them a deep sense of rest, and a pure and unselfish pleasure, where and to whom should it be more welcome than in the City, and to men who were wearied by the unrestful labours of that keen strife which marked commercial life? And if in the almost crawling darkness which too often invaded their gloomy streefs, and choked out the light of the day, art brought and called up to their minds the memory of the greatest dispenser of all goodness, the sun; if in the too frequent vicinity of much squalor and agliness it evoked before them wholesome images of beauty; if in the material life it kept alive and alight the lamp of the ideal, surely it would not be least honoured in the proud regions over which the Lord Mayor's sway extended? (Cheers.) Therefore it was that, putting aside and rising above personality,

the Royal Academy might accept with all reserve the tribute of honour which was that

night being paid to the arts. They might also be permitted to believe that in inviting to that

hospitable board the body which officially represented art in England, his lordship had

sought to express his regard for that body

of its place, and sympathy with its desire to grow with the times in which it lived. For that expression of regard and sympathy he offered his grateful ac's lowledgements in the name of the Royal Academy. Before resuming his seat he was impelled to allude to the great service which had been recently rendered to the dwellers in that City by the Corporation of London—he meant the timely and gallant rescue of a sylvan tract which was already more than menaced with the plague of brick and mortar, and all its concomitant abomination. (Cheers. He believed that there was no act to which the Lord Mayor, as head of the Corporation, would look back with juster pride than to the share which he had taken in preserving for all time on the outskirts of the metropolitan wilderness this desired oasis, with its perpetual boon of shade and seclusion, its green delight of colour, and its soothing song of birds. (Cheers.) The Sovereign had marked her high sense of this service by the honour-richly deservedwhich she alone could confer; and he was satisfied that his lordship would not be in-different to the collective gratitude of the inhabitants of that crowded city, amongst whom not the least sincere were those artists for whom he had the great privilege of speaking. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Houses of Parliament." The Archbishop of York replied on behalf of the House of Lords, and enlarged on the usefulness of that assembly in restraining the impulsiveness of the Lower Chamber. Mr. Goschen, M.P., speaking for the House

of Commons, referred to the changes which had taken place in political life during the last twenty years. In matters of foreign last twenty years. policy the aspect of Europe had altered, but certain landmarks remained on which it was the duty of every English Government to keep their eyes. Egypt was important formerly, and it was not one whit less important now. (Cheers.) It was sometimes asked, "After all, what is Egypt to us?" He answered that it was not "after all," but "before all," (Cheer.) England had no business to change her attitude in the face of danger, for what Egypt had been to her before complications arose it was now. (Cheers.) The alliance with France was a great feature a score of years ago, and it was so at this moment; and it was with great pleasure that he again welcomed his Constantinople friend and colleague, M. Tissot. (Hear, hear.) A few days ago Sir Stafford Northcote said there was danger that the Irish difficulty might weary the patience of England. That was a danger against which the English public could not be too carnestly warned. Neither weariness nor despair must influence England in her imperial relations. She was united to Ireland by an indissoluble tie, and she could not admit of a divorce through imcompatibility of temper. (Cheers.) To Ireland they would say, in sympathy and friendship, that they were united to her for better for worse, for richer for poorer, to have and to hold. (Cheers.) They had approached the subject with patience and with fairness, and the House of Commons would not discharge its duty until it was able to vindicate the authority of the Imperial Government over Ireland, and at the same time produce goodwill, peace, prosperity and contentment, (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed During the din the band of the Coldstream Guards played a select programme of music, and afterwards Marie Roze sang several pieces, Signor Antonio Mora presiding at the piano-

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") We believe that when the Arrears Bill again comes under discussion an effort will be made to show that Mr. Gladstone has under-estimated the arrears of rent. It is computed by competent authorities that the amount of unpaid rents in Ireland which will have to be made good by the State is between three and four million pounds.

Some remark was occasioned in the Lobby on Tuesday night by a conference of some length which took place between Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Labouchere.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") We learn that during the present year the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the first Reform Bill is likely to be celebrated on an

important scale.
On Friday Mr. Dillwyn will ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether any recent restrictions have been put on Cetewayo's correspondence or liberty of action.

A meeting to protest against what its promoters designated as "the new Liberal Coercion Bill" will be held in Hyde-park on Sunday next. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear, Mr. Henry Crompton, and others will take part in the proceedings. dozen places of meeting have been fixed for

the processionists. Baron Henry de Worms proposes to follow up the inquiry as to dead bodies found in the Thames by moving for a return of bodies found in the River Lea and the Regent's

Mr. Tillett on Tuesday presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Association of Protection of Trade Societies, comprising 43 societies and 23,000 members, signed by Alderman Bennett, of Manchester. chairman; Mr. Rutter, of Liverpool, vicechairman; and Mr. Mellors, secretary, praying that attention may be given to the Bankruptcy Bill and other commercial measures now before the House, and respectfully " testing against the alarming waste of public time in unimportant questions and fruitless discussions.

We understand that Sir Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales, will return to Australia at the end of the present month. At the suggestion of his medical adviser he will avoid the Red Sea route, and make the voyage by way of the Cape.

A RACING SUIT.-Judgment was given on Monday in the Jersey Royal Court, in an action against Admiral Saumarez and others, stewards of the Jersey races, by Dr. Charles Godfray, to compel them to hand over to him her Majesty's cup, which he claimed to have won at the last July race meeting in that island. The plaintiff entered his horse Sir William to compete for the cup, which is given annually by her Majesty to the breed of Jersey horses. Among the horses entered was Gladiateur, the property of Mr. Charles le Sueur, and the plaintiff entered a protest against this animal, alleging that he was not Jersey bred. The stewards, however, allowed him to run, and he came in first. The plaintiff renewed his protest, and the stewards having held an inquiry, decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove his allegation, but as his protest was not deemed frivolous they returned the £5 he had deposited on entering his protest. Not content with this result, the plaintiff brought a civil action against the stewards, making Mr. le Sueur a party to the suit. A large number of witnesses were heard, and it was clearly proved that Gladiateur was bred in England by Mr. Hobson, of Ilford. Evidence was also given to show that the horse was sold to Mr. le Sueur by Mr. Fauvel, liverystable keeper, at Jersey, who gave him a certificate from a Jersey farmer that Gladiateur was the offspring of a mare put to grass with him. The farmer's widow and her son now deposed that the certificate was wholly false and had been signed by the son on behalf of his father, who could neither read nor write, Fauvel representing it to be a mere formal declaration relative to the sale of a horse. The Court awarded the plaintiff the cup, with £25 damages and costs against le Sueur, reserving to him the right to recover from Fauvel on the false certificate.

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 6-7, 1882.

EGYPT AND THE POWERS. The general situation in regard to Egyptian affairs has undergone little alteration during the last twenty-four hours. There was, of course, the usual questioning in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, but no fresh facts of importance were elicited from Ministers. Mr. Bourke proposed to ask Sir Charles Dilke whether the statement he made on Friday last that the earthworks at Alexandria were not yet armed in any way, was or was not accurate. To this question the Under of State professed himself anxious to give an immediate reply. Yet when pressed to be explicit, he had to that he required further time in order to ascertain whether the three 48-ton guns, and the twenty 34-pounders, which are now in position, had been placed in the earthworks before the date of his statement. This may be thought a small matter, but it is, nevertheless, one of real importance. With regard to the proposed Conference, Sir Charles Dilke's dement was even less satisfactory. Ministers are manifestly responsible for the Conference scheme, although the initiative in the matter did not rest with them. At present the project is in sus-pense because the Turkish Government has taken steps to render it unnecessary Sir H. D. Wolff wished to learn what was really the reply the Porte had given to the invitation, and what was the view taken by the other Powers. He further inquired whether, before issuing invitations to a Conference at Constantinople, her Majesty's Government had taken steps to find out whether the proposal was acceptable to the Sultan, the Sovereign whose capital Constantinople is. The matter obviously is not so much one of etiquette as of common sense. It is rather to be regretted that Sir Charles Dilke, whose replies are usually as moderate in tone as they are eireumspect in character, chose to treat Sir H. D. Wolff's question as material for a smart Party retort. The Government, he said, had strictly followed the latest precedent. In 1876, the Conservative Government had persisted in its preparations for a Conference, in spite of the protests of the Sultan. If such a plea as this called for serious criticism, t would be a sufficient rejoinder that the Conference of 1876 was convened to suggest reforms to the Sultan ; not to devise remedies for disorders for which the Sultan was not responsible, yet in the cure of which he claimed, and would necessarily be allowed, to have a part. In 1876 the Sultan's sovereignty was to be meddled with; in 1882 it is to be recognized, and perhaps invoked. The result, moreover, of the course followed in 1876 was not encouraging, for the Conference failed to provide a peaceful solution of the problems with which it had to deal. As to the reception accorded to the Anglo-French invitation, Sir Charles Dilke naturally puts the most cheering interpretation on the facts. But he admits that up to the present time there have been no distinct acceptances from any quarter, while the Porte, in the Circular the text of which, he says, as published in the newspapers, is fairly accurate, has expressed its hope that the Powers will abandon the idea of a Conference. About the mission of Dervish Pacha the Government have no information to impart. According, however, to our Cairo Correspondent's telegrams, Arabi and his officers have decided to obey the Sultan only on condition that the Sultan complies with their wishes, and one essential part of their demands is that Tewfik must be deposed. This, of course, is out of the question. Whatever instructions Dervish Pacha may have received from the Porte, England and France are bound in honour to maintain Tewfik in the Khedivate. To abandon him would

The Daily Telegraph remarks:—It may be said, generally, that certain ends must be considered by France and England as indispensable, and that if the Sultan's Commissioner does not secure them his settlement of the Egyptian difficulty cannot possibly be accepted as final. These are the maintenance of the present Khedive, the banishment of Arabi and the leading mutineers from Egypt for at least a very long time, if not for life, the disbandmen of the army, the organisation of a smaller and more efficient force upon a totally different basis, and the return to office of honest and capable statesmen, such as Cherif Pacha. With nothing less should the two Powers be content if they wish the settlement to be final, and to whatever extent Dervish Pacha's arrangements fall short of these, so far they should be repudiated. There is, however, no reason as yet to suppose that the Sultan would fail to comply with recommendations from the Western Powers to enforce such objects. If he should agree, let his aid be welcomed; but if it is found that he seeks by underhand means to build up an occult influence of his own, detrimental to the welfare of the Egyptian people and to the interests of France and England, then it will be time enough for the two Powers to part company with him, to reject the settlement which Dervish Pacha may make, and, with regained freedom of action, either to rasist upon a Conference or, by a bold initiative, take the responsibility of determining the fate of Egypt for themselves.

A POLITICAL "GOLDEN WEDDING." This day (Wednesday) may be called the golden wedding of Reform in England. On the 7th of June, 1832, just fifty years ago, the Reform Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Russell, received the Royal assent. The bill, as everybody knows, had a hard fight of it. It was brought in early in 1831, and the first division taken on it, that upon its second reading, was carried only by a majority of one, a fact of which Mr. Gladstone not long since reminded the House of Commons. Three hundred and two voted for the second reading of the bill, and three hundred and one against it. The fact of itself only showed how indispensable was a measure of reform, and how absolutely out of harmony was the House of Commons with the country which it professed to represent. The first attempt at reform had to be abandoned on the 22d March, because of a defeat inflicted on the Government by a now forgotten opponent, and in April Parliament was dissolved. In the new Parliament the Reform Bill had a majority of 136 on the second reading, and after a long struggle, during which a distinct policy of obstruction was devised and put into practice for the first time in modern Parliamentary history, the Bill passed through the House of Commons only to be rejected by the House of Lords. Then came a winter Session of Parliament, and a new Bill, substantially the same as the former. The majority on the second reading showed a distinct increase over that of the former Session, and the Bill again passed practically scatheless through the House of Commons, to be once again rejected, or so dealt with as to amount to its rejection, by the House of Lords. Then the country was indeed prought to the verge of something like revolution. The vast majority of the people out of doors all over the country were in favour of the Bill. Only the class interests which the Lords represented were steadfastly against it. The agitation grew furious everywhere. In some places it broke out into disturbances almost as fierce and destructive as the Gordon riots. The Sovereign at that time became unpopular, because of the mere suspicion that he was yielding to the advice of his foreign wife, and was setting himself against a movement which the people favoured. William IV. is not a King over whom even a Court Poet would be likely to go into raptures. But it is only fair to say that a Sovereign has seldom rendered more true and more honourable tribute to the constitutional principle than William IV. did when he consented to listen to the arguments of his Ministers, and to lend his assistance to the carrying of the Reform Bill. All the men who took a leading part in those great events are gone. Some of them had begun public life very young, and therefore, after playing a conspicuous part in the Reform agitation of 1831 and 1832, were able to live down to our own time, and passed away only at a very recent the House of Commons who were members of that House of Commons when the Reform Bill of 1831 was under discussion. In the House of Commons this Session Sir Harry Verney mentioned the fact that he was one of the few members living who voted on the question of the emancipation of the West Indian slaves. There are men now in the House of Commons who were prominent in public affairs at the time when the Reform Bill was under discussion, when black flags were hung in the streets of great English cities after the Lords had thrown out the Bill, when a run upon the banks for gold was talked of, and when Bristol, Nottingham, and other provincial towns were all but laid waste by tumult and by riot. But the men who carried the Bill are for the most part only memories to the present generation. Lord Grey has passed completely into history. stately figure, grave, cold, aristocratic, seems to belong as little to the actual world of politics as one of the painted figures on the windows of the House of Lords. His more energetic and selfreliant son-in-law, Lord Durham, who stormed across the political field of his day, who only narrowly missed being a great originating and constructive statesman, is not nearly so well known to English readers of the present day as Strafford or Wilkes. Even Brougham's energetic grotesque figure, which made so deep a mark on his own time, has faded into a sort of oblivion now. It is not so very long since Brougham's odd characteristics furnished the principal subject for the pen and pencil of Punch. The exuberant eloquence, the extravagant gesture, the unappeasable thirst for work, the versatility which believed far too much in itself and exposed its weakness to ridicule by trying to justify the vain belief; the downright rapacity for success and admiration -all these peculiarities lent themselves only too readily to satire and to caricature. One of the most important amendments carried against the Reform Bill was that which was brought forward by Lord be to incur a grave national reproach .-Lyndhurst, then some sixty years old, and only twenty years ago men might still have had a chance of hearing Lord Lyndhurst speak among his peers. Lord Lyndhurst was a a sort of Lord Cairns, endowed with a more silvery voice, and a finer gift of reasoning and of sarcasm. On the last great occasion when he addressed the House of Lords he made a long speech, full of argument, flavoured with a good deal of satire, and in order that he might stand up while speaking he had a special support constructed in

> THE FASTEST TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE ON RECORD.—The S. S. Alaska of the Guion Line left New York on May 30th and arrived at Queenstown the 6th June, at 8 p. m. Time 6

front of him on which he might lean

while denouncing and deriding the in-

novations of the desperate Radical who

was then Chancellor of the Exchequer,

and is Chancellor of the Exchequer now.

-Daily News.

CHILI AND PERU.—The Anglo-Brazilian Time of May 9th publishes a telegram from Valparaiso stating that letters from Lima reporte Caceres marching towards Lima with 4,000 men and 12 cannon, and already within 27 miles of the Chilian vanguard. The telegram reports rumours at Santiago and Valparaiso that the Chilian Government intended evacu-ating Lima and Callao, leaving the Peruvians to settle the government question as they pleased, and the Chilians contenting themselves with occupying and defending the south-ern provinces. At Cochambamba, Bolivia, ern provinces. At Cochambamba, Bolivia, rumours were afloat of a projected rising against the President, General Campero.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-TUESDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on th voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. On the report of amendments on the

nment for Contumacy Bill. Lord Oranmore moved an amendment having for its object to prevent the discharge of a clergyman imprisoned for contumacy until security had been taken against a continuance

of his offence. The LORD CHANGELLOR reminded their lordships that the Bill was only a temporary one, which would apply to one or at most two cases; and pointed out that nothing contained in it prevent the institution of proceedings gainst a person charged with contumacy.

The amendment was negatived without against a person charged with con

Several other Bills having been advanced stage, their lordships adjourned at five mi-nutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. BOURKE gave notice of his intention to ask Sir C. Dilke whether he still adhered to his statement that the earthworks at Alexandria were unarmed, and whether at the date of that answer there were not several heavy guns in position; and Sir C. Dilke said at once that immediately after giving the answer, which was founded on the information received from Admiral Seymour, the Government had received information that the forts were being

In answer to questions from Sir II. Wolff on the Egyptian situation, Sir C. Dilke said that all the Powers had informally expressed themselves favourable to the Conference ex-cept the Porte, which, without declining it, had expressed an opinion that it was unneces-sary. The Circular of the Porte in the papers no doubt was accurate, as it corresponded with the purport of the conversation which Musurus Pacha had with Lord Granville on the previous evening. No steps had been taken to ascertain the feeling of the Por e before proposing the Conference; but in this the Government had followed the preedent of their predecessors in 1876, when the Conference of Constantinople was tically arranged for before the Porte had of Constantinople was pracin its assent. (Sir H. Wolff reminded him that the precedent was unfortunate, as the Conference was futile.) In answer to Mr. Cowen, Sir Charles said the Government had not received a copy of Dervish Pacha's instructions, but according to the report of Musurus Pacha, they corresponded very closely with the objects laid down in the invitation to the Conference. Mr. O'Donnell asked whether the conditions of the ultima-tum, such as the retirement of Arabi Pacha, were withdrawn or were to be insisted on. Sir C. Dilke, who again repudiated the word "ultimatum," said he could not answer this without going into a discussion. In answer to Baron de Worms, he said he had nothing to add to the information he had already given as to the armament of the earthworks at Alexandria; and in answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, he said that unless a vote of censure were proposed the Government would deprecate any discussion until all the papers up to the present time were produced, which he believed the French Government

would agree to. MISCELLANEOUS In answer to a question from Mr. Fitzpatrick in reference to the urgency of making arrange-ments for the promotion of emigration from the western districts of Connaught, Mr. Glad-STONE said the House had other matters of urgency before it, but when the two Irish Bills the Budget Bill were disposed of, then would be the time for considering other Irish questions. Mr. T. P. O'Connor having asked whether it was to be understood that the Government would make a statement of their Irish policy before the end of the Session, Mr. GLADSTONE replied in the affirmative, that, though the Government might not be able to deal with these questions of emigration, etc., they would be prepared to state what intentions

they had arrived at.
In answer to Mr. Newdegate, who suggested that with a view to obtaining some time for English and Scotch Bills the rules of urgency should be applied to the Prevention of Crime Bill, Mr. Gladstone said that the expedient of last year had reference to Parliamentary obstruction, with which the proceedings of this year could not be taxed.

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, resuming at clause 3, which relates to the constitution of clause 3, which relates to the constitution of the Court of Criminal Appeal. Several hours were spent in discussing whether the decision of the Appeal Court shall be unanimous or by a majority, as is proposed by the clause. Mr. Marum, in the first place, moved that the appellant shall be acquitted unless the whole court of Appeal concur in the determination Court of Appeal concur in the determination of the appeal, but this at the end of an hour's conversation was negatived. Several other amendments of a similar character were suggested, but not pressed; and Mr. Redmond mc ved that in cases of fact the judgment must be unanimous, but this was negatived by 216 to 55. Mr. Redmond thereupon Court must be unanimous in cases of murder, treason, and treason-felony and, notwithstanding the endeavours of the Chairman to restrain its irrelevance and iteration, the discussion upon this was prolonged until close upon 9 o'clock. In the end it was negatived by 64 to 35. Another division was taken on the question that the clause stand part of the bill, which was carried by 82 to 29. On Clause 4, which defines intimidation, Mr. Healy smoved to insert words requiring that the initiative in taking proceedings shall be confined to the person or persons alleged to have been aggrieved; but Sir W. Harcourt pointed out that the effect of this would be to give complete impunity to intimidation if it were only carried far enough and frightened the injured person from complaining. Mr. Parnell maintained that the clause was intended to prevent the open and legitimate competition of tenant-farmers, and by way of illustration accused Mr. Forster of way of illustration accused Mr. Forster of using the Coercion Act to punish tenants who did not pay their rent, Mr. Forster gave a flat denial to this; and Mr. O'Kelly, interrupting his reply, spoke of it as another "infernal speech." Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson at once moved that the words be taken down, and a scene of some excitement followed but in the end, before the motion that the words be reported to the House was carried Mr. Cohen suggested that Mr. O'Kelly should words. Mr. Gladstone hoped that the matter would not go further, b pointed out that a simple withdrawal would not suffice without an expression of regret. Mr. O'Kelly, acting under the advice of Mr. Parnell, withdrew the words and apologized for the use of them.

The discussion on the clause was then continued by Mr. Forster, who was of opinion that the amendment would stultify it, and Mr. Gibson energetically impressed on the Government, in view of the importance of grap-pling with "boycotting," if order and tran-quillity were to be restored to Ireland, not to allow the clause to be frittered away. Ultimately the amendment was negatived, by 21

Mr. C. RUSSELL next moved the first of series of amendments intended to define more strictly the offence of intimidation, confining it to acts or threats of violence or injury to person or property, in using intimidation, or nciting any other person to use intimidation Mr. Trevelyan, in opposing the amendment gave some startling instances of the extent to which the practice of "boycotting" was carried, and expressed the determination of the Government to put it down. At this point, on the motion of Mr. Dillon, the debate was adjourned.

On the motion of Sir R. Cross, the Settled Land Bill, after a futile opposition from Mr. Arnold, was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee, with the assent and approval of the Attorney-General, Mr. Davey, Mr. H. Fowler, and others.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned at 10 minutes to

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, TUESDAY.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, walked out yesterday morning. Her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the Market Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth and Pr attended by the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Princess Irene of Hesse rode with Mlle. Norèle. General Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., arrived

The Mayoress of Leicester received on Tuesday from the Princess of Wales a letter referring to the attempt of the man to shake hands with her Royal Highness, he having made a bet that he would do so. The Princest of the state cess says that she did not push the man away with her parasol. On the contrary the feeling in her mind was that of horror at the rough manner in which the man was treated by the police, and, fearing that the officers' horses might tread upon him, she put out her para-sol to protect him. The Princess also expressed at the close of her letter the pleasure her Royal Highness and the Princes felt at the manner in which they were received in Leicester. She added that the kind and hearty reception touched them very deeply and that the 29th of May would be engrave on their memories as one of the brightest and

most pleasant days in their lives.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord and Lady Carrington, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lord Calthorpe, Lady Susan Melville, and Captain Hon. Charles Eliot (in waiting) are staying with their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge, for Ascot Races. The Earl of Leven and Melville has arrived

in Upper Grosvenor-street from abroad.

Lord and Lady Ardilaun have arrived at 11 Carlton-house-terrace, from Ireland.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

In bygone days it was considered that the eason reached its height in the interval between the Derby and the Ascot. This year, however, society has been only too glad to make the Whitsun holidays an excuse for an almost complete cessation from gaiety during the week that is past; and as town is now for the moment, supposed to be empty, nothing of importance in the way of entertaining will be attempted until mid-June is well-nigh

The Foreign Office party on Saturday was as usual, the prettiest spectacle of the season, notwithstanding the inevitable cavillings of the uninvited concerning provincial M.P.'s with their unconventional daughters. The floral decorations were more beautiful than ever; and the new Hungarian master of the Artillery band provided the sweetest music for the bright throngs. Now that all the big houses are closed, the great staircase and the spacious saloons are the more appreciated, and many a wish was uttered that it were possible for Lady Granville to throw them open every week of the summer. The uni-forms were more varied than usual, and at least one new nationality was represented. The illustrious guests arrived in very quick National Anthem was interpolated five times in one operatic selection, the effect was somewhat similar to the curious festal march which M. Gounod constructed out of variaand as in conse tions on "God Save the Queen" for the re-

cent Royal marriage.

Miss Emily Levy was married on Monday to Mr. Brydges Willyams, the Liberal mem-ber for Truro, at the church of St. Botolph's by the Rev. William Rogers, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. The reverend gentleman is a very old friend of the bride, whose father and mother were not in sufficiently good health to attend the ceremony, which was o a very unpretending character. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edward Lawson, and, with the exception of General Du Plat, only the immediate members of both families were present. The organ accompaniments to the service were beautifully paniments to the service were beautifully rendered by Signor Randegger. After the ceremony a small breakfast-party assembled in Grosvenor-street, and Mr. and Mrs. Brydges Willyams started on their way to Carnanton, St. Colomb, the bridegroom's seat

in Cornwall.

One of the suggestive and rather unexpected alliances which are to be observed now nd then is the intimacy between Cardina Manning and Mr. John Ruskin. The great critic used, in his earlier writings, to combine his æsthetics with Low Church polemics in a manner of his own; nevertheless Car-dinal Wiseman was one of his greatest admirers, and the Cardinal of to-day studies with him the picture-galleries of Bond The two leaders went together to the United Arts the other day. His Eminence is in need of conversion to "modern painters," for his taste in art is, I believe, excessively "early."

No one will grudge Mr. Ruskin the great success he had at Christie's sale room on Saturday afternoon. When he bought, a few years ago, Meissonier's "Napoleon I. in the Campaign of Paris," measuring only twelve inches by nine, and gave £1,000 for it, he accused himself of extravagance. Before the sale on Saturday, he knew that the value of the finished little canvas must have doubled but nobody could be more surprised than h was himself when the bidding finally reached the sum of £5,800. So it happens that the man whose whole life has been a protest against bargains and business in Art has, by a freak of fortune, made almost the largest profit known to have been realised on an

picture of modern times.
"Round her she made an atmosphere light" was literally true of the late Lady Charlement, for wherever she lived, at Rox-borough in the black north and at Marino near Dublin, she made her *entourage* bright and gay, and brought out all the best points in her society. She fully sympathised with and co-operated with Lord Charlemont in his passion for horses, and his efforts to improve hem by scientific and methodic breeding but music, the stage, and literature were he creat delights.

Ireland and Irishmen are sadly out of favou just now. A well-known millionaire, whose pretty and charming daughter is about to wed a young Irish peer, has cut off her expected large fortune in consequence, and not only re-fuses to sanction the marriage, but will not even allow the ceremony to be performed from his house, or the wedding breakfast to take place there. This is carrying national prejudice rather far: the only crime of which unfortunate bridegroom is guilty is that of being born on the other side of the water.

A most popular, generous, and hospitable member of society was black-balled the other day at the election of members for the Royal Yacht Squadron Club. No other reason can be assigned for such an uncalled-fer and unexpected rebuff except that he is also an Irishman.

For the temporary accommodation of destitute wives and families of soldiers, Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar has founded at Portsmouth a lit le home, which serves quite a philanthropic purpose, especially during the Indian relief trooping season, offering a friendly shelter to many who would otherwise be dependent upon parochial relief. Like too many charitable undertakings, this home is in want of financial assistance, and the Princess; who is its most liberal patroness, is arranging for a bazaar on its behalf, to take place early next month on the lawn of Government

House. The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, with the ladies of Goodwood House, are according the affair their influen-

Lord Richard Grosvenor is, I have reason to believe, now quite ready to come to terms with Sir Edward Watkin over their rival Channel Tunnel schemes. It is marvellous to note the attraction that

racing of any sort proves to the inhabitants of this busy world of London. The programme issued by the Kempton Park authorities was but little removed from the lowest order of plating; and yet it attracted the multitude in such numbers that 2,700 sovs. were taken on the one day. Never did Englishmen more fully act up to their character of must kill than on this occasion, when a large number of leverets were mobbed and done to death in a most brutal manner. Two of the unfortunate creatures, after being caught were put down again, not given a chance of escape, but simply to be kicked, and with ticks knocked out of all shape. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals round do well to send an officer to the next Whit-Monday race-meeting at Kempton Park I hear that Colonel Brackenbury has found out already that it is difficult to organise detection of crime in Ireland. The detectives at present officially located on Cork Hill are good for hunting down ordinary city thieves, and nothing else. Respectable men of intelligence will not join the force, and English detectives, without knowledge of the country, would be useless; their accent would betray them. There are, however, a few dozen experienced Irishmen in the detective throughout Great Britain, and an effort is being made to induce the Treasury to consent to such an outlay as will tempt these men to revisit their native isle professionally. Up to the present no progress whatever has been made in organising a new Irish detective de-

partment.

It is disappointing to hear that grous disease is prevalent on most of the Scotch shooting-grounds, particularly in the counties of Perth, Inverness, and Ross. The cause of the present outbreak is more mysterious than usual. It certainly cannot be attributed to 'frosted heather" this season. It has gene-

Much has been said and written about the perils from fire which lie in wait for one in theatres and concert-rooms; but there are also perils from one's own countrymen and countrywomen when these are of unsound mind and at large in crowded assemblies. There was great consternation the other night in the course of a fashionable concert, the Princess of Wales being present, when an unfortunate lady, over-excited by the musicit was not Wagner's-began to speak very strangely in discordant tones, and then proceeded earnestly to divest herself of her attire. The occurrence was very trying, while it lasted, to those sitting in the neighbourhood of the chief performer. Fortunately help was at hand, and the poor creature was removed before she had carried very far the process of undressing. But was it necessary that she should be present at all upon such an occasion? It was clear that her friends were well acquainted with her infirm state. I thought of the sentence that, years ago, at the Adelphi, poor old Paul Bedford was wont to utter in his strongest staccato manner in reference to "the Softy" of the dramatised Lady Audley's Secret—"Lock him up! Lock him up! Lock him up! Why did ye ever let him out?"

ART AT THE MANSION HOUSE. The Lord Mayor entertained the Presiden and Members of the Royal Academy at a banquet at the Mansion House on Tuesday evening. Amongst the company—nearly three hun-dred in number—were the French Ambassador, Sir Frederick Leighton, the Netherlands Minister, the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Belmore, Mr. J. E. Millais, R.A., General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord Strathnairn, Mr. Goschen, M.P., Sir Robert Collier, Sir J. Gil-

bert, R.A., and Lord Lamington.

After the loyal toasts, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Foreign Ambassadors and

The French Ambassador, who was greeted with cheers, speaking in the language of his country, cordially thanked the Mayor for the hearty welcome which had been given him. He was so much the more sensible of the feeling which that welcome showed, as he valued the great corporation of which his lordship was the chief and worthy magistrate. He considered the friendly reception accorde him in the City of London as the complement

and seal of the kindly greeting which he had been so happy as to find in England, and he begged his lordship once more to accept his sincere thanks. (Cheers.)

The Netherlands Minister also returned thanks, remarking that painting was first introduced into the Netherlands from England, but he believed that his country had since repaid the debt of gratitude which it owed, it being not too much to suppose that Dutch artists had had some influence in the progress and development of artistic taste in

England. (Cheers.)
"The Army, Navy, and the Reserve Forces" was next drunk, and Lord Strath-The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, "The President and Members of the Royal Academy," observing that it was a proud thing to know that under the ægis of the Royal Academy the great arts of painting and sculpture had flourished, and were flourshing, in a manner which was to the honour and glory of the country. (Cheers.)

Sir Frederick Leighton, who was received with cheers, said the members of the Royal Academy appreciated at its full value the significant courtesy of the splendid entertain-ment of which they had been the object on that occasion. He could not regard the Lord Mayor's hospitality as purely of a ceremonial character. He looked upon it as expressing, not in the name of his lordship alone, but in the name of the greatest municipal body in the world, the store they set upon those arts to the promotion of which the Royal Academy were devoted, and their belief that a community representing so characeristically the power and strenuousness of their race could not remain indifferent to any form of the development of the nation, be it material or be it intellectual, and, least of all, those noble and lovely expressions of civilisation, the arts. Probably the Lord Mayor had felt that whilst it might grace and become a community so great and so powerful to aid in the spread of an influence so valuable, there was, perhaps, no spot in the realm in which that influence might be more beneficially and genially experienced than in London. For if it was possible for the contemplation of art to bring to them a deep sense of rest, and a pure and unselfish pleasure, where and to whom should it be more welcome than in the City, and to men who were wearied by the unrestful labours of that keen strife which marked commercial life? And if in the almost crawling darkness which too often invaded their gloomy streets, and choked out the light of the day, art brought and cailed up to their minds the memory of the greatest dispenser of all goodness, the sun; if in the too frequent vicinity of much squalor and ugliness it evoked before them wholesome images of beauty; if in the material life it kept alive and alight the lamp of the ideal, surely it would not be least honoured in the proud regions over which the Lord Mayor's sway extended? (Cheers.) Therefore it was that, putting aside and rising above personality, the Royal Academy might accept with all reserve the tribute of honour which was that night being paid to the arts. They might also be permitted to believe that in inviting to that hospitable board the body which officially represented art in England, his lordship had sought to express his regard for that body

itself and its constant endeavour to be worthy of its place, and sympathy with its desire to grow with the times in which it lived. For that expression of regard and sympathy he offered his grateful acknowledgements in the name of the Royal Academy. Before resuming his seat he was impelled to allude to the great service which had been recently rendered to the great service which had been recently rendered to the dwellers in that City by the Corporation of London—he meant the timely and gallant rescue of a sylvan tract which was already more than menaced with the plague of brick and mortar, and all its concomitant abomination. (Cheers.) He believed that there was no act to which the Lord Mayor, as head of the Corporation, would look back with juster pride than to the share which he had taken in preserving for all time on the outskirts of the metropolitan wilderness this desired oasis, with its perpetual boon of shade and seclusion, its green delight of colour, and its soothing song of birds. (Cheers.) The Sovereign had marked her high sense of this service by the honour-richly deservedwhich she alone could confer; and he was satisfied that his lordship would not be indifferent to the collective gratitude of the inhabitants of that crowded city, amongst whom not the least sincere were those artists for whom he had the great privilege of (Cheers.)

speaking. (Cheers.)
The Lord Mayor proposed "The Houses of Parliament." The Archbishop of York replied on behalf of the House of Lords, and enlarged on the usefulness of that assembly in estraining the impulsiveness of the Lower

Mr. Goschen, M.P., speaking for the House of Commons, referred to the changes which had taken place in political life during the last twenty years. In matters of foreign policy the aspect of Europe had altered, but certain landmarks remained on which it was the duty of every English Government to keep their eyes. Egypt was important formerly t was not one whit less important (Cheers.) It was sometimes asked. one whit less important "After all, what is Egypt to us?" He answered that it was not "after all," but before all," (Cheer.) England had no business to change her attitude in the face of danger, for what Egypt had been to her before complications arose it was now. (Cheers.) The alliance with France was a great feature a score of years ago, and it was so at this moment; and it was with great pleasure that he again welcomed his Constantinople friend and colleague, M. Tissot. (Hear, hear.) A few days ago Sir Stafford Northcote said there was danger that the Irish difficulty might weary the patience of England. That was a danger against which the English public could not be too earnestly warned. Neither weariness nor despair must influence England in her imperial relations. She was united to Ireland by an indissoluble tie, and she could not admit of a divorce through imcompatibility of temper. (Cheers.) To Ireland they would say, in sympathy and friend-ship, that they were united to her for better for worse, for richer for poorer, to have and to hold. (Cheers.) They had approached the subject with patience and with fairness, and the House of Commons would not discharge its duty until it was able to vindicate the authority of the Imperial Government over Ireland, and at the same time produce goodwill, peace, prosperity and conter

(Cheers.) Other toasts followed. During the dinner the band of the Coldstream Guards played a select programme of music, and afterwards Madame Marie Roze sang several pieces, Signor Antonio Mora presiding at the piano-

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

We believe that when the Arrears Bill again comes under discussion an effort will be made to show that Mr. Gladstone has under-estimated the arrears of rent. It is computed by competent authorities that the amount of unpaid rents in Ireland which will have to be made good by the State is between three and four million pounds.

Some remark was occasioned in the Lobby

on Tuesday night by a conference of some length which took place between Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Labouchere.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.") We learn that during the present year the

fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the first Reform Bill is likely to be celebrated on an important scale. On Friday Mr. Dillwyn will ask the Under-

Secretary for the Colonies whether any recent restrictions have been put on Cetewayo's correspondence or liberty of action.

A meeting to protest against what its promoters designated as "the new Liberal Coercion Bill" will be held in Hyde-park on Sunday next. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., Mr. J. Boyd Kinnear, Mr. Henry Crompton, and others will take part in the proceedings. A dozen places of meeting have been fixed for

the processionists.

Baron Henry de Worms proposes to follow up the inquiry as to dead bodies found in the Thames by moving for a return of bodies found in the River Lea and the Regent's

Mr. Tillett on Tuesday presented to the House of Commons a petition from the Asso-ciation of Protection of Trade Societies, comprising 43 societies and 23,000 members, signed by Alderman Bennett, of Manchester, chairman; Mr. Rutter, of Liverpool, vice-chairman; and Mr. Mellors, secretary, pray-ing that attention may be given to the Beakruptcy Bill and other commercial measures now before the House, and respectfully pro-testing against the alarming waste of public time in unimportant questions and fruitless

We understand that Sir Henry Parkes, Prime Minister of New South Wales, will return to Australia at the end of the present month. At the suggestion of his medical adviser he will avoid the Red Sea route, and make the voyage by way of the Cape.

A RACING SUIT.-Judgment was given on Monday in the Jersey Royal Court, in an action against Admiral Saumarez and others, stewards of the Jersey races, by Dr. Charles Godfray, to compel them to hand over to him her Majesty's cup, which he claimed to have won at the last July race meeting in that island. The plaintiff entered his horse Sir William to compete for the cup, which is given annually by her Majesty to encourage the breed of Jersey horses. Among the horses entered was Gladiateur, the property of Mr. Charles le Sueur, and the plaintiff entered a protest against this animal, alleging that he was not Jersey bred. The stewards, however, allowed him to run, and he came in first. The plaintiff renewed his protest, and the stewards howing held an incuiry decided that the having held an inquiry, decided that the plaintiff had failed to prove his allegation, but plaintiff had failed to prove his allegation, but as his protest was not deemed frivolous they returned the £5 he had deposited on entering his protest. Not content with this result, the plaintiff brought a civil action against the stewards, making Mr. le Sueur a party to the suit. A large number of witnesses were heard, and it was clearly proved that Gladiateur was bred in England by Mr. Hobson, of liford. Evidence was also given to show that the horse was sold to Mr. le Sueur by Mr. Fauvel, liverystable keeper, at Jersey, who gave him a certificate from a Jersey farmer that Gladiateur was the offspring of a mare put to grass with him. The farmer's widow and her son now deposed that the certificate was wholly now deposed that the certificate was wholly false and had heen signed by the son on behalf of his father, who could neither read nor write, I'anyel representing it to be a mere formal declaration relative to the sale of a horse. The Court awarded the plaintiff the cup, with £25 damages and costs against le Sueur, reserving to him the right to recover from Fauvel on the false certificate. EVENING EDITION.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 7-8, 1882.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND EGYPT. It may seem premature to emphasise just now the peculiar interest of England in the Suez Canal; but the question has an immediate importance if we remember that when the crisis is ended one result will leap to the eye. The invocation of the Sultan and the appeal to Europe sounded the knell of the Anglo-French Control. A dual alliance which was only good on paper, and which had to proclaim its impotence in the face of a very small fact may be decently buried once for all. It would be ridiculous even to attempt its revival. The two guardians will apparently soon be replaced by six, and England, as well as France, will have to deal not with one partner, but with five. For the French this is a very distinct defeat. We do not wish to use even indirectly the language of the Pharisee and to refer with rebuke to our ally as the Publican; but it has always seemed to English observers that French officials abroad have a great knack of urging and advancing at any cost the interests of French adventurers, of French missionaries, and of French trade. No English Consul ever "pushes" the interests of Englishmen as the French representative does the little plans and projects of his countrymen. Egypt was long a fine field for this kind of ience, and during the reign of Napoleon III. M. de Lesseps and smaller men made hay on the Nile while the Imperial sun shone. All this exclusive influence is gone, and so far France loses more than England by the calling in of European partnership. She has not our political laterest in the Canal, and the control of Egypt by the Concert of Europe might be awkward for us were some international apostles of peace to propose the "neutralisation" of the Canal. The European Concert, however, is not a council where many States might outvote one. To keep the Canal free for our use in time of war is an essential point of English politics, and no possible Minister could assent to any closing of it by international decree. We might as well surrender India as give up our right of way to it. With that made clear beyond doubt the partnership of Europe in the protectorate of Egypt cannot greatly injure us, but it may by judicious manipulation be more manageable than the Dual Control that has just now so completely collapsed. while we a peace we want nothing in Egypt exclusively for ourselves, and we desire for the people independence and prosperity. Egypt tranquil and the Canal free are the central watchwords of our politics on the Nile. We do not exactly use the Yankee paradox, Let us have peace, even if we have to fight for it," but it must always be understood that to secure these ends we are ready, if needful, to draw the sword .-

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Daily Telegraph.

The question of the neutralisation of the proposed Panama Canal has been dealt with by Mr. Frelinghuysen, the American Foreign Secretary of State, in a despatch addressed to Mr. Lowell, which is remarkable in many ways. The former despatches of Mr. Blaine indicated with sufficient clearness the reluctance of the United States Government to acknowledge the validity of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, so far as it imposes on the United States any restrictions or obligations. It will be remembered that the most urgent arguments of Mr. Blaine were based upon the assumed or supposed change of surrounding circumstances, principally in connection with the modern development of the United States on the Pacific Coast, which, he contended, would justify his Government in withdrawing from a Treaty made thirty years ago in contemplation of the time that has now arrived. Mr. Frelinghuysen takes a new departure-or, rather, several new departures-which deserve examination. It is significant that his despatch commences by arguing at considerable length against the expediency or necessity of an international guarantee of neutrality at all. It would give foreign navies a pretext for assembling in waters contiguous to the United States. It would break down under stress of war. The States desire that their citizens should have a water transit from their Western to their Eastern shores without passing under the guns of European Powers. It would compel the United States to increase their navy. Experience also has shown it to be unnecessary. These are the considerations put forward in the van of the American Secretary's despatch, as arguments, we assume, why the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty should be repudiated. They certainly are not arguments that affect its validity or extent, and can only be regarded as topics of prejudice, introduced to show the strength of the motives which urge the United States to withdraw from their engagements, and render it impossible for their representatives to take a just and dispassionate view of the legal side of the question. The answer to all such rhetoric is, of course, that the treatyhas been made, and should be kept, In Vattel's words, if a State could withdraw from a Treaty because it found that its operation was injurious to itself there would be an end of all stability in international contracts. And if Mr. Frelinghuysen is disposed to regard Vattel as obsolete, he may be reminded that as recently as 1871 all the European Powers assented to the Protocol of the Treaty of London, which declared it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that none of them can liberate themselves from the engagements of a Treaty, or modify its stipulations, except with the consent of the contracting parties, by means of an amicable understanding. It is not pre-tended that this principle has never been violated, but it is hardly consonant with the dignity of the United States in 1882 to imitate the diplomacy of Russia in 1870. Having thus shown the strength of the inducements felt by the United States to evade or, if possible, to annul the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, Mr. Frelinghuysen pro-

ceeds to devise arguments for effecting this object which shall, at any rate, wear legal form. For this purpose the Monroe doctrine" is again put forward. The utter inapplicability of the Monroe Doctrine to the question under consideration has been so often exposed that it is unnecessary now to waste many words upon it. It is sufficient to say that the original doctrine propounded by President Monroe was a declaration against the right of the European Powers to impose their political system upon any part of the American Continent, with special reference to a threatened or possible French intervention to compel the submission of the South American States to Spain. It is not, of course, any part of International law, or, in fact, has it ever been formally accepted or recognised as American law or American policy. But whether it is called policy or law, it is difficult to see what there is in common between a right, confirmed to Great Britain by Treaty, joint protectorate over the communication between two water of the great oceans of the world, an apprehended attempt the European Powers to control the political relations of American citizens. What the United States really mean is probably that they intend to seize or to acquire the shores of the inter-oceanic Canal as soon as it is made, and to fortify them; and that any Treaty which borbids their doing so is an undue assertion of the interests of the rest of the world in a water-way which passes through the American Continent. Oblivious of the fact that if the Panama Canal is ever completed, the British and American tonnage passing through it will probably be in the proportion of at least three to one, Mr. Freylinghuysen contends that the Monroe doctrine is incompatible with the existence, or at any rate the assertion, of any British interests in a Central American water-passage whatso-

HOAXING THE PRESS. What is the origin of the utterly ground-

less rumours which from time to time

startle the community? Clearly such

stories as that which found currency on

ever.—Standard.

Wednesday afternoon relative to an alleged serious alarm on the underground railway must be the offspring either of malice or of a very distorted sense of humour. All the evening papers contained a concise and graphic account of how a whole trainload of passengers had the same morning been frightened nearly out of their wits, some of them receiving serious injury, in their efforts to escape from the imagined danger. According to the report the train stopped in the usual way at the Portlandroad Station of the Metropolitan Railway. Suddenly a man called out in a loud and excited tone, "All passengers get out," while another shouted, "Fly for your lives." The terrified passengers instantly scrambled out of the train and made for the one exit, shrieking for help, and hing and crowding up the staircase. The officials did their best to preserve order, but the crushing and screams continued and several women fainted. One person was placed in a cab and driven to the nearest hospital, having had a rib broken. Ten minutes afterwards another train arrived. and the passengers in the booking-office upstairs, being assured that there was no danger, took their seats and proceeded on their journey. One gentleman, who saw the whole affair from the platform, declared that a huge puff of smoke from the tunnel caused the alarm. This is the text of the story as told in Wednesday's evening papers; and in it there is not one particle of truth. There was no abnormal puff of smoke from any tunnel, no special alarm on any railway, and no persons were injured in the manner described. How, then, did so circumstantial and yet so groundless a rumour arise? It is hard to think that it was the fruit of deliberate malice, because it is difficult to see what interest could possibly be affected by the circulation of such a fiction. If a puff of smoke had come from the tunnel as described and had caused fainting fits and broken ribs amongst certain passengers, the reputation of the Metropolitan Railway would not thereby be injured. One can scarcely imagine a coalition of omnibus owners and cab proprietors devising such a canard in order to scare travellers away from underground railways. Theonly explanation which remains is that some person, with a very misplaced notion of the humorous, got up the report as a practical joke on the evening papers and the public. Certainly there is a completeness in some of the details of the story which points to careful preparation. The one person conveyed to the hospital with a broken rib gives reality to the fiction, while the selfpossessed passenger who waited and saw puff of smoke from the tunnel is drawn to the life. The unconcerned way in which the train from which the exodus had been made went on its way, and the subsequent embarkation of the alarmed passengers in the train which followed, detract from rather than add to the realism of the story. But, taking the episode as a whole, it shows signs of careful preparation, while considerable trouble must have been taken to get it into print. How could it possibly be worth anyone's while to perpetrate such a silly and risky piece of pleasantry? After all, it is a very small success to dupe a "usually trust-worthy source" of news. However, it would have been far worse if this practical joker instead of inventing a false alarm on railway had actually given one, for then the injuries might have been real if their cause was not, -- Morning Post.

OVER-POPULATION IN MALTA.

Many years have elapsed since attention was seriously called to the subject of overpopulation in Malta—the most crowded spot of land in the world—and the Maltese were first urged to emigrate in large numbers to the northern shores of Africa. Although they regarded their rocky island with the most ardent affection, and were therefore most reluctant to leave it. thousands of them at last vielded to the force of circumstances and made for themselves a home in other countries :-

Shortly after the acquisition of Cyprus by the late Government, an attempt was made to colonise that island with Maltese. The attempt entirely failed, not from any unwillingtempt entirely lailed, not from any unwilling-ness on the part of the people to emigrate, but simply because Cyprus, with its very poor population and limited resources, offered no advantages whatever to the destitute of an-other island. The Maltese have gone in large numbers to Tunis. We believe that no few than 15,000 of these people are now established in the Regency. It may well be doubted whether they have acted wisely

in settling in so disturbed a country.

They are not only British subjects, but are really loyal to the British Crown, and it is therefore surprising that they have not received greater encouragement to try their fortunes in some one or more of the depenlencies of the Empire to which they are attached. Their ignorance of any language save their own is said to be the stumbling block, but this is an obstacle which we see no reason why they should not be as successful in overcoming as the colonies of Russian Mennonites, of Icelanders, and of Norwegians which have been established in Manitoba. We understand that Mr. de Cesari, an emigration com missioner from Malta, after having visited the Maltese in Tunis and Algiers, has now undertaken a mission to Australia in order to ascer tain whether satisfactory arrangements can be made for the settlement of a large number o his countrymen in that group of British colonies. The experiment is one which will be watched with great interest. It seems certain that if the projected scheme is carried out and some thousands of Maltese are rendered familiar with the free institutions of Australia, we shall find it more than ever difficult to maintain the semi-military government which now exists in the island of Malta.—Daily News.

EXPRESS FROM THEEBAW'S PALACE. At a time when trustworthy accounts of what is going on at Mandalay are very rare, the following extracts, says the St. James's Gazette, from a letter coming from Theebaw's own palace may be interest-

The Yaynoung Prince is dead. It was re ported that he had endeavoured to make Theebaw mad by introducing drugs into his liquor, and to seize the throne for himself. When his house and the houses of those who were supposed to be his fellow-conspirators were searched, some alchemist's materials and regal paraphernalia were discovered there. A large quantity of arms also, said to have been supplied to him by Captain —, one of the commanders of the English Flotilla steamers, was discovered. The Kampht-min-gyee and many other officials were believed to be implicated in the plot, and are now in prison. When the Yaynoung Prince was arrested, he first swallowed opium and then stuck a pair of scissors into his throat; and so he died. Good people rejoice much at his death. The commander of the royal cavalry has been thrown into gaol on suspicion of having sent a jewelled sword to the Nyoung-yan Prince in Calcutta. Nearly all the old Ministers have lost their places on account of the Yaynoung's conspiracy. The Kin Woon-min-gyee is now in favour again, and it is said that a treaty will probably be granted to the 'Kalas.' The King will give in as regards the shoe ques'ion so far that he will consent to have a separate building erected in a place apart from the State reception-rooms, where English officials will be permitted to keep their shoes on. The Nyoung-yan Prince's mother is still alive, but with chains on and in a miserable condition. It is wonderful that she has lived so long. The Tagoung Princess has also been lately put in irons; but as the Queen likes her, she will probably be released before long. The King probably be released before long. The King and Queen are going to send their photo-graphs to the Queen of England. Mrs. George has been tried for high treason because, when the Queen sent her to Calcutta, she took a letter from a maid of honour (sister to the general who has been sent against the Shan States) to the voung-van Prince. Mrs. George when tried admitted that this was true. Mrs. George received twenty stripes and has been banished being sent in irons to the Pensela Forest. The Kala Woon's wife has also been tried because she wanted to poison the Queen by witchcraft. She was beaten by the eunuchs and her young daughters were dishonoured. She, with all her family, has now been banished and sent with Mrs. George. The whole of the Kala Woon's property has also been confiscated. All this has been done by the Queen's orders alone; she did not take the advice of any of the Ministers on the subject. Mrs. George was informed against by other Armenian women who wanted to get into fa-vour. Theebaw's former younger wife is torshe is said to have helped to make him mad Many people are being killed on account of nspiracies.

The Yanoung Prince is one of the butchers employed by Theebaw at his accession to murder his (Theebaw's) brothers and sisters, to the number of about two hundred. was afterwards one of Theebaw's chief favourites, and received the title of one of the unfortunate Princes whom he killed. He has now met with his deserts. The "Kampatmin-gyce" has for the last two years held the position of Prime Minister. The Kin Woonmin-gyee is the astute old Burman who came to England some years ago as Ambassador from the King of Burma. "Kala" is a some-what offensive term used by Burmese to deonte all Western foreigners. The Nyoung-yan Prince is one of the refugee princes—the late King's eldest son, now residing under British protection in Calcutta. Mrs. George is an Anglo-Armenian. Her husband acted as a legal agent in the British Court of which formerly existed at Mandalay Kala Woon is the Superintendent of Foreigners. This office is generally held by

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

some one of Armenian origin.

BALMORAL, WEDNESDAY. The Queen went out yesterday morning with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene, attended by the Countess of Erroll. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse rode with the Hon. Evelyn Moore. Mrs. Drummond of Megginch arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

Eleanor Duchess of Northumberland has left town for Stanwick Park, Darlington.

Lord Penzance, whose indisposition on
Tuesday necessitated the adjournment of the
appeal cases in the House of Lords, was much better on Wednesday morning, and will, it is hoped, be able to resume his judicial duties in a few days.

Lord Emly has arrived in town from his

seat, Tervoe, Limerick.
The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening at their house in Grosvenor-place Earl Beauchamp, Lord and Lady John Manners, Lord and Lady Eustace Cecil, the Right Hon. David Plunket, Sir Henry and Lady Selwin-Ibbetson, Captain and Mrs. Codrington, Captain Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw Stewart and Miss Shaw Stewart and Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Danvers and Miss Danvers; Mr. and Mrs. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Groves, Mr. Humpage, and Mr. Mowbray. Later Mrs. Smith had an as-sembly, which was numerously and fashion-

MRS. LANGTRY .- On Monday night Mrs Langtry appeared at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool, as Hester Grazebrook in An Unequal Match, and was received on entering upon the stage by a house crowded in every part, the audience comprising the principal inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood. Mrs. Langtry was greeted with a very cordial welcome, but the audience critically reserved further expression of opinion till they could no longer withhold their plaudits, so great was the impression which the actress created, From this time applause was frequent, and was continued till the fall of the curtain, when it was redoubled.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

EGYPT. A question as to the policy of the Govern-ment in Egypt was put by Mr. M'Coan, but Sir C. Dilke said it would not be convenient to add anything at present to what he had al-ready stated; and in answer to Sir W. Lawson he said the papers would show that Arabi Pacha's proceedings had seriously disturbed order in Egypt.

AN EXPLANATION. Mr. Healy raised a question of order as to the entry on the Votes of the disorderly inthe entry on the Votes of the disorderly incident on the previous evening, which, he said, was incorrect, and specially he complained that the motion "that Mr. O'Kelly's words be taken down" had never been put to the House. The Speaker, however, explained that this was unnecessary, the rule being that the Speaker or Chairman should act on his the Speaker or Chairman should act on hi discretion, according to what he understood to be the sense of the House, and the whole proceeding, therefore, was in perfect order. PREVENTION OF GRIME BILL.

The House then went into Committee or

the Prevention of Crime Bill, and was engaged all the afternoon on Mr. C. Russell's amendment to Clause 4—the Intimidation Clause-by which it is sought to define inti-midation as acts of violence, threats or incitements to violence, or injury of property or person, thus excluding the moral intimidation

"boycotting." Mr. Dillon, in supporting it, entered into an elaborate vindication of the practice of boycotting" as recommended by the Land League, which he defined to be the refusal to hold any intercourse with men who had taken justly evicted, or who, having entered into agreements with their fellow-tenants, had been false to them. He admitted that the practice had been abused for the purpose of private malice, but he asserted that he had always strongly dissuaded a resort to violence, and that when confined within the limits recommended by the League "boycotting" had

prevented crime and outrage.
Sir W. Harcourt declared that the object of the clause was to put down "boycotting," a result which the Government held to be essential to the peace of Ireland; and while he was ready to accept any amendment con-sistent with that end, he could not assent to this amendment, which would give a letter of licence to the practice.

Cowen thought the Irish members would be content if the English law were applied to Ireland; but this clause, while seeking to put down intimidation, created an entirely new and distinct offence. However reprehensible certain forms of "boycotting might be, it was a practice which had existed

in all ages among all peoples.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that the evil was not confined to Ireland or the agricultural classes, but it had become a public mischief in Ireland and a serious, danger to the peace of the country. It was, therefore, an imperative duty to put it down, and the amendment was utterly inconsistent with that object for which the clause had been introduced The discussion was continued by Mr. La-BOUGHRRE, who complained of the vagueness

of the clause, and urged the Irish members to resist if they could obtain no concession by Mr. Healy, who contrasted the clause with the Trades Union legislation of 1875; and by Mr. Sullivan, who vindicated "boycotting" as necessary to put down the "land-grabbers." Mr. Marum, Mr. Commins, Mr. O'Donnell, synan, Mr. Thompson, and others sup-

ported the amendment.

Mr. Plunker, on the other hand, drew a forcible picture of the miseries created by the practice of "boycotting," and declared em-phatically that the amendment would render the clause useless. Mr. Bryce and Mr. Davey, while objecting to the amendment, expressed a fear that the clause might interfere with legitimate freedom, and suggested the inser-tion of words which would provide that the refusal to deal in the way of trade, business, or employment should not be deemed of itself to be intimidation.

At a quarter-past 5 o'clock, Mr. Gladstone appealed to the Committee to come to a decision on this particular amendment, which would enable them to get to that portion of the clause more especially relating to "boy-cotting;" but Mr. Biggar declined to accede to this, and spoke against the clause until the arrival of Mr. Parnell, who immediately

moved to report progress.

Sir W. Harcourt opposed the motion, and Mr. C. Russell, in speaking to it, said he would stand by his amendment unless he received an assurance from the Government that they would consent to a modification of their definition of intimidation. The Committee divided on the motion to report progress, which was negatived by 250 to 30; but it being now close upon 6 o'clock the Committee was adjourned until to-day.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

Several members on both sides of the House are pressing on the Government the necessity of obtaining urgency for the Prevention of Crime Bill. For that purpose it would be necessary to re-enact the Rule of last year, which was only a Sessional Order, and which expired at the close of the Session. The Go-vernment will probably not come to any decision on the subject for some days; but it may be pointed out that the Rule would not be again adopted without prolonged dis-

we believe that the Home Secretary and the Law Officers of the Crown are en-deavouring to frame an Amendment on the Fourth Clause of the Prevention of Crime Bill, with the object of meeting the views of Mr. Davey, Mr. Bryce, and other supporters of the Government. These gentlemen desire that exclusive dealing should not of itself, and apart from other circumstances, be treated as

an act of intimidation. Mr. Parnell has prepared a series of Amendments on the Intimidation Clause, the object of which is to limit its operation to the more violent forms of Boycotting-that is to say, Boycotting accompanied by violence and

threats.
The Select Committee on the Bill for Amending and Consolidating the Law relating to Bills of Exchange have decided to recommend that the provisions of the Bill should apply to

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS," It having been pointed out to Mr. Labouthere that, according to usage, a member proposing to add names to the committee must take them in equal proportion from each side of the House, the hon, gentleman has expressed his willingness to propose that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Newdegate be added to the Committee on Settled Lands.

The Land League members do not disguise

their conviction that the whole of the present month will be necessary for the debate in Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill. On the other hand there is a growing conviction, greatly strengthened by the events of Wednesday, that the Government will be forced to bring the discussion within narrower

limits by moving for urgency.

A deputation from the Church Association was in attendance in the lobby of the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of promoting opposition to the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill. The deputa-tion desire to secure the introduction into the Bill of an amendment providing that before a clergyman imprisoned for contumacy is released security shall be taken against a continuance of his offence. It is said to be probable that several Nonconformist members

will unite with the friends of the Church Association in the House in opposing the Bill.

We learn that when an opportunity occur attention will be called to the circumstance under which Cetewayo's late interpreter, Mr. Samuelson, was suddenly dismissed from his employment. A new interpreter, with whom the ex-King is wholly unacquainted, has been appointed, and the result is said to be that he virtually unable to correspond with his

M. de Lesseps has accepted an invitation to the Cobden Club dinner, and will, on returning to France, visit the works of the Channel

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")
astance that the Prince and Prin cess of Wales are staying for Ascot at Cowarth Park, and not at St. Leonard's Hill, where they were quartered last year, has led to some very silly gossip. The fact is that to some very silly gossip. The fact is that Mr. Barry placed his beautiful residence at the disposal of their Royal Highnesses only because the death of a near relative prevented him from entertaining his usual Ascot party. The The fact is that Prince and Princess showed their apprecia-tion of Mr. Barry's courtesy in lending them his place by presenting him with a very beau-tiful Queen Anne loving-cup.

The Princess of Wales never looked more

charming than she did on Saturday morning at the trooping of the colours. She was ac as usual, by her three little daughters. The Princess appears to have solved the problem of eternal youth. She looks very little older than she did as a bride ninevery nute older than she did as a bride nine-teen years ago, especially when her expres-sion is so bright and happy as it was on Sa-turday. Her bonnet was almost covered with pale-green grapes. I think her dress was mauve; but when such a lovely face crowns a costume, one is naturally unobservant of de tails. The Duchess of Teck's handsome face was radiant with smiles. Her husband looks his best on horseback. The Duke of Edinburgh is at his worst in similar circumstances The two Princesses smilingly acknowledged the loud cheers which greeted them as the drove away in their carriages. A lady, who followed shortly afterwards, and whose name I was unable to ascertain, also kindly acknowledged with incessant bows, some ima-ginary cheers which she did not receive.

One of the oldest ex-members of the House of Commons died last week, Mr. Nisbet, of Devizes, who sat for Chippenham from 1853 59. He was in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Nisbet, who was formerly a Judge in India had lived at Devizes for more than forty years and was exceedingly popular with the poore classes of the district, not only for his kind acts and literally boundless benevolence, bu also because they had the greatest confidence in him as a magistrate, as he was always particularly anxious to give every possible chance to a humble offender, which is too rarely th case amongst "the great unpaid." Mr. Nisbe for many years took an active part in county and local business, and it is only recently that his infirmities compelled him to discontinue his magisterial functions. Mr. Nisbet's carriage was well-known in the park every sea-son till the last two years, by his beautiful cream-coloured horses, one of the finest pairs ever seen out of Hanover; indeed, they would have been held to be worthy of specia admiration even in the stables of Herren-

Out of thirty-five Queen's Cups given in fourteen years the Cowes Club has had fourteen, the Irish clubs eleven, and the Scotch clubs two; the other eight cups were distributed among English clubs. The Royal London Club, however, has never had a Queen's Cup, but now that it has opened a house at Cowes it ought to receive one for the next fourteen years at the expense of the clu which has so regularly received aid from the

Civil list for a similar period. Ryde is no longer popular as a yachting station. In the first place, the Esplanade destroyed its beach; then the railway company destroyed its peach; then the railway company destroyed its pier promenade; and then some officious persons, on behalf of the railway company, obtained Parliamentary power to compel yachts to moor half-a-mile away from the pier. As a yachtsman said, when the bill passed through Committee, "This will finally settle Ryde." And this it has done, as yacht "off the pier" really means about mid-way between Ryde and Stokes Bay.

Southsea is, perhaps, the most fashionable resort on the coast just now, and during the Goodwood week a large number of yachts anchor off the beach and in the harbour. Royal Albert Yacht Club, being the most influential yachting body in the neighbourhood, is laying down moorings for the accommodation of these yachts, and has made arrange ments for supplying them with water free of

The appointment of Mr. Justice Day is as good a one as could have been made. The only wonder is that it was not made sooner. Doubtless, however, he is a "warmer" for having been so long kept out in the cold while his juniors have been promoted. He will be a great loss to the Bar. There was no case so dull that he could not enliven it, and very few cases so bad as to give him no chance of winning them.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE GAIETY. MM. Meilhac and Halévy's Frou-Frou, in

which comedy Mme. Bernhardt-Damala made

on Wednesday night her first appearance this eason, is wanting in the charm of novelty but it has at least the advantage of appealing more directly to English sympathies than Hernani, in which famous play she has twice this week repeated her impersonation of Dona Sol. Victor Hugo's work necessarily comes to us shorn of many of the associations literary, dramatic, and historical-that suffice to invest even its wildest extravagances with a semi-sacred character in the eyes of French audiences. It is not enough to have read the story of the battle of the Classicists and the Romanticists to be able to recall the wild outburst of delight which greeted the outlaw and hero's defiant allusion to the "Aigle Impérial," when the revival of this play was somewhat imprudently permitted in the latter days of the Empire; or to have in the memory the glorious "centenary" performance at the Comédie Française a year or two ago, when Mdlle. Bernhardt, though then on the brink of seceding from the celebrated troop of which she was so distinguished a member, established from that time forth her exclusiv claim to the part of Dona Sol. One must, in brief, be a Frenchman bred and born in order to find in Hernani all that a French audience find to awaken wonderment and ad miration, True, the audiences at the Gaiety follow with attention, are commendably patient over the interminable speech of Don Carlos, and are mildly thrilled by the portentous tones of the mysterious horn; but, after all, their interest manifestly lies, in the first place, in the charm of Mme. Bernhardt's presence, her beautifully-modulated delivery of the poet's lines, her poetical grace and ten-derness, combined with displays of passionate energy which testify to the power as well as the winning charm of the actress. In Frou-Frou, on the other hand, we have a story which comes nearer to the domain of domestic drama, and which appeals less to an exalted and grotesque imagination than to our com-mon observation of human passions and hu-man failings—a play which by reason of its truth, its pathos, its intrinsic interest, and we will venture to add, its thoroughly sound and healthy teaching, is likely to live long after MM, Scribe and Legouve's ingenious but artificial Adrienne Lecouvreur, and even M. Dumas's popular, but offensive, Dame and Camélias shall have incurred the unpardonable reproach of being thoroughly fashioned. As regards Mme. Bernhardt's performance, it must suffice here to say that the numberless beautiful traits which linger in

the memory of her English admirers were found last night to be endowed with a finer artistic touch than ever. On the side of its lighter phases, in which alone she seemed to those who bered the late Mademoiselle Desclée to be in bered the late Mademoiselle Descree to be in any degree wanting, there is now little indeed that the most exacting could find fault with. Study and care have here obviously come to the aid of the genius of the actress, and throughout the first two acts she is the very incarnation of heedless, happy insordiance. It is, however, still in the latter scenes—from the time when the sorrowfal tuture descree incarnation of heedless, happy insolicance. It is, however, still in the latter scenes—from the time when the sorrowful future dawns upon us down to the tregic ending—that her great triumphs are achieved. Never yet has the powerful scene at the close of the third act, in which Gilberte furiously charges her sister with supplanting her in the love of child and husband, moved an audience to a more excited demonstration than it did on more excited demonstration than it did on Wednesday night, Madame Bernhardt and her associates being thrice compelled to make their appearance after the fall of the curtain. The representation had the services of Madame Fromentin, who plays the part of Louise, not with the same freshness of youth, but at least with the same excellent art which she diswith the same excellent art which she dis-played as the original representative of this character at the Gymnase thirteen years ago. M. Damalas, under his stage name of Jacques Darrall, gives further evidence of marked ability in the part of De Sartorys. The Brigard of the revival is once more M. Dieu-donne; the Count de Valréas, M. Pascal; while Madame Delessart sustains the part of the Baroness .- Daily News.

THE AUSTRALIANS v. YORKSHIRE .- The first days' play in this cricket match was on Tuesday at Bradford in the presence of fully 8,000 people. The wicket, as might have been expected, was very slow, but all things considered, played better than was expected, and York-shire must be congratulated on the display they made against the powerful Colonial team. When stumps were drawn in the evening the Australians had scored a first innings of 128 while Yorkshire had lost four wickets for 100 runs in their first innings. The best batting of the day was that shown by Murdoch and Lockwood, both of whom played faultlessly. Play was resumed on Wednesday, when Ephraim Lockwood, not out, 44, and Emmett, not out, 14, faced the bowling of Spofforth and Boyle. When he had made 18, Emmett was caught at slip. Grimshaw, the next comer, was bowled for 4, and six wickets were down for 113. Watmouth joined Lockwood, but only increased the total of his 'side by one when he was bowled by Boyle for a single. Hill was caught at point by Murdoch off Boyle without scoring, and eight wickets were down for 114. Peate and Lockwood were then together, and at one o'clock the score was 119 for eight wickets, Lockwood and Peate being not out, 50 and 2 respectively At five minutes past one the Australian total was passed amidst great cheering, and then Lockwood was easily caught by Massie at long on from Boyle for a splendid 66, made without a chance. His chief hits were five 4's, one 3, and twelve 2's. Peate was well caught by Bonnor at long-off from Spofforth for 11, and at half-past one the innings closed for 146. At ten minutes to two the Australians commenced their second innings, when Bannerman and Massie faced Bates and Peate. Massie was dismissed without scoring, being caught by Lockwood at point off Peate. The score having steadily reached 2?, Bates gave way to Lockwood. The new bowler was replaced by Ulyett at 27, and at lunch time the score was 29. On the game the Australians. Bannerman was caught at slip, Boyle was caught at long-off, Griffin was stumped, and McDonald splendidly caught at long-on. At four o'clock the total was 58 for five wickets—Murdoch, not out, 26. The innings terminated for 135, leaving Yorkshire 118 runs to get to win. They had lost three wickets (Ulyett, Sedgwick and Bates) for 30, when time was called, and the game was declared drawn.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS .-A singular discovery of human remains has just been made at Hampstead. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Brisseldon, foreman to Messrs. Elt and Co., brick-makers, carrying on work in a field near Fleet-road, Hampstead, in which neighbourhood extensive building operations are going on, found in a heap of dust and refuse brought to the field from St. Pancras, a human foot, a hand, and part of a forearm, all carefully bandaged. The police were communicated with, and the remains have since been subjected to minute examination by several medical men, including Dr. Danford Thomas, Coroner for Central Middlesex, Dr. W. H. Cook, and Dr. W. Heath Strange. The opinion arrived at is that they form part of an ancient Egyptian mummy, and are probably 2,000 years old. The bandages are Egyptian embalming bandages, and the remains are in an excellent state of preserva-tion. Each toe of the foot and each finger of the hand is separately bound up, and the heel is very skilfully bandaged. Some resinous material was evidently employed in the embalming, and the flesh is still visible, though it is in a soft and pulpy condition. The idea is that the remains were brought to England by some traveller, and afterwards deposited with house dust and refuse, being ultimately carted to the brickfield in the ordinary course of the dustman's business. The coroner has, it need hardly be said, decided that there is no need to hold an inquest, and the remains will probably find their way to some private or public museum. They are at present in the possession of one of the medical men who has been consulted. The police are understood to be well satisfied with the explanation given.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "SWIFTSURE."-BY the arrival of the steamer Warwick Castle from the Cape at Plymouth, on Wednesday. some particulars are brought of the accident to H.M.S. Swiftsure. The exact nature of the mishap, however, will be given in the the mishap, however, will be given in the report of Captain Aitcheson, now being awaited by the Admiralty. Three weeks since the Swiftsure left Plymouth for the Pacific station to relieve H.M.S. Triumph, the flagship there. She was to first make for Madeira but owing to strong weather the vessel put back to Vigo. Thence, the gale abating, the Swiftsure proceeded for Madeira, which was reached on the morning of Wednesday week. The Swiftsure at once saluted the Portuguese flag, a French frigate being already in the roads of Funchal. Upon the firing of the sixteenth gun the casualty occurred. The official inquiry terminated on Saturday, having been held with closed doors. There are eight guns of similar construction for saluting purposes and otherwise, and they were of course not being fired by electricity. The breech of one of the starboard guns was insecure, and, the trigger being pulled, the breech flew out, rebounded to the opposite gun, and struck Charles James, gunner's mate, in the side, killing him instantly. One of the men at the same gun had his right arm broken, and it was at once amputated by the ship's surgeon. Two of the men were at the gun itself, and it was surprising that all the gunners were not seriously injured. One had his eve burnt, and it is thought he may lose the sight, and another's face was completely marked eight guns of similar construction for saluting and another's face was completely marked with the powder exploding from the cartridge. The fatality cast great gloom over the vessel, most of the crew of which are young, and had never before been witnesses of so sad an accident. On Saturday the deceased was interred in the cemetery at Funchal. Captain Aitcheson and the officers, most of the crew Aitcheson and the officers, most of the crew, and many of the officers and men of the French frigate, attended, all being in uniform. The acceased was accorded naval bonours, a volley being fired over his grave. As neither the gun nor the breach was injured, it was intended that the Swiftsure should leave on Saturday afternoon for St. Vincent. This argament, however, was not carried out.

Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 8-9, 1882.

THE "SOCIAL WAR" IN IRELAND. While the Prevention of Crime Bill is moving slowly through Committee, the state of Ireland is once more impressed prominently upon the conscience of the nation by another terrible crime. Even so late as Thursday it would have been possible for a Minister, if called a statement in Parliament respecting the condition of Ireland, to point, with reserve and caution, indeed, but not without some hope, to a certain relaxation in the energy, if not a reaction against the enterprises, of Irish agrarian and political crime. Outrages in Ireland had probably reached the highest point in numbers, in daring, and in atrocity during the first three months of the present year, culminating in the murders of Mr. Smythe and Mr. Herbert. During the past few weeks, though order has not been restored, and intimidation. sustained by outrage, has been dominant in many districts, there have been fewer agrarian atrocities of the worst type. Whether this improvement has been merely accidental and evanescent, or whether it has been due to the reaction in popular feeling produced by the first shock of the Phœnix Park tragedy, or whether it has been the policy of the Land League leaders to show that if they can raise the storm they can also lull it, it would be impossible to decide, and it is now, unfortunately, needless to inquire. The murder of Mr. Walter Bourke near Gort, in the County Galway, is an appalling proof that the doctrines of the Land League have sunk too deeply into the minds of the Irish masses to be neutralized or held in suspension by cautious or conciliatory phrases in the ouths of the Parliamentary spokesmen of the Nationalist party. Mr. Bourke, accompanied by a soldier as escort, was riding home after collecting some rents, when he and his companion were shot dead in broad daylight, on a public road. The outrage was beyond all doubt of agrarian origin, for Mr. Bourke, though not long ago a favourite with the peasantry for his humane and generous efforts during the years of distress, has been denounced, in the language of the Leaguers, as a "land thief," since he had endeavoured, after two plenteous seasons, to obtain payment of some part of what was due to him as rent. He, like other landlords. was marked out for execration because he attempted to encounter the "no-rent policy, as the Government, indeed, suggested, by setting the law in motion against the defaulting tenants But evictions, whatever may be the circumstances attending them, have been branded by the Land League code as abominable and inexpiable crimes: and even recently Mr. Davitt, in his journeys through the West of Ireland, embracing the counties in which Mr. Bourke's property lies, has sown broadcast his denunciations of the "exterminators." It was not without reason that Mr. Bourke took a gloomy view of the effect of these doctrines working upon the passions of a people too prone to violence and revenge. He knew that his life was in peril; he carried arms habitually and obtained the protection of an escort. But is said that when conversing with the late Under-Secretary, himself so soon to become a victim, Mr. Bourke expressed his belief that all his precautions would be in vain. His forebodings were miserably justified by the crime. It may be assumed that this renewal of the "social war" in its most desperate form will remind Parliament of the pressing reasons which exist for carrying the Prevention of Crime Bill without delay. The obstinacy with which the Irish party are fighting for every inch of ground in the prolonged discussion of the boycotting clause was to be anticipated, but if it be too much protracted it will bring home to the conscience of Parliament the conviction that the Bill is not only necessary but urgent. There is little room for hope that the murderers of Mr. Bourke and his companion, any more than the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish, of Mrs. Smythe, of Mr. Herbert, of Mr. Carter, of Lord Ardilaun's servants, and of the supposed victims of Fenian tribunals "executed" in the streets of Dublin, will be brought to justice under the existing law.

The Standard says :- The hope that better days were dawning upon Ireland has again been violently disappointed. There was committed on Thursday at Ardrahan, near Gort, in the county of Galway, one of those cold-blooded and deliberate murders which are hideously familiar in Irish history, and which are the despair of those who wish to believe in the theory of Irish improvement. It is simply a recurrence of the old form of crime-a landlord killed by assassins from behind a hedge, without the criminals being captured. Whether the assassins were Irish peasants or the emissaries of some Secret Society, it is impossible to say, and it is but too likely that we shall never learn. Five weeks have elapsed since Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were butchered in the Phœnix Park. Rewards of an unprecedented amount have been offered for the detection of the miscreants who slaughtered them. But the ends of Justice have not yet been advanced by a single hair's breadth, and it seems vain to hope that the criminals will be brought to light. They may be on this or on the other side of the Atlantic; indeed, they

TERMS: PARIS—A [single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. day. One thing only is certain-with their whereabouts and their identity many persons must be acquainted; yet of all these not one has given the police any information which can assist them, in the slightest degree to track the murderers.

The Daily News observes :- The murder in County Galway, which became known in the House of Commons at an early hour on Thursday evening, naturally created the strongest feeling of anxiety and indignation. There have been many signs of improvement in Ireland during the past week or two; and there were reasons for hoping that a better feeling was springing up between the landlords and their tenants. But this cold-blooded murder shows that in one county at least the spirit of violence is not laid. The protection in this case seems, so far as the accounts go at present, to have been very incomplete. A body-guard of a single soldier is practically, as the event shows, no guard at all. It supplies two victims instead of one. No escort can prevent an ambush; but the object of guarding a threatened person is to make instant pursuit and capture of assassins so likely that they will not venture to commit the crime. As both Mr. Bourke and his escort were marked down by a deadly aim, there were probably several assailants; but there was of course no instant pursuit, and the assassins escaped. There is something ghastly in the complete inapplicability to such crimes as this of the points on which so much debate is just now taking place in the House of Commons.

ARABI PACHA. It is curious to note the widely different aspects under which the head of the National Party in Egypt is presented to the European public. One class of newspapers make him out to be a kind of Mahometan Luther and Oliver Cromwell in one, but the majority re-present him as a fierce and fanatical barbarian, whose hatred to the Giaour is only equalled by his own insatiable ambition. Both these portraits are totally unlike the original; and it is not too much to say that, whether he be a fanatic or an adventurer, neither the man nor his aims are as well understood as the importance of his political position requires. Arabi Pacha, although his name (pronounced Aa'rabee) would seem to imply descent from a Bedouin family, has none of the ordinary Arab characteristics, but is really an Egyptian of the purest type, his lineaments, like many of the better class Fellaheen, bearing a strange and striking resemblance to those of the ancient Egyptians, as represented upon the hieroglyphic monuments. In personal appear-ance he is tall and muscular, and, though not fat, has a heavy and rather ungainly look. When speaking, his ordinary stolid manner gives place to an animated expression, and his features relax into an agreeable smile.

Arabi is the son of the Sheikh of a small village in the Delta, not far from Damanhoor; he claims to be a Saiyid—that is, a lineal descendant of the Prophet through his daughter Fatima—and this title, by which he is always addressed by his soldiery, has no doubt something to do with the great influence which he studied for a time at the El Azhar University. He does not, however, appear to have com-pleted his course there, but, on his father's application, received permission from Said Pacha to enter the military school of Cairo, which, after four years' study, he left with the rank of Lieutenant. His earlier training at the more scholastic establishment has left a decided mark upon his character, and he manifests a great interest in all that relates to the history and duties of his religion. In the ordinary Arabic literature he is very well read, and can quote freely, not only from the Koran, but from the Bible, especially from the Gospels, the Psalms, and the Book of Isaiah. Excepting a little Turkish, he speaks no language but Arabic. Without being fanatical but Arabic. Without being fanatical, he is of a religious temperament, and, so far from being the hectoring tyrant which some writers describe him, he is mild in disposition and essentially humane. His manner s dignified and earnest; he is a man of few words, and always appears to think twice be-fore he speaks; but, though not possessing the Oriental gift of eloquence, he has the faculty of impressing upon his hearers a belief in his own sincerity. No one can be long in his company without coming to the conclusion that he has at least made himself believe that he has a mission-not, indeed, to bring about any great religious reform, but to secure good government and fair dealing for his country. This is the key-note to his whole character; and although he, undoubtedly, has personal ambition, he has hitherto avoided the appearance of exercising it in a selfish or mean direction. The secret of his success-if it can be called a success to have created one of the most difficult Eastern Questions which have perhaps, yet arisen-lies in his sound political and since the representatives of the nstinct Powers persist in treating him as though he were a mere ignorant barbarian, this gives him a decided advantage, of which he is not slow to avail himself. In his domestic relations Arabi Pacha belongs to the new and more moderate school of Mahometans, and, although he has been married twice before, he has but one wife, with whom he lives on the most affectionate terms. Since he has occupied the high position of Minister he has accupied the nign position of minister ne has taken a good house in Cairo, but in his ménage he has carefully avoided giving any indication of the vast wealth which he is supposed to have accumulated. If his reception-room may be taken as a fair specimen of the household, he would seem to live in the most scarten simplicity for the furniture therein. Spartan simplicity, for the furniture therein would certainly not fetch thirty shillings at a public auction. Both Arabi and his two brothers, who are also in the Army, have some landed property, but the family is by no means a rich one. The first thing that brought Arabi Pacha into notice was a charge preferred against him in the time of Ismail Pacha, which led to his being degraded from his military rank. After a long legal process, however, he was acquitted, reinstated in his former position, and entirely rehabilitated. He served in Abyssinia without much military distinction, but was remarked for the great personal influence which he acquired over the men under his command. In this campaign he gained the rank of major, and in 1880 was promoted to that of colonel.—

THE BOATING ACCIDENT IN TOR BAY .- The bodies of the two young men—Henry Parker and Frederick Edwards—who were drowned in Tor. Bay, off Paignton Head, on Sunday morning last, through their yacht capsizing in a squall, were recovered on Wednesday yards of the sunken yacht. An inquest was held the same evening. The chief officer of Paignton coastguard station, Mr. Greet, admitted that two men came to him on Sunday in a state of excitement and told him they had seen a yacht about half a mile from land capsize and sink. As, however, the men said that they thought the yacht had tan sails, and there were no tan-sail yachts in the bay, he did not consider the story was true, and took no steps to render assistance. The men who saw the accident stated that they stayed ten minutes trying to get the coastguard to send out help, but they would not. The jury found that the deceased were accidentally drowned, but were unanimous in censuring the coastguard for "gross neglect of duty."

Standard.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

On the motion for the second reading of the Justices' Jurisdiction Bill, which was in-troduced by Lord Bramwell on Monday even-

The LORD CHANCELLOR, while approving the principle of the Bill, expressed his opinion that some of its details required examination, and therefore suggested that the Committee should not be fixed for an early

Lord BRABOURNE had no doubt about this

advisability of trying some cases of burglary at Quarter Sessions, but he was not so sure bout forgery.

Lord Coleringe expressed his opinion that sufficient safeguards were not provided in the Bill as it stood. It was true that trumpery cases of burglary and forgery were in many instances sent to the Judges, and this Bill

would afford relief to the Courts of Assize, but some apparently small cases required the very best judicial talent and experience. Lord Salisbury pointed out that though the magistrates at Quarter Sessions had not the legal knowledge of the Bench at Courts of Assize, their knowledge of local circum-stances was very valuable in the case of such

offences as burglary.

Lord Bramwell had no fear as to the manner in which committing magistrates would exercise their discretion under this bill as to sending cases either to the Assizes or the Quarter Sessions. Neither had he any apprehension as to the way in which the Courts of Quarter Sessions would dispose of the cases sent to them. Some burglaries could be tried better at the Quarter Sessions than at

the Assizes. The bill was read a second time. Lord Northbrook, in reply to numerous argumentative questions by Lord Ravensworth, said he saw no inconsistency between two statements made by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs on successive evenings as to the harbour of Alexandria and our ships. He declined to follow the noble lord into questions about the draughts of the ships and their position in the harbour of Alexandria, Her Majesty's Government felt no apprehension or anxiety about the fortifications or the earthworks of that harbour.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

EGYPT. Sir C. DILKE, answering a question from Mr. Bourke, said he adhered to his statement made on June 2 that the earthworks at Alexandria were not yet armed, and he added that the Admiralty had sufficient information about the fortifications at Alexandria to have no apprehensions in regard to them. Asked by Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett whether the Conference would be pressed against the wishes of the Porte, he said he had nothing to add to the statement he had already made. To a question whether an identical Note had been presented by France and England to the Porte insisting on the Conference, he said there was no foundation for the rumour. Sir H. Wolff and Mr. Puleston gave notice of their intention to ask whether, if the Conference met, its attention would be directed to the unfulfilled portions of the Treaty of Berlin and the opera-

ions of the French in Tunis. In reply to a question from Mr. Totte Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said that Suda Bay had been selected as the rendezvous of the French and English fleets, because the anchorage was safer and it was more in the way than Famagousta. PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL.

The House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and resumed the consideration of Mr. C. Russell's amendment to the Intimidation clause.

Sir W. HARCOURT, at the outset, stated that the Government, with a view to meeting the views of those who feared that the clause was too absolute and might interfere with legitimate trade acts, were willing to insert a proviso that the circumstances of the case must show that the words were spoken or the acts done with a view to, or in consequence of, the matters mentioned in subsections A and B i.e., to deter people from doing what they have a right to do, or to compel them to do what they have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to punish them for doing it or not

Mr. PARNELL thought the amendment illusory, and repeated his demand for some definition of boycotting. He was willing, he said to accept for the Irish farmers the same law which had been enacted for the English Trades' Unions in 1875, with any further definitions which the circumstances of the case night seem to require. But the clause would put down all legitimate combination among the tenants, and under it any labourer who left his work and any tenant who refused to

pay his rent might be punished.

The Attorney-General pointed out that there were no definitions of intimidation in the English Act of 1875, and that under it any persons might be punished for any act of violence or intimidation of any sort. The Government, he said, intended to fulfil their promise that the Act of 1875 should be followed but, of course, it was necessary that the dif-ferent state of things which existed in Ireland should be taken into account. After some further conversation, Mr. Russell's Amendment was negatived by 266 to 45.

Mr. Parnell next moved an amendment

which would make it necessary that some person must have been intimidated; but Sir W. Harcourt, while objecting to this, substituted for it another amendment requiring that the intimidation shall not be general or abstract, but directed against some person or persons. Mr. Healy next proposed to substitute for he general term of "intimidation" four the general term of "intimidation" four specific offences, to which he wished to confine the clause—viz., posting or circulating notices of an illegal character, publicly proclaiming by bell, or otherwise inciting others clause represent under a han holding people to place persons under a ban, holding people up to public odium, and using violence of threats. The Attorney - General opposed this, contending that it was impossible to de-fine intimidation, and that the only result of attempting it would legalize all the forms of boycotting which were not specified. Mr. Gibson agreed with this, remarking that the national ingenuity would speedily evade any definition, and the discussion of this amend ment was prolonged for several hours. Mr. Barry, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. O'Kelly, and other Irish members reiterated the demand for a definition, in order that the people might know what the law was. Mr. A. O'Connor eulogized the practice, but Mr. M. Henry maintained that it had been the ruin of many innocent tradesmen. Mr. Collings supported the demand of the Irish members, and Mr. W. Cartwright energetically denied that the Liberal party had any sympathy with this

Sir W. HARCOURT and Sir S. NORTHGOTE appealed at intervals to the Committee to come to a decision, but it was midnight before the division was taken, and the amendment was then negatived by 247 to 36. Mr. BRYCE proposed next to leave out the concluding sentence of the clause, which lays down that intimidation shall include words or

acts calculated to put any person in fear of injury to himself, his family, his property, business, or means of living.

Sir W. Harcourt opposed the amendment, and Mr. O'Kelly moved to report progress. This was negatived by 183 to 24, and after this Mr. Parnell moved another motion to adjourn, which was accepted by Mr. Gladstone with an expression of regret that so

little respect was shown to the opinion of the majority.

The Corn Returns Bill was read a second

time, and the Married Woman's Property Bill was also read a second time; and, some other Bills having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. BALMORAL, THURSDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Bea-trice and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, went out yesterday morning, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended by the Countess of Erroll. Princess

Beatrice walked out with Mlle. Norèle

Royal Family. Don Jaime, the only son of Don Carlos Ouke of Madrid), made his first communion on Thursday at the College of the Jesuit Fathers at Beaumont, Old Windsor, where he is being educated. Among the congregaion were the Duke and Duchess of Madrid, their daughters, the Infantas Blanca, Elvira, Beatry, and Alicia, the Marquis of Villalarias, the Countess of Caltabutoro, Count Lasken, and General Sparaquirre.

Lord Rowton has left his residence

Drummond, Colonel Farquharson of Inver-cauld, and Mr. John Athol Farquharson had

the honour of dining with the Queen and the

Hill-street for a few week's fishing in Nor-It is stated that the Very Rev. Dean Close is lying dangerously ill. He spent the winter at Penzance, and very recently left for the

north of England. The remains of the late Marquess Conyngham, who died in London, on Friday evening, were interred in the family vault in the pretty little church of Patrixbourne, near Canterbury, at noon on Thursday. The body arrived at Bifrons, the Kentish seat of the Conynghams, at half-past eleven o'clock, having been transferred from a train to a hearse at the Canterbury Station of the Chatham and Dover Railway, and conveyed thence by road. The funeral was of a plain and simple character, in accordance with the directions contained in the will. His lordship was a patron of the Funeral Reform Association, with the objects of which he heartily sympathised, and he had expressly ordered that there should be no omp or lavish expenditure at his funeral. There was a long procession of mourners from the mansion to the church, including the present Marquess, Lord Charles Conyngham, Lord Colville of Culross, representing the Queen, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Duke of Leinster, Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Earl of Sandwich, Lord Bingham, the Marquess of Anglesea, Lord Londesborough, the Marquess of Ormonde, General Hankey, Earl Harrington, Lord Alfred Paget, the Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Churchill, Sir Theodore Brinckman. Bart., Colonel Fitzgerald, Hon. F. Cadogan Mr. Gustavus Lambert, Dr. Falls, and Mr. W. H. Saltwell, the family solicitor. The whole of the tenantry on the Kent estates and the officers of his lordship's yacht were also in the procession. The mournful cortège further consisted of a troop of the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry, of which regiment the late marquess was formerly colonel commandant and at the time of his death honorary colonel and several Kentish volunteer fire brigades, of which the deceased peer had been a proninent promoter.

MURDER OF A LANDLORD AND HIS ESCORT IN IRELAND.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times telegraphing on Thursday says: -- One of the most atrocious outrages ever committed in the west of Ireland, notorious though it is for deeds of blood, was perpetrated to-day in broad daylight. Mr. Walter Bourke, J.P., of Rahassan-park, co. Galway, who also pos-sessed property in Mayo, was shot dead while riding from Gort to Athenry, after collecting rents, together with a soldier told off for his protection. Mr. Bourke (a Roman Catholic) ook a most active part at the time of the distress in obtaining assistance for the people, who professed to regard him with the utmost gratitude and esteem. When the distress eased, and he began to look for his rents, the tide of popular feeling turned against him. His life was threatened, and he was obliged to go about armed. Even when attending his place of worship with his family he had to take a double-barrelled gun with him. This was made the subject of an indignant complaint to the Lord Lieutenant by a Roman Catholic clergyman, and the congregation demanded his expulsion. He recently stated to the late Under-Secretary, the would be shot. The precautions which he took were ridiculed in the Land League Press, and it was pretended that he was perfectly safe. Mr. Bourke was a member of the bar, having been called in 1859. He practised for some years in India, where he realized a considerable income. On his return to Ireland he bought Rahassan, which had been in the possession of an old family well known in the district. He has been for the last three years struggling with his tenants, and did all he could to make an amicable settlement with them; but every effort was counteracted by agitation, which excited their passions and taught them to regard every landlord as a land thief. This has been the teaching of Mr. Davitt, and the murder is a practical comment upon the lessons of peace which he is supposed to have been inculcating in his recent our in the counties of Mayo and Galway. Mr. Bourke was shot near his own residence at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was a man aged about 46 years, and was believed be so popular that he contested Mayo with Mr. O'Connor Power at the election before the last. He was a kind and amiable gentleman, well known to members of the bar, and his murder, which will be deeply deplored, will intensify the feeling of insecurity which exists and from which no part of the country is exempt. Special precautions are thought necessary to be taken for the safety of members of the Executive, and the Castle gates are closed and carefully watched at One of the reports of the murder states that it was committed at a place called Castle Taylor, and that there was a party of soldiers in the escort. This, however, is not probable.

A communication from another source says

-Mr. Bourke, who was shot yesterday in Galway, has more than once been a candidate for Parliamentary honours. Upon one occa-sion he contested Tralee with Lord O'Hagan and at the last election he was nominated for Mayo against the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P., but withdrew before the polling day. He was a barrister, and was formerly in practice at the Indian Bar. He inherited some property in Mayo but on returning from India bought an estate in Galway, where he is said to have been unpopular with the tenantry. Believing himself to be a marked man, he seldom went out without protection and was not unarmed even in attending mass. On a recent occasion he attended the church of Carraroe, armed with a rifle and revolver which so incensed the people that he had to be escorted out by a back way in order to escape the violence of the crowd. Mr. Bourke was the son of one of the Crown solicitors for Ireland.

After Mr. Bourke and his escort were shot down, six men were noticed going away from the scene. An inquest will be held to morrow.

The news of the murder of Mr. Bourke and his escort, which reached the Government in London at eight o'clock, and soon became generally known, created a profound sensation among members in the House of Commons. It for a time superseded the interest in the discussion on the Prevention of Crime Bill, but it is believed that it will strengthen the Ministry in their determination to carry that Bill through in its inte-

A brother of Mr. Bourke, who is at present in London, on hearing a report of the ter-rible occurrence, at once hurried to the Lobby of the House of Commons to ask for official information. Mr. Trevelyan exhibited the foregoing message and other brief telegrams to the relative of the murdered gentle-Mr. Bourke expressed an intense desire to go instantly to Ireland to assist in tracking the assassins and protecting the family. It was explained to him that it would be impossible, even by taking a special train, to catch the mail steamer at Holyhead tha night. After some further consultation Mr. Bourke left, intending to proceed to Gort at

the earliest moment to-day.

The Press Association says that much sympathy is expressed for the family of the deceased, and especially for his widowed mother, who is a very aged lady, and an invalid. The late Mr. Bourke has more than once been a candidate for Parliamentary honours. Upon one occasion he contested Tralee with Lord O'Hagan, and at the last election he was nominated for Mayo against the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P., but withdrew before the pollingday. He was a barrister, and was formerly in practice at the Indian bar. He inherited some property in Mayo, but on returning from India bought an estate in Galway, where he is said to have been unpopular with the tenantry. Believing himself to be a marked man, he seldom went out without protection, and was not unharmed even in attending

The Central News says:—Messrs. Parnell and Dillon, as well as nearly every other member of the Irish Parliamentary Party, expressed, on Thursday night, their regret at the assassination of Mr. Bourke and his escort. They state that for the last six months the Land League organisation has ceased to exist in that district. The crime they think, is purely an agrarian one, and should not be looked upon as furnishing an argument in support of the new Coercion Bill. During the time Mr. Forster was Irish Secretary grave apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Mr. Bourke's life, and special precaution were taken to ensure that man against assassination. It was known that he was a marked man.

While a farmer named Cornelius Hickey was returning, about six o'clock on Thursday night, to his home, which is situated about two miles from Castleisland, he was shot and seriously injured, having received two bullet wounds in the right leg. Hickey had some legal proceedings about a piece of land. Four arrests have been made. Michael Brown, a farmer, residing, at Rathglass, six miles from Ballina, was shot in one of his legs on Thursday night in his own house, six shots having been fired into the building. The wound is a severe one. Brown recently took a vacant grass farm from Miss Florence Knox, at Fairfield, near Crossmolina, and received threatening notices for so doing. No arrests have been made. At Ballyfarna, county Roscommon on Thursday, a farmer named Henry East, of Coralcreek, was attacked by three men armed with revolvers. He received three wounds, one being in one of his legs. where the bullet still remains. He has for some time been the subject of agrarian ani-

REMINISCENCES OF GARIBALDI. Among the personal reminiscences of Giuseppe Garibaldi, just published by Franz the deceased Liberator's fellow revolutionist and intimate friend, are the following passages:—Some eight-and-twenty years ago, Garibaldi purchased a third of Caprera, a rocky and hitherto uninhabited island on the Sardinian coast, and there set up his household upon a very small scale. is the most uninhabited island with which I am acquainted. The scorching African sirocco sweeps over it as fiercely as the chilly Bora does over the Karst. Every tree that is not sheltered by a cliff or a built wall is blighted —its leaves wither wherever they are touched by the desert wind. The whole surface of caprera is a wilderness of granite blocks. Prickly cactuses grow luxuriantly in the rock-clefts. Some patches of soil are to be found in the larger interstices of this class, upon which a few vegetables may be grown; and there is enough vegetation in the whole island, perhaps, to keep ten or twelve exceptionally active and persevering goats alive. In this retreat I used to visit Garibaldi three or four times a year. A steamer from Genoa touched at Maddalena on its way to Sar-dinia once a week, and again, three days later, on the return voyage. One was therefore obliged to remain at least seventy-two hours at Maddalena, inhabited by fishermen, where, however, there is an hotel At this house of entertainment there was, as a rule, nothing to eat but goat's flesh and eggs—sometimes, but very rarely, a solitary hen, condemned to death because she had survived her egg-laying capabilities. Making this my headquarters, I visited Garibaldi daily in Caprera; and, as his guests were numerous, and he liked to invite them to stay to dinner, it was an understood thing that visitors should take over provisions with them to the other island—chiefly oranges, macaroni, preserved fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, for the General was a vegetarian. He scarcely ever touched meat, and once when I expressed my astonishment thereat he observed, "If you, like I, had had nothing else to eat, year after year, in the *llanos* of South America but meat, either half raw or dried hard, you would entertain as vehemen an aversion to meat as I do.

Once I had brought him a real English plum-pudding; when it was put upon the table at dinner-time he ordered it to be removed at once. "Do not you like it, General?" I asked. "On the contrary," he re-"but these gentlemen here o his other guests) do not understand anything about such matters, so I mean to keep the plum-pudding for my own personal consumption He led an extremely regular life at

Caprera. At four a.m. he got up, took a bath, and contrived to be working in his garden at the latest by five. Whilst he was manipulating his beans and potatoes he could not bear to be disturbed; indeed, he liked to be let alone until ten of the forenoon. I remember, a very smart Frenchman, ele-gantly gloved and booted, hunted him up in his garden about eight o'clock, and began to talk to him. The General answered him with all imaginable courtesy, and presently asked "whether he would not lend him a hand at his gardening work." Of course the Frenchman replied in the affirmative; whereupon Garibaldi begged him to pump up the where withal for watering the garden, explaining to him that the climate of Caprera rendered it necessary to moisten the earth much more requently and copiously than in France. The Frenchman took up position by the well, and set to pumping with a will. After about half an hour of this exercise he became exceedingly weary, and left off; whereupon Gari-baldi, who had kept his eye upon him, approached him, saying, "I see you are tiredbyiously you are not accustomed to manua This put the Frenchman on his mettle. He pulled himself together and re-sumed pumping with redoubled vigour, until the General's back was turned, when he glided out of the garden into the house, to be greeted by us with shouts of laughter and much chaff on the subject of his fine kid gloves, rent to

tatters. At ten a.m. Garibaldi was wont to settle down in his study and there receive his visitors in due order of rotation-mostly old comrades from Monte Video, his officers in Sicily and Naples, inquisitive Frenchmen, and elderly Englishwomen, his devout admirers. Everybody wanted something from him. Many solicited his patronage - more still, his autograph. He seemed never to get

weary of them or their requests, but readily accorded the warmest recommendations to persons conspicuously undeserving, merely in order to get rid of them. It was much the same with his correspondence. He was overwhelmed with letters, to an extent that sometimes drove him to despair; but he invariably answered them with two or three lines. answered them, with two or three lines apiece. His political followers used immediately to print his replies in some newspaper, thereby injuring his literary reputation abroad, where people are accustomed to an paper, thereby injuring his literary reputation abroad, where people are accustomed to an elegant style of diction. He had no great opinion of himself as a politician; but no-body understood the Italian people befter than he did. His appearance in public never failed to arouse the wildest enthusiasm.

As far as their religious beliefs are concerned, the Sicilians have faith in St. Rosalia and the Devil. These two supercentral

cerned, the Sicilians have faith in St. Rosalia and the Devil. These two supernatural beings, they allege, are the protectors of their island. After Garibaldi had beaten the Neapolitan forces in 1860, a legend arose in Sicily to the effect that he was, in reality, the son of the island's pairons, terrible in battle, like his fiendish father; gracious and tender towards the people, like his sainted mother. I myself have been assured, scores of times, in Sicily, by men who had served of times, in Sicily, by men who had served him, and were ready to take their oath to what they told me, that his was a charmed life—that he was bullet-proof, and, indeed, invulnerable by any lethal weapon—and that they had seen him at the battle of Melazzo, shake the bullets out of his grey cloak by the dozens. Even amongst the upper classes of society, his personal influence was so paramount that ladies of the aristocracy thought themselves lucky if the aristocracy thought themselves lucky it they could contrive to take him unawares and press their lips upon his hand—a homage he never wittingly permitted. Nothing, indeed, was more repugnant to him than a servile de-meanour. What he chiefly liked and respected in men and women was that proper pride, of which self-respect, even in outward seeming, is the offspring.

is the offspring.

If is worthy of note, as a supplement to Pulsxky's description of Garibaldi's epistolary obligations, that the last document dictated by the deceased hero was a telegram addressed to the Mayor of Palermo, on the anniversary (May 27) of the Garibaldian entry into that city in 1860, and ran as follows:—

"Twenty-two years to-day the valiant Sicilians,-at their head the Thousand of Marsala—threw themselves upon Palermo; upon Palermo the oppressed but writhing, but ever ready to cast out her tyrants. The beauteous capital, as though by magic, bristled with barricades, and after several days of bloody fighting, the numerous hostfle hordes begged for mercy, entreated permission to quit a soil that burned the soles of their feet. very day the Bourbon's amnesty arrived, and it was my task to communicate it to the people assembled in the Pretorium. A dreadful roar, which thunders still in my soul, was the answer to the tyrant's pardon, "Rather death?" And that same roar decided the fate of the Vesper City, of Sicily—aye, of Italy herself. Unable to attend the notable celebrations of the 27th May, I greet my fellow-citizens of Palermo from the bottom of my

Such was Garibaldi's last public utterance. -Daily Telegraph.

EGYPTIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A continuation of diplomatic papers relating to Egyptian affairs has been laid before Parliament. The correspondence extends only to Feb. 6 last, and consists mainly of despatches assing between the English and French Go vernments in reference to the policy to be pursued in Egypt. At the outset there is a communication from Sir E. Malet respecting the tone of the native press in Egypt in the tone of the native press in Egypt in speaking of Christians, of which he had complained to Cherif Pacha, then Premier, who agreed to issue a warning to the journals re-ferred to, two of which were afterwards, at the instance of the Sheikh-ul-Islam, pressed altogether. Specimens of the writings in these papers are given, in which Egypt is represented as the prey of two lions, England nd France, who are only watching for a favourable moment to realise their designs, under a deceptive policy. Mussulmans are therefore warned that their coun-Mussulmans are therefore warned that try is in danger, "and their enemies will take of their lands, their houses, "and that soon possession and their wives." Then follow despatches showing the gradual progress of Arabi Pacha, his demand for the release of a native, imprisoned for debt, the despatch from Lord Granville of November 4, which gave great satisfaction to Cherif Pacha, and on to Dec. 15, when M. Gambetta, at the head of the French Ministry. expresses anxiety respecting the state of Egypt, and his desire for the union of England and France. On Dec. 19, Lord Granville, in a despatch to Lord Lyons, agrees that the time has come when the two Governments should consider the course to be pursued. The result of subsequent conferences was the drafting of a note by M. Gambetta to be presented to the Khedive, assuring him and his Government of the support of England and France against all cause of complication nternal or external. Lord Granville accepted this note, with the reservation that her Ma-jesty's Government did not thereby commit hemselves to any particular line of action, 'if action should be found necessary." presentation of the dual Note led to a pro-test from the Porte, which M. Gambetta wished to disregard, but agreed ultimately to the reply drafted by Lord Granville. There is nothing in this correspondence which ex-plains what plan, if any, M. Gambetta sug-gested should be followed if it were found necessary to employ force. Lord Granville wrote on January 30 suggesting a frank discussion of the subject, and arguing in favour of the employment of Turkish troops. To this M. Gambetta objected, as well as to consulting the other Powers, but what his alternative plan may have been does not appear. M. de Freycinet coincided with M. Gambetta in his objection to the employment of Turkish troops, or indeed to any armed intervention; but there is nothing in the correspondence to indicate the further views of M. de Freycinet on the Egyptian question. The communica-tion with the other Powers show generally that they approved of the action of England

GARIBALDI ISLAND .- There may be a more prosperous future in store for Caprera, now that it is to be re-named Garibaldi. At present it is but a lonely, inhospitable tract of sterile soil off the Sardinian coast. There is but one habitable house there, that which was tenanted by the dead General. It is with difficulty that a few patches of beans and potatoes are cultivated; vegetation is withered by the hot breath of the sirocco; and the only familiar quadruped is the lean goat browsing in the lee of some boulder of granite, or mbbling at the spikes of the prickly cactus. But the fame acquired by the islet owing to the renowned personage who honoured it by dying there, may be the means of lifting it to an unexpected pitch of prosperity. Of course there will be a stately memorial to his honour. Bits of his dwelling will be sold like the cement picked from the walls of the chapel of Knock; there is certain to be a bazaar for the sale strips of his faded chemise, walking-sticks and snuff-boxes from his favourite tree, Garibaldi smoking-caps and double eye-glasses, Gari-baldi ponchos and punchbowls, and the score of other attractive nick-nacks dear to the visitor to the Birthplace of Podgers. Where individuals congregate, accommodation must be provided; the most emotional of æsthetes will not be satisfied with a diet of sunflowers: the visitors will want food and beds; and thus this solitary speck of meagre land may become the seat of a monster joint-stock hotel, with steam lifts, vapour baths, an American bar, and every requisite of modern comfort com-plete.—Evening Standard.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 10-11, 1882.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. The irony of the contrast between the actual condition of Ireland and the temper in which the Prevention of Crime Bill is being discussed in the House of Commons is enforced with a ghastly emphasis. If Mr. Parnell and his friends really wished to see Ireland purged of its iniquity and restored to the ranks of civilised nations by the stern repression and swift punishment of the crime which is now staining it, they would surely support a measure which, as Colonel Colthurst frankly told them yesterday, has no terrors for any man who respects the Ten Commandments. But it is daily becoming more clear that it is not Mr. Parnell's primary object-still less that of those for whose solidarity with him Mr. Davitt is an unimpeachable voucher-to enable the British Parliament either to pacify Ireland or to content it. If by their efforts, aided by a section of English members, the Prevention of Crime Bill can be successfully pared down, it will leave a margin of impunity for the intimidation of whic Boycotting and murderous outrage are two extreme phases connected together by continuous and imperceptible gradation. The political advantage of such a margin to men who make no secret of their hostility to the imperial relations of the two countries is obvious. If the rule of England in Ireland cannot be driven out by force, it may still seem possible to worry it out by persistence in evil doing. That Mr. Parnell should play this game is at least intelligible; that his followers should assist him in it is a fact fully explained by Mr. Davitt's farewell address at Cork. But, in view of the condition of Ireland and of the barely concealed purpose of many of its representatives, it is difficult to understand the resistance offered to the proposals of the Government by a section of its own supporters. The disease from which Ireland is suffering is a desperate one, and it calls for desperate remedies. We are in the midst of social revolution, and the occasion is far too serious for the indulgence of constitutional

The Saturday Review quotes the words of one of the reports of the murders in Galway, "after the deed six men were noticed leaving the scene," and remarks that in favour of the people of whom these six men leaving the scene and their audience are not unrepresentative specimens Mr. Davey and Mr. Russell, Mr. Bryce and Mr. Hopwood, are exercising a remarkable combination of professional ingenuity and tenderness of heart in order to prevent the measures taken against such crimes as the Gort murder from being too severe. It is the six men leaving the scene, and the indefinite number of coura geous observers who saw them leave, who are the real clients in the eloquent pleading of our Radical organs on behalf of the liberty of the subject. It would be satisfactory if the Government could be entirely exenerated from responsibility for the present condition of affairs. Unfortunately, they have in some cases undone with the left hand even what the right hand has done. The indiscriminate releases of the last few weeks, and especially the last few days, were certain to have a bad effect.

scruples.—Times.

"Whatever we may think of the policy sketched out in Mr. Davitt's speech at Liverpool on Tuesday," the Spectator remarks, "the speech is certainly of a kind to justify the step taken by the Government in his release. It is strictly a political speech, and a speech spoken in a temper which we are bound to recognise as very far from malignant-rather, indeed, considering what he himself had suffered for his opinions, moderate, frank, and generous. This we say, of course, only of its spirit. On its mode of treating the Irish questions of the day-in other words, on its policy-we can only say that while it perhaps shows a certain improvement of tone, when we remember that it represents the views of the revolutionary Irish party -of the party which professedly goes beyond Mr. Parnell-it gives evidence in almost every sentence of the sweeping injustice, as well as of the rashness and erudeness, with which that party would treat the Irish question, were it ever to become master of the situation. Doubtless there is a great revolution in progress in Ireland, and the revolution will not have attained its end till, in some fashion or other, Ireland is administered by a far less centralised system than that which now prevails in what is called the Castle. But the last persons, as far as we can judge, either to initiate or carry through this revolution are the men who talk like Mr. Davitt, as if the liberty of criminals were far more important than the liberty of peaceful citizens; who propose arbitrarily to treat the existing generations of landlords and tenants-though no other classes -as if they embodied in their own persons the acts of their predecessors for three hundred years back, and were to be required to receive stripes or rewards for their imaginary representatives during all that period; and finally, who suggest 'with a light heart' that the State should manage all the agriculture of Ireland, or else rely for its efficiency on a single tax, which it would soon find itself unable to extort."

TURKISH MISSION TO EGYPT. Accident is always possible, remarks the Spectator, in a situation such as exists in Egypt. A hot-tempered colonel may excite the mob, a fanatic may murder a European Consul-General, an émeute in Alexandria may call down the fire of the fleet. Apart from accident, however. there seems to us little reason to doubt that the immediate control of affairs is in the hands of the Sultan. Even if the colonels have not resolved, as reported in a late telegram, to submit to his authority, the means of resisting it are very small. Arabi Pacha cannot arouse any fanaticism among the people against the Khalif, and the "army on which he relies does not number 15,000 efficients, is not provided with very good artillery, and will be sorely shaken in morale by a decree authorising the men to return to their homes. A fortnight would bring a Turkish corps d'armée to Alexandria, and the Egyptian military leaders, if defeated in open rebellionwould have no mercy to expect. Even if the Turks were defeated, behind them stands the irresistible force of Europe; and Arabi Pacha, after a momentary victory, would be no nearer to success, either for the Nationalists or himself. It is not probable that the military party fail to perceive these things, and if no accident intervenes, we believe they will submit to orders from Ascot Cup winners.—Evening Standard.

Constantinople, whatever they may be. The urgent question, therefore, is the line which the Sultan's policy will take, and this may give rise to a diplomatic conflict of a very serious character. The object of the Sultan is believed to be twofold. He would, in the first place, greatly like to increase his ascendancy in Egypt, so far as to make it worth the while of the Khedive and of all the Egyptian parties to remit money to Constantinople in the steady stream which Ismail kept up. We expect, barring accident, to see Arabi Pacha and the colonels submit, on condition of Tewfik's removal; to see that condition referred by the Turkish Commissioner to the Khalif, as ultimate Sovereign of Egypt; and to see a furious diplomatic struggle at Constantinople raging round that single point. On which side victory will incline. it is impossible to predict. Lord Granville will probably overcome the disinclination of France, because the Egyptian Ring in Paris, on the whole, sides with Tewfik, as the least expensive Khedive; but he has to deal with a more dangerous opponent. Nobody quite like Abdul Hamid has appeared on the Ottoman Throne for ages. He is as much dreaded by his Ministers as the most warlike of the Sultans, while he exhibits in diplomacy an obstinate flexibility with which it is most difficult to deal. He may persevere until perseverance becomes dangerous, and in that case the Western Powers will have to adopt resolutions stronger and more decided than allies can usually bring themselves to sanction. M. de Freycinet, with the Chamber before him and M. Gambetta behind, is not the precise supporter a determined English Foreign Secretary would choose. The Bullionist observes that Mr. Glad-

stone's denunciations of the "unspeakable" have as their sequel the instalment of the Porte in a position of influence in Egypt from which it seemed it had been permanently expelled. The Sultan has re-established his authority in Egypt, and will lose no opportunity to press it. By what means this will be attempted remains, of course, to be seen. The fact that the French share with England the discredit of being thus baffled is no consolation. In the meantime, it is necessary to consider the new sets of forces and factors that have been brought into prominence in the changed situation. Egypt must be left free, and the Porte must therefore be prevented going too far in reestablishing its authority. The Sucz Canal must at all hazards be prevented falling under the dominant control of any one power; and even its submission to the authority of all the Powers under a scheme of "neutralisation" must not be permitted. English interests and the interests of the whole world forbid such an issue, and England would -even, were it necessary, to the extent of esorting to the use of active force in order to safeguard her own interests, and protect the highway to her Indian Empire Without an open road to India her great Eastern dependency would be shorn of half its value to her; and that open road must be secured at all costs. How events and the acts of diplomacy in, and in connection with, Egypt will affect English interests must be closely watched. It is for English statesmen in particular to exercise this vigilance; and they will doubtless feel it is their reculiar business to do so now that a Conference, in which the several great Powers will take part, has internationalised interests that at one time were regarded as peculiarly of English concern.

The Saturday Review says that from the first moment of its landing the mission has made it evident that it has come with plenary power, on the one hand, to try the Governor of a Turkish province on the charge of subserviency to the infidel and the foreigner; and, on the other, to examine whether some faithful followers of the Sultan, who have done a good work, and defied, terrified, and injured the infidel and the foreigner, have not gone a little too far and committed themselves and the Sultan more than can be openly sanctioned. It is the Khedive, not Arabi, who is in disgrace at Constantinople. In a few days the result of the mission will be known, and the Porte is said to be confident of success. What is meant by success in the eyes of the Sultan is not difficult to see. The Khedive will be told that he may stay on, but will be expected to follow in everything the dictates of the Porte, and to patch up his quarrel with the army, while to the army will be confided the high task of perpetually watching to see that the Khedive does what the Sultan wishes.

TRE ASCOT CUP WINNER.

Thursday's race for the Ascot Cupperhaps the most coveted trophy of the year to those who race for honour rather than for profit—came near to resulting in a great surprise, the victory of a rank outsider, who was not even started with the hope or intention of winning :-

That Mr. Keene's Foxhall would beat the

Duke of Beaufort's Petronel seemed as certain as anything in horseracing can be. Both had carried 9st. in last year's Cambridgeshire, Foxhall as a three-year-old, Petronel as a four; Foxhall had beaten Petronel out of sigh; the extra distance in the Cup race was as much to the advantage of one as of the other; both had been specially trained for this event; both were ridden by the first horsemen of the day; and now the English champion had to carry 4lb. more than his American rival On paper, therefore, both being fit and well, the race was over, and the actual running was strictly in accordance with "the book." These calculations, however, excluded all idea of Faugh-a-Ballagh, a handsome chestnut colt, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort, that was merely started to make a pace for Petronel. He is returned at 33 to 1, but it is scarcely probable that a five-pound note was invested on him, for he carried the Duke's second colours-a blue cap in place of the red which accompanies the Badminton blue and white hoops-and it was understood that when he had accomplished his mission he would drop back and leave the fight for victory to the other two. But at the time when he should have given way to Petronel, that good horse was not able to do anything for himself. He was, in fact, beaten; and so Martin, on the three-year-old, pushed on to fight out the battle with Cannon, in the white and blue spots. And a tough contest was the result. Foxhall won, but not by much; "cleverly as his jockey records, and it is quite likely that had the race been run to suit Faugh-a Ballagh he might have beaten the son of King Alfonso and Jamaica. Some accounts of the race state that Foxhall was "rather fine On the contrary, he inclined to the 'big" side, and could doubtless be made a few pounds better. It was an exciting race, but it ended satisfactorily, for the achievements of the American last year render his name worthy to be written on the roll of THE WEEKLY PAPERS ON

GARIBALDI. The Saturday Review holds that the oopulace in all countries prefers sentiment and impulse to calculating policy. The Italians entertain a calm respect for Cavour, but Garibaldi's character and career appeal far more successfully to their feelings. It is, in truth, more probable that a statesman of equal ability with Cavour should arise than that another leader of the type of a Homeric chieftain should rival the fame of Garibaldi. It has been justly said that the Italian people required above all things an example of disinterested patriotism and of reckless Knowledge, statecraft, and bravery. caution were much more common qualities than chivalrous resolution. Garibaldi possessed the merit of being absolutely incorrupt, and the only selfish motive by which he was actuated was unconscious vanity.

The Spectator says :- To the multitude, in all European countries, Garibaldi was a figure nearly resembling that which Joan of Arc must have presented to the peasantry of northern France-a being so heroic as to be almost more than mortal, incapable of mistake, incapable of final defeat, yet seeking nothing. asking nothing, desiring nothing, utterly self-devoted to them. His character would have fitted him best for the part of a new religious leader. With a little more knowledge and a faith, that royal nature of his would have made of converts devotees, and he would have founded a sect which might have made Italy Christian, or have changed the whole character of the peasantry of France. The feeling he excited in his followers was precisely that evoked by great religious teachers. and like that, appeared to be independent of

any alteration from events.

The Economist says that the chief service which Garibaldi rendered to Italy and the world was that he twice prevented Italy from being divided into two halves. If the southern shore of the Mediterranean, with its vast capabilities, is ever thoroughly made useful to Europe, the success of the effort will be due in great measure to the conquest of Naples for Italy by the audacity and insight of the hero who has this week passed away with a final and rather foolish defiance to the Roman Catholic Church. North Italy might have been a quiet, though overburdened, State without Garibaldi; but the Italy we know could not have been made.

The Tablet says :- For ourselves, we are saddened and humiliated by the praises lavished in this country on so central a figure of revolution, on such a sworn foe of order and religion. The lessons of the last fiveand-twenty years seem lost upon our men of light and leading, and those who are doing their best to advocate respect for authority and reverence for holy things will have their task made ten times harder by the outburst of admiration for the deceased filibuster, which has disgraced the columns of our contemporaries during the past week. It will be of little use to discountenance revolution at home if we continue to play with it on the Continent. To teach the rising generation to doubtless exert all her power to prevent it | idolize Garibaldi as a type of romantic enthusiasm and patriotism is to sow the seeds of nany a rebellion both at home and abroad, COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY. The Queen went out yesterday morning with Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and her Majesty in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, attended by the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, to Glen Gilder Shiel. Princess Elizabeth of Hesse rode with the

Hon. Evelyn Moore. Mrs. Drummond and the Rev. Archibald Campbell had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Earl and Countess of Denbigh and Ladies Feilding have arrived at their house,

Cromwell-houses, for the season. Lord and Lady Herries have arrived at 47. Grosvenor-street, on a vistt to the Earl and Countess of Loudoun. Lord Penzance was much better on Friday and able to take walking exercise.

The Baroness and Mr. Burdett-Coutts entertained at dinner in Stratton-street on Friday evening the Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess of Eldon, Lord and Lady Burghley, Lord and Lady Tollemache and Hon. Miss Tollemache, Lord Blantyre and Hon. Miss Stuart, Hon. R. and Mrs. Milnes and Miss Milnes, Hon. A. Yorke, Sir John and Lady Gwendolen Ramsden, Sir John and Lady Mowbray and Miss Mowbray, Sir Frederick and Lady Peel, Sir Algernon and Lady Borthwick, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. Jeune, and Mr. and Mrs. Ashmead-Bartlett.

Dean Close, who is suffering from severe inflammation of the right lung, was much better on Friday, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The condition of Vice-Chancellor Hall, who was reported on Friday morning to have passed a restless night, did not materially change during the day. Miss de Burgh continues to progress most

favourably. She has completely recovered consciousness, and is considered by Dr. Collins, her medical attendant, to be quite con-

MOTION TO COMMIT A SOLICITOR TO PRISON. -Before the Master of the Rolls on Thursday, a motion was made by Mr. E. B. Henderson to imprison a solicitor for failing to obey orders made by the court that he should deliver to Sir Charles Graves and another bills of costs in certain matters. Mr. J. F. Skipper (of the common law Bar), for the solicitor, said the accounts extended over a period of ten years, and were of a most difficult nature. There were eighty conveyances, and the books were badly kept; the accounts would be ready in three weeks. The Master of the Rolls said it was hard on a client to be told he could not have his papers because the solicitor had not kept his accounts properly. There must be an order for committal to prison; but it would lie in the office for three weeks, to see if the accounts were ready by

GARIBALDI ISLAND .- There may be a more prosperous future in store for Caprera, now that it is to be re-named Garibaldi. At present it is but a lonely, inhospitable tract of sterile soil off the Sardinian coast. There is but one habitable house there, that which was tenanted by the dead General. It is with difficulty that a few patches of beans and potatoes are culti-vated; vegetation is withered by the hot breath of the sirocco; and the only familiar quadruped is the lean goat browsing in the lee of some boulder of granite, or nibbling at the spikes of the prickly cactus. But the fame acquired by the islet owing to the renowned personage who honoured it by dying there, may be the means of lifting it to an unexpected pitch of prosperity. Of course there will be a stately memorial to his honour. Bits of his dwelling will be sold like the cement picked from the walls of the chapel of Knock; there is certain to be a bazaar for the sale of souvenirs of the Hero of the Red Shirt, strips of his faded chemise, walking-sticks and snuff-boxes from his favourite tree, Garibaldi smoking-caps and double eye-glasses, Garibaldi ponchos and punchbowls, and the score of other attractive nick-nacks dear to the visitor to the Birthplace of Podgers. Where individuals congregate, accommodation must be provided; the most emotional of aesthetes will not be satisfied with a diet of sunflowers: the visitors will want food and beds; and thus this solitary speck of meagre land may become the seat of a monster joint-stock hotel, with steam lifts, vapour baths, an American bar, and every requisite of modern comfort complete.-Evening Standard.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-FRIDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. Lord MIDLETON complained that the highest ommands in the Royal Irish Constabulary were held by military men, and asked her Majesty's Government when the bill dealing with the position of officers in that force was to be introduced in Parliament. Lord Carlingford replied that the higher appointments in the constabulary had not been so exclusively given to military men as Lord Midleton seemed to imagine, and said he was informed by the Lord Lieutenant that it was not intended to lay down any rule that those appointments should only be held by military men. The bill would shortly be introduced. Lord Carlingford, in reply to Lord Oranmore, said that all the information received at the Home Office in addition to that which had been published with respect to the murder of Mr. Bourke was that he and the soldier were fired at from behind a wall which had been loopholed for the purpose, and that three arrests had been made.

Lord Morley, answering Lord Truro, said that an official report had been made to the War Department on the statements contained in Professor Bloxam's pamphlet respecting the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. The Secretary for War did not think that the report was one which should be made public; but it disproved the graver accusations made by Professor Bloxam. Several bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at ten minutes past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. At the time of private business, there was a protracted discussion on the Regent's Park Railway, Canal, and Docks Bill, which stood for a third reading, its rejection being moved by Mr. Monk. On a division the reading was carried by 220 to 74. In answer to Lord E. Cecil, who asked whether measures would be taken to protect the Khedive from personal violence, Sir C. Dilke said they had no apprehension of that kind.

THE MURDER OF MR. BOURKE. Sir S. Nothcote—I wish to put a question to the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant. It is whether he has received any further information with regard to the terrible occurrence which was reported yesterday, and also whether there is any truth in the reports which have since been received of further

outrages? (Hear, hear.) Mr. TREVELYAN-I have received a great mass of telegrams, out of which I have hastily extracted what I thought would be novel and interesting to the House :- "Mr. Bourke came into Gort, where some bad cases were for trial. He was accompanied in his trap only by a corporal of Royal Dragoons. Not one of the tenants appeared to meet the cases. The soldier had only come down the day before yesterday. Five men hal loopholed the at Castle Taylor. Another telegram, I think, showed it was inside the garden and next the gate-loopholed the wall and shot both as they passed; the soldier was trying to load when shot. Mr. Shaw Taylor, who was close by, heard the shots, saw the men pick up the two rifles and walk away." Another telegram is as follows:—"Double murder at Castle Taylor. Further particulars. Mr. Bourke left home at 8.30 a.m. yesterday with escort of one soldier, to attend Gort Land Sessions, to which he was summoned by the tenants, not one of whom appeared. The assailants were in ambuscade at one of Castle Taylor gates. They escaped across fields, taking with them a Winchester repeating rifle and a cavalry carbine from the murdered men. They were seen by Mr. S. Taylor, who was coming down the road, and who says five or six men were walking, not running, in extended order across the fields. The nearest, who presented a gun at him, was sixty or eighty yards' distant. They all carried guns, and one had two. He did not know any of them. They were well-dressed in the freize of the country, and low hats. He heard five or six shots in rapid succession from the point where the bodies were afterwards found. Death appears to have been instantaneous Inquest at one p.m. to-day. Three arrests on suspicion." I have next another telegram in almost identical terms. Then come a series of telegrams in reference to another outrage, which there is reason to believe was not an agrarian murder in any sense, and which need hardly read. (Cries of "Read.") "From Sub-Inspector, Clones. Altercation arose last evening between Edward MacPhillip and three brothers MacHalliday. MacPhillip knocked down. Immediately attended by doctors, who found life was extinct. Inquest will be held to-day. The three MacHallidays The next telegram is-"From arrested." Constable, at Ballyfarna. Henry East, of Coralirick, terribly wounded at 4 p.m. by three men unknown, having received three revolver shots in the breaking one; motive agrarian.' gather from a private telegram that the case is likely to prove fatal. The next is:-"From Sub-Inspector, Crossmalina: Michael Brown fired at and wounded by six men near his own house, at 6 p.m., on 8th inst., revolver ball lodging in right leg; agrarian." I have also received the following t elegram from Castle Island :- "Cornelius Hickey fired at and received two revolver bullets in the right leg, at 6 p.m. yesterday, whilst returning from Castle Island; motives agrarian." These cases occurred respectively in the counties of Roscommon, Kerry, and Mayo, and they are summed up by Colonel Brackenbury in the following telegram:—" Besides the murder of Bourke and soldier in Galway yesterday, Michael Brown, of Rathglass, Henry East, of Coralirick, and Cornelius Hickey, of Castle Island, all severely wounded in legs by bullets fired from revolvers. All these four outrages took place between three and six o'clock in the afternoon." I invite your attention to the similarity of the crimes over that wide area, and their simultaneous commissiou. (Hear, hear.) It is against outrages of that kind that, not the 4th Clause which we are now considering, but the 9th Clause of the

Bill is directed. (Hear, hear.)
Sir W. H. Dyke: L-beg to give notice that I shall on Monday ask the right hon, gentle-man the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant whether, in view of the terrible occurrences again reported from Ireland, her Majesty's Government are prepared to give any assurance that they will not proceed further with the release of the persons who are in prison on suspicion of inciting to murder. (Opposition cheers.)

PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The House went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Bryce's amendment, moved on Thursday evening, which proposed to leave out the con-cluding sentence of the fourth clause, which lays down that intimidation shall include words or acts calculated to put any person in fear of injury to himself, his family, his property, business, or means of living, was discussed at great length, and ultimately was negatived by 130 to 49. Mr. Commins then moved a definition, taken from the Act of 1875, by which intimidation is declared to mean acts or words which reasonably cause alarm in such manner as would justify a magistrate in binding over the person guilty of such language or act to keep the peace. The Attorney and Solicitor General, on the part of the Government, resisted the amendment, which they insisted would not cover the cases intended to be dealt with. Mr. Parnell declared that if the Government refused any concession the Irish members would be comconcession the Irish members would be com-pelled to resist the bill at every stage; and Mr. Dillon offered on behalf of his colleagues to be content with an open intimidation clause without any description or definition. In the end the amendment was negatived by 163 to

"wordss oken" from the penalties of the clause was negatived by 208 to 29; but a proposal by Mr. Cohen to insert words making it clear that the acts must be done and the words spoken "in order to" create fear, etc., was accepted by the Government. Mr. Dillon next moved to leave out the words which make it intimidation to do or say anything calculated to put any person in fear of injury to his property, alleging that the clause as it stood would make it penal for any farm labourer to leave his employment, and would eventually prevent strikes. The amendment was negaived by 173 to 25. Another amendment by Mr. Dillon, striking out of the clause threats as to "business or means of living," was negatived, and Mr. Davey next moved a proviso that a refusal to deal in the way of trade or business shall not be considered intimida-tion; but ultimately withdrew it in favour of a proviso by Mr. Healy, the consideration of which was deferred to Monday. On the motion to report progress, Mr. Goschen made some observations on the slow progress of the bill, and, considering what was going on in Ireland, he urged that the time was coming when the Government must consider whether they could not expedite the bill, by more con-tinuous sittings or otherwise. The House adjourned at two o'clock.

ARABI PACHA. It is curious to note the widely different

aspects under which the head of the National Party in Egypt is presented to the European public. One class of newspapers make him out to be a kind of Mahometan Luther and Oliver Cromwell in one, but the majority represent him as a fierce and fanatical bar-barian, whose hatred to the Giaour is only equalled by his own insatiable ambition. Both these portraits are totally unlike the original; and it is not too much to say that, whether he be a fanatic or an adventurer, neither the man nor his aims are as well understood as the importance of his political position requires. Arabi Pacha, although his name (pronounced Aa'rabee) would seem to imply descent from a Bedouin family, has none of the ordinary Arab characteristics, but is really an Egyptian of the purest type, his lineaments, like many of the better class Fellaheen, bearing a strange and striking resemblance to those of the ancient Egyptians, as represented upon the hieroglyphic monuments. In personal appearance he is tall and muscular, and, though not fat, has a heavy and rather ungainly look When speaking, his ordinary stolid manner gives place to an animated expression, and his features relax into an agrecable smile. Arabi is the son of the Sheikh of a small village in the Delta, not far from Damanhoor; he claims to be a Saiyid—that is, a lineal descendant of the Prophet through his daughter Fatima-and this title, by which he is always addressed by his sol liery, has no doubt something to do with the great influence which he has acquired. He was born in 1839, and studied for a time at the El Azhar University. He does not, however, appear to have com-pleted his course there, but, on his father's pplication, received permission from Said Pacha to enter the military school of Cairo, which, after four years' study, he left with the rank of Lieutenant. His earlier training at the more scholastic establishment has left a decided mark upon his character, and he manifests a great interest in all that relates to the history and duties of his religion. In the ordinary Arabic literature he is very well read, and can quote freely, not only from the Koran, but from the Bible, especially from the Gospels, the Psalms, and the Book of Isaiah. Excepting a little Turkish, he speaks no language but Arabic. Without being fanatical language he is of a religious temperament, and, so far from being the hectoring tyrant which some writers describe him, he is mild in disposition and essentially humane. His manner is dignified and earnest; he is a man of few words, and always appears to think twice before he speaks; but, though not possessing the Oriental gift of eloquence, he has the faculty of impressing upon his hearers a belief in his own sincerity. No one can be long in his company without coming to the conclusion that he has at least made himself believe that he has a mission-not, indeed, to bring about any great religious reform, but to secure good government and fair dealing for his country. This is the key-note to his whole character; and although he, undoubtedly, has personal ambition, he has hitherto avoided the appearance of exercising it in a selfish or mean direction. The secret of his success—if it can be called a success to have created one of the most difficult Eastern Questions which have, perhaps, yet arisen-lies in his sound political instinct; and since the representatives of the Powers persist in treating him as though he were a mere ignorant barbarian, this gives him a decided advantage, of which he is not slow to avail himself. In his domestic relations Arabi Pacha belongs to the new and more moderate school of Mahometans, and, although he has been married twice before, he has but one wife, with whom he lives on the most affectionate terms. Since he has occupied the high position of Minister he has taken a good house in Cairo, but in his ménage he has carefully avoided giving any indication of the vast wealth which he is supposed to have accumulated. If his reception-room may be taken as a fair specimen of the household, he would seem to live in the most Spartan simplicity, for the furniture therein would certainly not fetch thirty shillings at a public auction. Both Arabi and his two brothers, who are also in the Army, have some landed property, but the family is by no means a rich one. The first thing that brought Arabi Pacha into notice was a charge preferred against him in the time of Ismail Pacha, which led to his being degraded from his military rank. After a long legal process, however, he was acquitted, reinstated in his former position, and entirely rehabilitated. He served in Abyssinia without much military distinction, but was remarked for the great personal influence which he acquired over the men under his command. In this campaign he gained the rank of major, and in was promoted to that of colonel.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

It is a pity that more discretion is not used in the giving away of Enclosure tickets. Every year the company there becomes more curious, and every year we miss more and more familiar faces who, by their rank and position in Society, have undoubted right and real claim to be admitted into the Royal Enclosure. But "blue blood" has now to make way for money and its consequent power, and the result is that the Cup Day at Ascot will present a scene worthy of study, for it will be remarkable by the absence of most of the people who have a distinct right to be there.

Lord Cork has this year received what may be called a "facer" over the Enclosure tickets. Two pretty ladies applied for tickets and were refused. They represented their case to the Prince of Wales, who requested Lord Cork to send him two ladies' tickets, which he at once handed over to the fair pair

Many people will have been surprised to find that the Times of Monday last contained a shriek against the Household Cavalry and a laudation of Mr. Childers so unprovoked and so exaggerated as to make everybody wonder what on earth it could mean. I fancy I know what it means, for I know what happen the Saturday preceding the appearance of the article. What happened was this: An artillery salute having to be fired behind the Horse Guards, strict orders were issued that, in order to avoid accidents, all vehicles should he prevented from passing from the Mall during the firing of the salute; and the execution of these orders was committed to the troop of Household Cavalry on duty at the 35. An amendment by Mr. Redmond to exempt House Guards. Shortly afterwards a four mosity.

wheeled cab came down the Mall and essayed to pass the line, but was stopped by a trooper of the Blues. The occupant of the cab on being thus brought up put his head out of the window and declared peremptorily that he must go on. "I am very sorry, Sir," said the trooper, "but my orders are peremptory, and I could not allow you to pass if you were the Prince of Wales!"—"The Prince of Wales!" said the peremptory individual; "but I am the Secretary of State for War, and I insist upon being allowed to go on! Here is my card, which will show you who I am." Upon this he produced a card on which was engraved the sacred name of Childers. But the trooper held firm; the Secretary of State for War had to give up his attempt; and two days afterwards the article in the Times

appeared.

When I hear that a Volunteer Service Club is about to be established, I only wonder that it has never been established before; and as see that men like Lord Bury and Sir Loyd Lindsay are on the Executive Committee, I should say that it cannot fail to be a good Club of its kind.

Hurlingham is much in vogue just now, and lawn-tennis in the ascendant. Little dinner and supper parties there are continually made up, these fine long summer evenings, when people are so glad to get a breath of anything like country air. Colonel Owen Williams invites favoured friends to delightful little Saturday afternoon parties at his Temple, and these often remain to spend Sunday there. Boating and punting about in the smallest of vessels are a very fashionable amusement, and many gay ladies show themselves great proficients in the use of the oar.

Everyone will regret Lord Conyngham's death. He was the kindest husband and father, and the truest friend. For years his had been a sad life, for from being the most active man in the world he became quite helpless—his life spent in a Bath-chair. His patience under such a heavy trial and with so much suffering was something to wonder at, and very greatly to be admired. His loss will be keenly felt, and his numerous relations have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

Lord March and his future bride are to live at Molecombe, which until now has been occupied by the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the sister and brother-in-law of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—Vanity

THE MURDERS IN GALWAY.

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. Bourke and his escort, Corporal Wallace, was held on Friday. Mr. Shaw Taylor, of Castle Taylor, heard five or six shots fired, and then saw five or six men cross the fields, all of whom were armed, and one of whom pre-sented a gun at him, but he could not identify the men. He afterwards saw the bodies of the murdered men and raised an alarm. Captain A. Burney, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, gave evidence as to the means that were taken to protect Mr. Bourke. Another witness stated that a man named Martin Kane laughed when he saw the bodies. Medical testimony showed that each victim had received several gunshot wounds, and the jury decided that these were wilfully inflicted by some person or persons unknown. News reached Athenry on Saturday morning that some rifles have been found in a field near Ardrahan. Four men in that district have been arrested charged with complicity in the murder. A proclamation has been issued in the Dublin Gazette offering a reward of £2,000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers. A reward of £1,000 is offered for private information leading to a similar result; and £500 for information, followed by the conviction, of any person who harbours the murderers. A correspondent of the Standard, describing

the scene of the murder of Mr. Bourke, says

that the road from Gort to Rahassane is for the greater portion a fairly good highway, spanned at one place, close to the scene of the murder, by the Ennis and Athenry railway line. A few yards below the bridge the road grows narrower, and assumes the character of what is generally known as a "boreen," or lane. There is an elbow or bend in the 'boreen," and it was at this point that the murderers had, with singular craft, laid their plans and carried them into such deadly execution. The road is bounded on each side by a low wall. On one hand the ground is open and level, and on the other the wall is skirted by a small plantation. In the underwood of this plantation the murderers secreted themselves by crouching behind the wall, where they were amply screened from observation by the shadows of the overhanging trees and the thick vegetation of the place. The exact spot selected by them was at the upper end of the curve, so that they commanded the road immediately opposite and for a considerable distance down in the direction of Rahassane park. It would be impossible to conceive a spot more adapted for the purpose for which was selected. There was absolutely no escape for any person approaching and not being forewarned of what was intended. Mr. Bourke was driving his own dogcart and the dragoon was seated beside him with his carbine loaded in his hand. The assassins had made three loopholes in the wall, one being formed by raising a large flat stone and placing t on two high stones standing perpendicularly. They could not only look through this with comparative safety, but it furnished at least two of them with resting-places for their guns. Mr. Bourke and his fellow victim must have passed the spot where the murderers were crouching, and must have been within a few feet of them when they all fired.
Dr. Gillooly, Roman Catholic Bishop of El-

phin, a near relative of Mr. Walter Bourke, has directed the priests of his diocese to ad-monish their flocks to use every effort to bring the assassins to justice. A parliamentary return, moved for by Mr.

Callan, has been issued giving the names of the lord-lieutenants of each county in Ireland and of the local magistrates, with the dates of appointments, distinguishing resident from non-resident, and giving the amount of property for which each magistrate appears rated for the relief of the poor as occupier and as immediate lessor. Among the names of manifestates in this return is that of Mr. Walter gistrates in this return is that of Mr. Walter M. Bourke, of Curraghleagh, Claremorris, county Mayo, who is described as "usually He was appointed on Oct. 11, 1879, by Vissount Massarcene, Claremorris being the petty sessions district he usually at-tended. The amount of property in the county for which he was rated for the relief of the poor as occupier was £114 10s., and as immediate lessor £85 6s. It does not appear that the deceased was also a magistrate for Galway, in which county he held property, and where he was murdered.

While a farmer named Cornelius Hickey was returning, about six o'clock on Thursday night, to his home, which is situated about two miles from Castleisland, he was shot and seriously injured, having received two bullet wounds in the right leg. Hickey had some legal proceedings about a piece of land. Four arrests have been made. Michael Brown, a farmer, residing, at Rathglass, six miles from Ballina, was shot in one of his legs on Thursday night in his own house, six shots having peen fired into the building. The wound is a severe one. Brown recently took a vacant grass farm from Miss Florence Knox, at Fairfield, near Crossmolina, and received threatening notices for so doing. No arrests have been made. At Ballyfarna, county Roscommon on Thursday, a farmer named Henry East, of Coralcreek, was attacked by three men armed with revolvers. He received three wounds, one being in one of his legs, where the bullet still remains. He has for some time been the subject of agrarian ani-

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LONDON, JUNE 11-12, 1882.

THE OUTBREAK IN ALEXANDRIA. The very grave news which we publish from Alexandria will surprise nobody who has followed with any care the course of recent events in Egypt, and the remarks which our Correspondents have from time to time made upon them. The expected crisis has come in earnest. Alexandria, we learn, was in a state of insurrection for four hours. There was a popular outbreak, and it was against the Europeans that the fury of the populace was directed. Several Europeans have been killed in the course of it, and among them an English naval officer of the Superb. Mr. Cookson, the British Consult, was badly wounded. Another telegram adds that the Greek and Italian Consuls have been severely wounded, and 29 persons killed. These deeds of violence were accompanied with robbery and pillage, in which natives low-class Europeans took part. The Egyptian soldiers were passive spectators of what was going on, and gave no help towards preventing it. Later in the day the disturbance came to an end. and Alexandria, by the latest accounts, is reported as apparently quiet, order being maintained by the soldiers. How long this state of things may last, or what fresh outrages may follow at any moment, it is impossible to say. The populace is in an excitable state, and will easily be roused to further violence if the opportunity seems to offer for it. We know not how far the soldiers and police are to be trusted. They may, perhaps, take part in the next riot. There can be no dependence in any case upon their giving help towards suppressing Nor is it in Alexandria alone that these elements of danger exist. The whole country is disturbed. Attempts have been made everywhere to inflame the popular feeling against the Europeans, and the result of these may at any moment display itself. The payment of taxes has already been refused, and the whole administration has been brought well-nigh to a standstill. It maynot be long before news comes of worse mischief than this. The Egyptian National party-that is to say, every would-be robber and cut-throat in the country-may rise in arms, and there may be no force found anywhere available for putting them down. The first blow has been struck at Alexandria. What security can we feel that there or elsewhere it will be the last? As matters now stand in Egypt, nobody is safe. We printed on Saturday an emphatic warning from our Cairo Correspondent that it had become necessary that the Khedive should be placed out of danger. Our Government have hitherto refused to admit that the Khedive was in any per-Will they hold the same language now in view of what has happened at Alexandria? In whatever way the present crisis may come to an end, it may possibly suit the Sultan to leave in Egypt the seeds of future mischief, in hope that when they germinate he may again be called on to interfere. It will not suit this country that so crooked a policy should be followed. Whether a Conference of the European Powers will become necessary, and for what purpose it will be held, must depend very largely on the conduct of the Sultan. He dislikes the idea of a Conference on the Egyptian question. His best course, therefore, is to be prompt in removing the occasion for it. We learn from our Correspondent at Constantinople that the European Powers are in substantial agreement on this matter, and that the Austrian, Italian, Russian, and German representatives have signified their support to the plan proposed by England and France. We may expect, therefore, that a Conference will be held. The position of the Sultan, at it or outside it, will be none the less affected by the course which affairs in Egypt have taken in the meanwhile. The need just now is for instant and effective measures of repression. If the Sultan hesitates about these, the work must be done by some other agency. Done it must be in any case, and done without delay. The employment of force in Egypt is said not to form part of the Turkish programme. We are indifferent as to the means, so only that we are satisfied that the needful result has been secured. But a patched-up

The Standard says :- The news from Egypt is disquieting. There has been an alarming native outbreak at Alexandria, and the rioters were apparently masters of one portion of the town for several hours. It does not yet appear whether the riot was organised for political purposes, or whether it was merely an outbreak of fanaticism, fostered by the hope of plunder. Certain it is that the Egyptian troops took no part in the mêlée, except when they appeared on the scene to quell the disorder; and though the police are affirmed to have looked on with indifference. this may have been due quite as much to the consciousness of their own impotence to control the mob as to their dislike of Europeans. The main object of the rioters was manifestly that of obtaining booty. It would be difficult, of course, to cast the responsibility for this grave occurrence upon Arabi Pacha and his colleagues, although he cannot be held blameless in the matter. It is one of the natural consequences of his mischievous teaching and vicious example. Assuming that there should be no further disturbance, the riot of Sunday will seriously complicate the situation. It will increase the difficulties of Dervish Pacha, if he is really instructed to bring the crisis to a peaceable solution. At the same time, it will add to the anxieties of the European Governments, and especially those of England and France, who have all along been warned against the probability of a hostile attack upon the European residents. Everything will depend on the firmness of the Egyptian authorities, for upon an excitable Arab population the effect of these risings is contagious, and the slightest sign of sympathy on the part of

peace, arrived at by persuasion, and

leaving Arabi and the army the substan-

tial masters of Egypt, is not a solution

which we can accept. We shall know be-

fore long what has been done at Alexan-

dria, and how far, if at all, the recurrence

of the late outbreak has been guarded

against. This will supply something like

a test case for the sincerity of the Sultan

and for the influence of Dervish Pacha.-

most disastrous results. The Daily Telegraph says :- Our de- trive to get his little finger in between spatches from Cairo and Alexandria, how- France and England in Egyptian matters

ever, make it too plain that a game which requires very much of both audacity and finesse to bring it to a successful conclusion may finally fail in the hands of the Turkish Commissioner. Another unlookedfor incident, another violent outbreak, perhaps a last desperate throw for power or for revenge by the detected and baffled conspirator may imperil both the Sultan's cause and that of Europe. The blood of an English Consul has been shed, and an English officer killed, so that something practical must be done. The Egyptian soldiery are not of the stuff with which deeds of "derring-do" are achieved, and Dervish Pacha, a man of war from his youth up, cool under fire, self-reliant and accustomed to command, must "put his foot down" or leave room for others to act. What is to be apprehended is not so much a defeat of the attempt to restore the Khedive's authority, as a failure to obtain the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. No compromise can be listened to for a moment, no middle course by which each party to the dispute surrenders something. The rebels are hopelessly in the wrong, and all the surrender must come from them. It is almost a relief to find that on both sides a conviction seems to exist that the breac's now yawns too widely for any bridge of communication. According to one account from the correspondent of a Paris journal, Prince Tewfik has told Dervish Pacha that no reconciliation with Arabi is possible, and the foreign Consuls have been equally explicit; while from another and well-informed source comes the statement that the military party-in other words, the mutineers-will make any concessions demanded of them, if only there is a change in the Khedivate, as they hate the present occupant of the throne. So much the better. If the officers and their doubly compromised leader were to profess a desire for reconciliation with the Sovereign they have so grossly insulted and betrayed it would be impossible to believe them sincere, and yet it might not be feasible to repulse their overtures. It will, however, be easy enough to do so if they persist in an attitude of ostentatious alienation, since the maintenance of Prince Tewfik on the throne is one of the conditions to which the Sultan stands pledged, as the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs has just emphasically repeated to the members of the Diplomatic Lody at Constantinople. If, then, the Khedive is firm in his resolve to patch up no hollow reconciliation with Arabi, the course marked out for Dervish Pacha is at that point straight and easy to follow. The mutineers must surrender absolutely, and their leaders must leave the country.

the disastrous nature of Sunday's tumult itself, it is impossible to disregard the testimony which it affords to the attitude of the native population. Arabi may or may not have a considerable following, so far as his personal objects and the designs of his more devoted disciples are concerned. It is of more consequence at the present moment to ascertain whether the movement of which he is at the head is either the cause or the effect of general discontent with the Control and with the domination of foreigners. For if it be so there may be ultimate danger to what are generally acknowledged as the interests of England in Egypt, as there certainly is immediate danger to the lives and property of Englishmen in Cairo and Alexandria. The European women and children in the suburbs of Alexandria have received a summons to go on board the ships in the harbour, and it may be hoped that they at all events are safe. But until some fresh and decisive step is taken the future will be awaited with grave anxiety. We do not know what effect this savage riot will have upon the sanguine expectation of an early and peaceful settlement which Dervish Pacha expressed to our correspondent. Dervish, who seems to be generally regarded as a man of great tact and ability, was very much disposed to make light of the whole affair. In this he may or may not have been sincere. Whatever is thought of the other actors in the business, the Porte must be admitted to have played its cards with very considerable ingenuity. The advisers of the Sultan will not fail to take note, if they have not been previously informed, of the feeling in Alexandria, and will find means of ascertaining whether the disturbance proceeded from merely local causes, or whether it was due to influences of wider scope. These latest occurrences do not, to say the least of them, diminish the chances of an event to the possibility of which we have already pointed. A combination of the Sultan, Arabi, Dervish, Halim, and the rest against the Control, is a contingency which should long ago have been recognised and anticipated. The imperative necessity of forming and adhering to a definite policy could not be more forcibly demonstrated than by the events of yesterday. Not only are the subjects of the Queen, and the Khedive himself entitled to protection. It is incumbent also upon the Government to form a clear idea of what the interests of this country in Egypt are, and to be prepared to defend them whatever may happen.

The Daity News observes :- Apart from

M. GAMBETTA AND EGYPT. The new set of Egyptian papers deal with a state of affairs from which we already seem removed by a far greater interval than four months. Yet notwithstanding this they might conceivably have had a very high degree of interest. The period to which the correspondence relates covers the weeks during which M. Gambetta was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and if all the despatches which passed between England and France in that time were made public they might help to remove the obscurity in which M. Gambetta's fall is involved. Of course the present papers do not contain all the despatches which passed between the two Governments; and those that are given only indicate M. Gambetta's policy as regards Egypt, without in any way revealing the motive which made him so anxious to pursue it. It is worth while. however, to note the symptoms of this eagerness which are apparent in the communications which the French Government makes to ours. On the 15th of December Lord Lyons writes that M. Gambetta thinks it of the first importance that the two Governments "should not only be perfectly united, but the governing powers would lead to the should make their union unmistakeably apparent:" since "if any one could con-

ration of the two Powers throughout the world, which might confer so much benefit The Porte must thereupon mankind." fore be made to feel that any interposition on its part would be "wholly inadmissible." On the 25th of January he " remarked that the position of England in Egypt, in consequence of her Indian possessions, was unique;" while "that of France, owing to her being a great African Power, and to other circumstances, was of the greatest importance." On the 28th of January M. Gambetta found fault with an expression in the reply which Lord Granville proposed to the Porte's objection to the dual Note. Lord Granville had spoken of the Khedive's authority "as settled by the Sultan's firmans and accepted by the Powers." M. Gambetta "tho ight that these last words implied rather more right on the part of the Powers generally to interfere in Egypt than was advisable." To another phrase he objected that it might "be misinterpreted as ignoring the engagements with which France and England were not primarily only, but in fact exclusively, con-At the moment of his fall M. Gambetta was as eager as ever not to allow "any further admission of the other European Powers;" but as he had resigned office before Lord Granville's despatch of the 30th of January could be communicated to him, we do not know how he would have answered Lord Granville's representation that an English occupation of Egypt-and à fortiori a joint occupation-" would excite the suspicion and jealousy of other European Powers, who would, her Majesty's Government have reason to believe, make counter-demonstrations on their own part which might possibly lead to very serious complications." Possibly M. Gambetta knew of other causes which were likely to 'excite the suspicion and jealousy of other European Powers;" and was anxious, if possible, to commit the English Government to some overt act which should present England to Europe as the friend and co-partner of France, not merely in Egypt but "throughout the world." That the history of M. Gambetta's Administration, when it comes to be told, will prove to be the history of Continental diplomacy during the same period is more than pro-

THE ATTACK UPON EUROPEANS IN EGYPT.

bable; and his eagerness to secure the

English alliance may have been quickened

by the discovery that there was no other

that France under his guidance could

reasonably hope to obtain .- St. James's

Fuller particulars of the rioting on Sunday in Alexandria are now to hand. The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily News gives, in the following telegrams, the most detailed account yet received of the outbreak :-

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, 6 P.M. As I write the city is given up to civil tumult and plunder. In the Rue des Sœurs, this afternoon, in a quarrel between an Arab and a European, the latter is said to have killed the former with a knife. Thereupon great excitement arose among the Arabs, which the troops of the quarter were unable to repress. In a short time thousands of Arabs armed with sticks cleared the streets, attacking the Europeans, and made for the neighbourhood of the original outbreak. There a general fight is now going on. Shops and houses are being broken open and plundered. The dead and wounded men are now passing my door in carriages. Soldiers are posted in all the principal streets, where, it being Sunday, the European shops are closed, and the mob is breaking the shutters until driven off from one place, to commence at another. Mr. Cookson, the British Consul, is wounded, and is now being attended by Dr. Mackie, who considers his life in danger. All the European ladies and children in the Ramleh suburb of Alexandria are being sent for to go on board the ships in the harbour. The American corvette Selenea and the French frigate Thetis arrived yesterday. Another American and three French ships are expected. The Superb has anchored off the port. The Alexandra, Téméraire, and Inflexible are cruising outside. Yesterday the engineer and staff of the Eastern Telegraph Company and her Majesty's ship Cygnet hooked and buoyed the cable about four miles out at sea. It was not cut, merely buoyed to mark the position, so that in case of need it could be cut and communication kept from the ship.

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, 10 P.M. My previous account is substantially correct number of killed and wounded is larger than I expected. Mr. Cookson is in a serious state, though slightly better. He had come back from the Rue des Sœurs after the first outbreak, but, returning a second time, on the tumult becoming more serious, was set upon and beaten about the head and neck. An engineer officer of her Majesty's ship Superb is reported killed. The Rue des Sœurs is completely wrecked and sacked. The main street is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, but the side and back streets are densely populated by the Arabs. The Europeans fired from the windows, killing many of the Arabs, who in turn dealt terrible havor among the Europeans in the streets. There are two caracols, or stations for a few soldiers, in the Rue des Sœurs. These men behaved well, but were lost amidst the thousands of fighting Arabs and Europeans. The Governor, the Prefect of Police, the Sub-Prefect, and the officials showed much zeal, and on the arrival of all the troops from the different barracks the tumult was quelled before dark.

Soldiers are now posted along the streets, and the principal banks are guarded by soldiers outside and inside. The English ladies and families from Ramleh are being sheltered for the night in the British Consulate. Some of the ladies from the city have gone on board ship. At present the city is quiet, but the "bad time" of which I have spoken is with us, thanks to England and France threatening without meaning to strike. The Arabs chafed at and yet ridiculed our first naval demonstration, and even now with a larger fleet there is no force worth mentioning for the protection of the Europeans on shore; but it is useless to say more. The Government will probably reply that they hope the danger is over, and believe the accounts to be exaggerated. It is impossible to-night to ascertain the exact number of killed and wounded. Their name is legion, and the destruction of property is immense. In quiet streets where there was no riot the shops were broken into and looted in the absence of the police and soldiers occupied elsewhere.

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria sends the following des-

patches :-ALEXANDRÍA, SUNDAY, 9.20 P.M. The outbreak here has been more serious in its results than was at first supposed. The Chief Engineer of the British man-of-war Superb was killed. He was badly wounded in the stomach. The number of those who have been killed is now estimated at forty Mr. Cookson, the English Consul, is progressing favourably. He is, however, not the only Foreign Representative who has been attacked. The Greek Consul-General and the Italian Consul and Vice-Consul have been also wounded. The Governor of Alexandria,

. . there would be an end to the co-ope- a man of firmness and energy, is now at the of Egypt it is certain that great disorders British Consulate. The Arab mob began the attack on the Europeans about half-past one this afternoon. They were armed with a great variety of weapons—some carrying knives and some bludgeons. Their method of proceeding was burglarious rather than revolutionary. They broke into the houses and shops of the Europeans where there was any prospect of getting booty. Whatever they found that was worth taking away they stole; what was not valuable enough to steal they wantonly destroyed.

The chief quarter of attack was the Rue des Sœurs. An eye-witness tells me that the scene of riot was a frightful one to contemplate, and that the native police played the part of contemplative bystanders. They did not attempt to check or control the mob. Egyptian troops are expected to arrive from Cairo. Twenty-five wounded persons were carried into the French Consulate.

ALEXANDRIA, SUNDAY, MIDNIGHT. Order has not been again disturbed. Egyptian soldiers are patrolling the town. A number of English ladies and children are passing the night at the British Consulate, to which they have fled for refuge.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph thus describes the highly critical state of things in that city:-

CAIRO, SUNDAY, 4.0 P.M. For the first time since my arrival here l am forced to believe that serious disorders may be imminent. I should not be surprised if the Khedive were deposed within the next two days. Possibly the views of the National party will change, but at this moment the deposition of Tewfik is openly canvassed, and appears to be quite a conceivable event. Briefly, the events of the past two days have been as follows. Yesterday morning Dervish Pacha received the Ulemas of the El Azhar University and the Consuls-General. I was present when the "holy men" were introduced. On their entering the apartment Dervish Pacha rose and kissed the hand of the Sheikh-el-Azhar, and personally superintended the placing of seats for him and the Mollahs. They sat all round the room, and with their turbans and long coloured gowns they formed a curious spectacle. Dervish occupied a seat in the left-hand corner of the audience cham-

ber. Several of the Sheiks spoke. They declared that England wished to annex Egypt, and that this design was contrary to the Koran. Dervish replied that there was no foundation for this charge, and that the sovereignty of the Sultan was acknowledged, as his presence there sufficiently indicated. This led to an angry discussion, several of the holy personages becoming very noisy, until at length the meeting was dissolved, Dervish Pacha eventually dismissing the Ulemas with the observation that they had no right to talk as some of them had done in his presence, he being the representative of the Sultan.
The Consuls-General called in a body on

the Commissioner to explain their views upon the situation. Dervish Pacha listened attentively to their representations, but said little or nothing in reply. Subsequently the Com-missioner sent for Arabi Pacha, and talked with him for fully two hours, Arabi employing an interpreter, because of his inability to speak Turkish. Apparently, the interview was very unsatisfactory, and Arabi certainly did not leave in an amicable temper. Later in in the evening Dervish saw Mahmoud, the ex-Prime Minister of the Khedive, as well as several of the discontented colonels. He found them all extremely anxious about the future. At a still later hour the same night (Saturday) some of the army officers held a meeting to discuss the situation, and resolved to resist the expatriation of Arabi to the very utmost, and threat-

ened to depose the Khedive.

An assembly of the ex-Ministers and the Colonels was also held, and a resolution was adopted to forward a memorial to Dervish Pacha demanding the deposition of Tewfik Pacha. A message to this effect was sent this morning to Dervish Pacha, and he on receipt of it at once sent for the ex-Ministers to demand an explanation. The Pacha, however, gave no other reply to their demand except that he had telegraphed to Constan tinople for instructions. As soon as these movements became known panic spread through the city. Nervous people believed that trouble was imminent. Telegrams from Alexandria showed that the anxiety had reached there also. To-day at noon the alarm was evidently becoming general. It was conceived possible that not only the Khedive, but also Sir E. Malet, M. Sankiewicz, and even Dervish himself, might be seized by the malcontent liberal party. The fright of the populace has consequently become very great, the Christian residents being especially alarmed. Numbers are leaving, and still more are sending away their families.

In the midst of this anxious crisis I have had a long interview with Arabi Pacha and other discontented officers. I was received in the private room of his house, which is handsomely furnished; but it was mentioned that the carpets were not paid for. He sat in the left-hand corner of the room, with the of-ficers on his left, a seat being reserved for me on his right. On my own right sat a number of Bedouins and Sheikhs. Away at the other end of the room were grouped several village sheikhs in their peculiar native costumes, all very brilliant. The who were all armed to the teeth, looked very picturesque. Coffee and cigarettes having been served, Arabi Pacha entered on a long conversation. He declared that he had no animosity against Europeans, and did not mean to hurt them. He considered, however, that Sir E. Malet must leave Egypt. Not knowing either their language or their country the English Representative had been misled. Sir Edward, he maintained, was a prejudiced man, and often hasty and unreasonable. Being obliged to employ a Syrian interpreter in all his communications with the natives he was often hoodwinked. He (Arabi) was determined that Sir E. Malet must go, and be replaced by some one less prejudiced. He had nothing to say against M. Sienkiewicz, the French Consul-General. At first he had expressed an inclination to come to terms with the Khedive, but he was now resolved never to leave Egypt—he would die first. To this sentiment the other Colonels present audibly assented.

Afterwards, becoming more explicit, Arabi went on to declare that the Khedive must be deposed. He had bad advisers, was foolish, and was opposed to all the sentiments of the Egyptian National party; finally, he was disliked by the people, and must be turned out. 'But," I ventured to ask, "whom do you Do you wish to have a Khedive elected?" Arabi answered, "No; that is against the firmans of the Porte. We would take the next heir to the throne; but unfortunately Tewfik's son is very young, and there-fore useless. Halim is the best man for the I observed that Halim was the friend of the French. "Yes," said Arabi; "but we would see that he kept straight." He then reiterated his determination not to leave Egypt, and his fixed decision to depose Tewfik. He further declared that he desired to pay the Egyptian debt fully, would not interfere with the Control, and would work well with anybody but Sir E. Malet. Altogether, I found Arabi reasonable enough in his arguments and representations to me, and very polite and friendly in his manner. He He spoke well of the English generally, but is evidently afraid of there being an idea of annexing the country. I did what I could to confute this notion, and finally left, personally well satisfied with the interview. Speaking generally, I find Arabi Pacha at the head of a much larger party than I expected. It is quite evident that a large number of the people, all the army, and many of the Bedouins are with him. If any attempt is made to send him out prosecution disclosed. Had it been possible, however, to subject Wainwright and his be, it cannot be pretended that such an effort is worthy of his proved powers. The more skilfully he holds the mirror up to nature the greater pity it seems that he should choose

must ensue. Should there be bloodshed here or at Alexandria, which is quite possible, it will mainly result from the want of original firmness and clear views. Then again, it is a great question whether Sir E. Malet. although he has been doing his best to prevent an outbreak, has not been out-generalled by M. Sienkiewicz, who evidently stands much better with Egyptians. However, the situation is now terribly strained, and anything is possible unless Arabi changes his attitude. In any case confusion seems inevitable.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times telegraphed on Saturday :-

The position of affairs here is one of inense suspense. Dervish has left no doubt as to his intentions, and he begins by an audacity which carries conviction that his objects will be obtained, if not now by the submission of the Military party, then later by force. It is felt that there is no alternative between unconditional surrender, and defiance of the authority of the Suzerain and Caliph, and of all the forces of an Emj ire still surrounded in the East with an enormous prestige. All depends on the next move, and the slightest accident might change the result. The presence of any Turkish force would render the issue no longer doubtful; but Arabi is uncertain and perplexed. To yield now, when all available force is at his disposal, would be to admit his failure, to render himself the laughing-stock of the natives, and to show that there is no object at stake for which he is willing to risk his head, and to do this with no certainty that he will be thereby in any much better position than if he resisted. On the other hand, resistance must, he begins to feel, be hopeless in the end, however successful it might be at first. and destroy his last hope of salvation in this world or the next, as a rebel to his Sovereign and religious Caliph. Some accounts repre sent him as being willing to submit, but that he is urged by Aly Fehmy and Abdelal to resistance. Others state that he is vainly trying to find a middle course, and offers All authorities agree that he is loud in his curses against his English advisers, asserting that his English friends have ruined him, and his English enemies have ruined the country.

THE FUTURE ALLIANCES OF ITALY

The Economist remarks that Italy has even now scarcely gained full independence in foreign policy, and in her search for a firm alliance has tended to become a more or less highly considered dependant of Austro-German diplomacy:—
The effect of this has been that she has em-

barrassed France without securing much good either for herself or for the world. In Egypt she has been a marplot rather than a pacifi-cator, and has fomented trouble out of jealousy of the ascendency of Great Britain and France. It is quite possible, however, that this attitude is temporary. Nations are guided in the long run by their interests; and the permanent interests of Italy must lead her in the end either to a close alliance with Austria, which would help to protect that Power against both Germany and Russia, and greatly facilitate the inevitable liquidation of Turkey in Europe, or to an allience with the Western Powers of the Medicerranean—France and Spain. In the latter event, the fate of the imnense region on the southern side of the Mediterranean might be very speedily settled, and that in a way which would render either resistance or insurrection nearly impossible This would be a gain to civilisation even if Africa, with its huge extent and great population, were not to be entered from the north far more easily than from the south, or from the Valley of the Nile.

DETECTION OF CRIME IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The Observer, in an article suggested by the atrocious murder of M. Aubert near Paris, the facts of which have recently been published, says:—There was absolutely nothing to guide the police, beyond the fact that the table napkin stuffed into the murdered man's mouth bore the initials "M. G." On this one fact the Parisian police had to set to work, and by the aid of it have succeeded in tracking down the murderers. The promptitude with which this has been done ought to teach a lesson to Scotland-vard. It is no uncommon thing for a dead body to be found in the Thames. Sometimes we hear of the matter; sometimes we do not. If we hear of it, the affair is termed a "mystery," and after the police have wasted several months in idle investigation, we are told that there is absolutely no clue, and that all inquiries have proved fruitless. Some six or seven years ago, if not more, the mutilated fragments of a woman were found piece after piece floating up and down between Teddington and London Bridge. She had been knocked on the head, stabbed, cut into fragments and thrown into the tideway. From that day to this there has never been the slightest trace or clue to her identity. The remains were put together and photographed, and there was, it might have been thought, sufficient material for identification. But the London police are not as clever as the police of Paris. We may take it for granted that a French jury will return a verdict in which mercy is suggested on the ground of extenuating circumstances. But from our own English point of view the crime is a very bad one. In many respects it strangely resembles the Manning case. The woman being detected by her husband, and unable to extract any more money from her paramour, lays a pitfall for him, and her hus-band and her husband's brother catch him in the snare, and do him to death. An English jury would see very little that was extenuating under such circumstances, especially when it is clear that murder was intended from the very first. The facts of the story might give M. Zola matter for a work in his own style. We have a guilty wife, a husband who will take no recompense less than blood, and a brother who will risk the guillotine sooner than know that his family had been dishonoured But, for ourselves, the moral of the case, if it has one, is to remind us how far superior is the organisation of the French police to that which prevails at Scotland-yard. In France, if a crime has been committed and any one or other person is suspected, down swoops a commissaire. This gentleman has powers which in England do not exist. He announces his position, and he then proceeds to cross-examine in the minutest detail. The result is that he usually discovers the truth. Amongst ourselves, if a police inspector were to introduce himself, and to produce a note book, and to ask us where we were last night, and where we had been the night before, and what was our occupation, and what was the condition of our banker's balance, and on what terms we were with our wife, and whether we were not in the habit of playing cards for high stakes, we should, of course, flatly and positively decline to answer him, and be justified in doing so. In France, however, the police are entitled to put these questions to a man and to insist that he shall answer them; the consequence is that in France crimes are tracked out which in England would remain undiscovered. English justice would work more satisfactorily if we had the power of interrogating in a summary manner not only those who are suspected of the crime, but those who are in any way connected with it. There can be no doubt—to take a wellknown instance—that the exact facts of the murder for which William Wainwright was hung were never properly brought out. There was a great deal more in the case than the prosecution disclosed. Had it been possible,

have been disclosed. We have no wish. of course, to offer any suggestion on a matter that is still sub judice; but it is obvious that the so-called Fulham tragedy would become clear in a moment if either Mr. Partridge, the Hammersmith magistrate, or Dr. Diplock, the coroner, had it in his power to subject those who cannot but know what actually happened to a searching cross-examination. The object of every judicial inquiry is, or ought to be, to bring the truth to light; and in this respect we might with advantage assimilate our procedure to that which prevails upon the Continent. Had the body of M. Aubert been found in the Thames instead of in the Seine, it is almost certain that after a fortnight more or less of wonder, the whole matter would have been forgotten. The London police will never take a hint, and they are not armed with sufficient powers to enable them to prosecute a thorough and satisfactory inquiry, and to carry it through.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
Her Majesty has been pleased to approve
the appointment of Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., as

a Junior Lord of the Treasury.
Mr. R. Giffen, hitherto at the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Commercial Department of that Board. Mr. Giffen at once receives the maximum salary of his post, viz., £1,200, but future

holders will commence at £1,000.

Captain Moloney has been appointed Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony during the absence of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor-

We understand that in the event of the mission of Dervish Pacha proving successful, there is no disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to insist on a Conference of the Powers.

In one of the recent suits brought against Mr. Bradlaugh in connection with the attempt to take his seat, the hon. member was ordered to pay into court a penalty of £500 pending appeal. This sum has now been raised by public subscription in sums varying from twopence to five pounds. The principal

number of donations were in shillings.
In the event of Mr. Gladstone now or at a subsequent date moving for urgency with respect to the Crime Bill, the Irish members will, we understand, move that the Arrears Bill shall be proceeded with under similar conditions.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
Gounod's Faust was repeated at Covent Garden on Saturday night for the first appearance this season of Madame Pauline Lucca, in the *rôle* of Margherita. It may be said at once that she achieved a decided success, and presented an impersonation more finished and refined than that she gave ten years ago. Her natural impulsiveness could not always be controlled, but was preferable to the pale tame-ness often exhibited by representatives of Margherita. In the garden scene she was specially successful, and sang the Jewel Song n finished style, executing the ascending scales with facility. Throughout the opera she won hearty and well merited applause from the large audience. Of the other artists, who repeated familiar impersonations, it is needless to speak. Mozart's comic opera, Il Seraglio, was produced on Monday last, and Madame Sembrich, as Costanza, executed wonderful tours de force in brilliant style. Madame Valleria as Bionda, sang and acted admirably, and the other characters were well filled.

L'Africaine was produced on Tuesday last, for the first time this season, and Madame Pauline Lucca, as Selika, repeated an impersonation which, in many important respects, has never been equalled. Madame Valleria (Inez), M. Sylva (Vasco di Gama), Signor Pandolfini (Nelusko), and the other artists engaged in the performance were fully efficient, and the mise en scène was magnificent.

Il Don Giovanni was produced on Thursday with a strong cast, including Madame Adelina Patti (encored in everything she sang) as Zer-lina, Mesdames Fursch-Madi and Valleria as Donna Anna and Donna Elvira, Signor Cotigni as Don Giovanni, M. Gailhard as Leporello, Signor Scolara as Masetto, and Signor Marini as Don Ottavio. The last-named artist (his first appearance this season) was warmly welcomed, and his fine voice was heard with pleasure in "il mio tesoro" and the "Trio of

The Albert Hall presented a remarkable spectacle on Saturday afternoon, when a con-cert was given, at which the leading artists of the Royal Italian Opera assisted. Every seat was sold before the concert commenced, and it is said that over ten thousand persons were present. Mesdames Patti, Albani, and Sembrich, MM. Mierzwinsky, De Reszke, Cotogni, etc., and the orchestra and chorus of the Royal Italian Opera, assisted by the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Mr. Dan Godfrey, took part in the concert, which was in all re-

The sixth and last Philharmonic Concert of the seventieth season of this venerable society was given at St. James's Hall on Friday last, when Rubenstein's "sacred opera oratorio—Paradise Lost was produced for the first time in this country, with Mme. Rose Hersee (Eve and the Angel), Mlles. Fenna, Farnol and Hudson (the three Archangels), Mr. Barton M'Guckin (a Voice), Mr. Ludwig (Adam), and Signor Foli (Satan) in the leading rôles, aided by the Philharmonic Choir and Orchestra, and skilfully conducted by Mr. W. G. Cusins. The English adaptation is from the pen of Mr. Henry Hersee, secretary of the Philharmonic Society. To give a detailed notice of so important a work would occupy more space than can be spared. It contains many noble passages, but would be more acceptable if the lengthy choruses were curtailed. The Philharmonic directors announce a series of six concerts, to be given

next spring.

At the "Symphony" Concert given on Thursday last, Schumann's Faust was performed for the first time-in its entiretyin England. It is unequal in merit, Parts 1 and 2 being heavy and uninteresting, and Part 3, though interesting as abstract music, being devoid of human interest. To set Goethe' philosophy to music is as hopeless a task as it would be to make a cantata of Butler's Analogy. The work was well executed, under the direction of Mr. C. Hallé.

The German Opera season at Drury-lane has thus far been very successful, and a large audience attended the admirable performance of Die Meistersinger, given on Saturday night.

> THE DRAMA. PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

The new and original romantic drama so long and mysteriously heralded as The Romany Rye, was produced at the Princess's Theatre on Saturday night, and was received by a very large portion of its audience with marked approbation. If there were others whom it failed to please, or even to satisfy, its author, says the Observer, may console himself with the reflection that amongst many men there are sure to be many tastes. It is not given to every one to appreciate faithful studies of street life for their own sake, and apart altogether from their intrinsic dramatic inaltogether from their intrinsic dramatic in-terest. But then, on the other hand, a larg-

terest. But then, on the other hand, a largnumber of the playgoers at the Princess's are
obviously ready to appreciate the smart saye
ings and vulgar doings of tramps and thieves
without any special reference to the story in
which they occur. In his Romany Rys Mr.
Sims has deliberately given himself up to the
drama of the gutter, and, clever though his
accomplishment of his apparent purpose may
be, it cannot be pretended that such an effort
is worthy of his proved powers. The more
skilfully he holds the mirror up to nature the
greater pity it seems that he should choose

Galignani's Messenger.

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LONDON, JUNE 12-13, 1882.

THE OUTLOOK IN EGYPT.

It is possible that the mob who attacked the Europeans in Alexandria on Sunday were not conscious of desiring any very precise political measure, and did not brandish their bludgeons to the cry of "Arabi for ever!" But when longsmouldering international animosities suddenly burst into flame, it verges on the ridiculous to speak of the outbreak as nonpolitical. The truth is that the street fight in Alexandria is a symptom-a violent, but by no means an isolated, symptom-of a change that has been passing over the Mussulman world during the past thirty years, and which must inevitably become more marked as time goes on, and lead to fresh antagonism, probably to fresh

collisions, between East and West. Before the Crimean War the ordinary Mussulman was totally indifferent to public affairs. He had no political knowledge, no views, and no desires. The mighty shock of the war of 1854-56 first awoke him out of this apathy; and the unsettlement of Eastern Europe and Western Asia ever since that time has prevented his sinking back into his old condition. He has become aware that there is an Eastern Question and that it is of profound interest to him. He does not, indeed, read much that is written in Europe, but he has his own Press, and he takes part in political discussions based on what it tells him. A generation ago there was one insignificant French newspaper in Constantinople, and one or two still more insignificant papers in Turkisk, in none of which were politics, as a rule, admitted or alluded to. Now Constantinople has numerous papers in Turkish and Arabic, and one at least of them penetrates throughout the Mussulman world, from Morrocco to the Eastern Archipelago. The staple of this new Press, as of serious Mussulman conversation in the bazaars and the cafés, is political; and the political question par excellence is that of the relation of Islam to the world outside. Undoubtedly this changed condition of the Mahomedan mind must make a difference in the way of dealing with all questions that concern Mahomedans. A Mussulman difficulty is no longer to be treated as a simple affair, to be settled without any relation to surrounding questions. Critics are multiplied, and the feeling of Islamite solidarity is far more general and stronger than it was. But the fact ought not really to obscure the duty of Europe in a crisis like the present. It ought only to knit the Powers more closely together, and to make them resolve that a firm front should be shown towards a race which always despises vacillation and respects those who know their own minds. The growth of a Pan-Islamite and anti-European feeling is no reason why Europe should cease to defend its own interests. On the con-trary, it is a reason why those interests should be defended with more consistency and more determination than ever. These remarks are rendered all the more necessary by the ominous news which comes to us from Cairo. It appears that at a meeting held at the Ismailieh Palace on Monday, at which the Khedive, Dervish, Arabi, and the Consuls-General were present, the actual situation at Alexandria and Cairo was discussed, and resolutions of the highest importance were arrived at. From the short telegraphic account of the proceedings which is all that is at present available it would seem that a compromise has been agreed upon by the three chief persons concerned. Arabi Pacha is not to be deposed from his high position; but his pledge is accepted that he will "obey implicitly all orders of the Khedive "with reference, we suppose, to the preservation of the public peace, and to that alone-that he will stop all inflammatory meetings, preaching, and newspaper articles; and that he will "insure the maintenance of order by the troops." The

Egyptian question .- Times. The Standard says :- Everyone feels that the business of the hour is to provide for the safety of life and property at one point rather than to frame a general scheme for the restoration of orderly government in Egypt. The wider question remains as difficult and as inevitable as ever, but the ultimate situation will probably be indicated in the steps taken to meet the smaller yet more immediate peril. Manifestly, the peace of Alexandria

Khedive, on his part, declares that he will

at once issue orders to this effect. More

important still, Dervish Pacha agrees to

"accept the joint responsibility with

Arabi for the maintenance of public

order." There can be no mistake as to

what all this means. It means that Arabi

has triumphed, at least for the time. It

means that the Khedive, to save his life

and his throne, accepts the co-operation of

his deadly enemy. It means that Dervish

Pacha's firm and haughty demeanour, his

cold reception of the Egyptian officers, his

bounding from his seat in a rage when the

Ulema presumed to give him advice, were

all little bits of comedy, and that he either

never meant, or knew he would never be

able, to overthrow the military conspi-

rators. It is regrettable that the end of the

comedy should have been hastened by the

ghastly occurrence of Sunday, and that the

Constantinople arrangement was not

allowed to work itself out without the ac-

companiment of ruin and slaughter which

Alexandria has witnessed. It will remain to be seen whether Europe will be content

to accept this as a final solution of the

TERMS: PARIS—A Isingle journal, 8 sous: must be secured by some quicker and a week, 2fr. 50c. 3a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, less unwieldy method than that of a Contemporary three months, 28fr.

While Diplomatists are trying and the situation of Europeans in Egypt. ference. While Diplomatists are trying to persuade the Porte to forgo its objections to the scheme, and discuss the possibility—if the Sultan remains inexorably fixed in his resolve not to sanction it-of seeking out some other meeting-place than Constantinople, there is a grave risk that the interests about which all the fuss is being made may be irretrievably damaged, and that the European residents, for whose rights such solicitude is professed, may be ruined. Even if the Conference could meet forthwith, and harmeniously work out a common programme, this would be no remedy for the disorders of the moment. Much is to be hoped from Dervish Pacha's Mission, but much also is to be feared regarding it. If he keeps to the path in which he wishes Europe to believe he has entered—if he presents an unbending front to Arabi and vigorously re-asserts the position of the Khedive Tewfik-then all may soon be well at Alexandria, as at Cairo. But if he smiles on Arabi when he seems to frown, suggests in secret what he condemns in public, and reserves in appearance the prerogatives of the Khedive by overthrowing Tewfik, his action will mean simply so much waste of precious time. In short, if, meaning honestly, by the Powers, he still spins out his efforts and thinks more of establishing the Sovereignty of the Porte on stable foundations than of restoring at once the state of things which existed when the names of Arabi and Nationalism were still unknown, and the need of Turkish intervention was undreamt of, his Mission will prove as clumsy a device as the Conference Scheme. Between the two our Government may well feel anxious, and ask themselves, as the public are asking. whether England can take no course of her own by which her interests can be safeguarded and the lives of her subjects be made secure.

THE RIOT AT ALEXANDRIA. The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatches from its Correspondent at Alexandria :-

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY (12.0 Noon). All is quiet here this morning, but the English ladies and children are all ordered to go on bord the *Superb*, which lies just outside the harbour. They are now being removed. Consul Cookson was not shot, but very badly beaten. He feels better this morning. The Italian and Greek Consuls were both much hurt; they are, however, recovering fast. The troops are still in possession of the streets of Alexandria, and it is hoped no more disorder will arise; the Consuls are exerting themselves in endeavouring to allay the excitement among the law-class Europeans. Admiral Seymour has sent out seaward to bring up the rest of the ironclads. More people heve been injured than was thought at first. Among these have to be included three English Consular servants and the engineer of the Superb, as well as Mr. Harris, civil engineer. The English ladies have all shown themselves very calm and fearless, behaving yesterday and today very bravely, although many in the Hôtel de l'Europe were in the very midst of the fighting.

An official report gives sixty-eight Europeans killed and many wounded. It is not known how many Arabs were killed or hurt. It has now been ascertained beyond doubt that the riot began by an Italian-Maltese beating a donkey-boy in a side street near the great square, about a quarter to three in the afternoon. The Arabs took the part of the donkey-boy, and a fight ensued, which lasted some time, when the Maltese ran away towards the square. The Arabs followed, rushing into the cafés, attacking Europeans, and beating them dreadfully, wherever they found them. The Maltese and Greeks now began firing with guns, rifles, and revolvers from the upper windows of the houses round about the place. Meanwhile, an indiscriminate struggle went on in the centre of the square, and many Europeans were killed in consequence by Maltese and Greek bullets.

After this the fight spread. The Consuis in vain attempted to stop it. This brought about the attack upon Mr. Cookson, as well as injuries to Consular servants, and wounds to the Italian and Greek Consuls. Meanwhile, it appears certain that the chief authority refused to permit the troops or the police to interfere. It is also said that he refused to allow the ships to land sailors to bring off the Europeans. Anyhow, the fighting went on. One street was completely sacked; others partly. Eventually, the Governor sent troops, and cleared the streets. Many Europeans then took refuge in the Consulates, dreading a recurrence of the disorder.

To the credit of the English women it must be said that they, for the most part, remained in their hotels. Some went to the Consulate, where they spent an uneasy night. No further trouble, however, occurred. What may happen now it is impossible to foresee, as the Arabs are very fierce and threatening, and the low class Europeans are all armed Even if the whole fleet were here it could land no very large force. However, most of the English ladies are now out of danger, on board the Superb, where every effort has been made to render them comfortable. The engineer of the Superb was killed. Mr. Cookson continues to improve.

The official number of European deaths has been reduced to forty-nine, of whom many are British subjects. It appears that Mr. Cookson was attacked while in his carriage, driving to ask the Governor to send troops to put down the riots. Mr. Cookson is confined to bed, and fiept very quiet. It was finally determined by Admiral Seymour to transfer all the ladies and children from the Superb to the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Tanjore. This transference was effected safely, the Arabs ceasing to offer opposition. The Tanjore, an excellent sea boat, leaves Alexandria in the morning for Venice, so that the ladies and children will be completely out of danger. All is quiet now at Alexandria. Many Europeans, male as well as female, are, however, leaving the place rather than run the risk, by remaining, of witnessing such another disturbance as that of Sunday.

The Cairo correspondent of the same

paper telegraphed on Monday :-It is a notable fact that yesterday a large number of European ladies and children left here for Alexandria, thinking that trouble was imminent in Cairo, and that they would be safer there, thus running into the very danger they were trying to avoid. Their friends here are greatly alarmed now. The natives are very uneasy in this city, some menacing the Europeans. I went to the Khedive's Palace, and found Cherif Pacha there. He is attempting to form a Ministry, and it is hoped he will succeed. This gives some confidence to the Khedivial party, but does not improve the situation immediately. If troops be not landed at Alexandria shortly, it is likely the Arabs there and in Cairo will think that no punishment is impending for the massacres, and may try another in both places. If, however, troops were landed, very likely there would be great trouble, so that affairs look bad either way. Sir E. Malet and his colleagues are all most anxious, re-

garding the situation as very serious. The correspondent of the Daily News at Alexandria takes a very serious view o section of Perthshire.

The Sisters-street is a complete wreck. All the shops were destroyed and looted, and many of the side streets fared little better. The few soldiers on guard in the neighbourhood behaved well, but it is said that the military police encouraged the Arabs to break in and rob the shops. In places where there was no riot a number of Bedouins added to the tumult and deliberately fired on the houses of the Christians. Alexandria is quiet so far to-day, and is like a deserted city but for the patrolling of the soldiers and the hurrying of passengers to embark. All business is suspended. All the shops are closed, and the banks will not receive money. The Superb left her anchorage outside the harbour yesterday, and came round to the new or east harbour about midnight. It being re-ported that she intended to land marines to protect the British Consulate, the soldiers directly made for the beach, and orders were sent to the Superb's boats not to approach. At present the soldiers are keeping order, but if any English and French force be landed it will be cut up. The Arab troops will be beyond control, and will join the people in massacring

the Europeans. The position is a terrible one. We are enirely at the mercy of a few thousand soldiers. Although sixteen ships of war are inside, and four outside, the harbour, they know that no troops are on board, and any small force landed for any purpose would ensure a general carnage. It is said that more troops are coming from Cairo. These will be useful as long as the army remains quiet, but when anything occurs to cause it to act against the Europeans it will be so many additional soldiers let loose. Thus the fleet is no protection. Its presence here in the first instance, without troops to follow up the ultimatum, was the cause of the present disastrous situation. Until every European has left the country, an armed occupation of any kind would now lead to a certain massacre. Uuable to receive one-fourth of the families aboard the ships of war, and unable to act, their coming has been a delusion and a snare. All the merchant ships in the harbour are besieged with refugees, and steamers sailing are crowded with ladies, the men gladly taking deck passages. The Governor and the officers say they can keep order as long as there is no action on the part of the fleet, but the conduct of the army does not depend on the action of the fleet only. It depends also on events at Cairo, and what will be done there none can tell. A word from Arabi Pacha, and the a my would act as one man. For the present therefore no steps can be taken against him, and whatever be the ultimate result of Dervisch Pacha's mission, for the moment, like the previous mea-

sures, it is a fiasco. The Cairo correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday :-

Yesterday numerous assaults were committed by the Arabs upon Europeans, mostly elderly and infirm persons, the police looking on with perfect indifference. It could hardly have been expected otherwise, when those whose duty it is to preserve order are employed by their superiors to organise demonstrations against the Sovereign, and obtain signatures to petitions praying him to be deposed.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday afternoon:-

The exodus of all the Christians, Syrians, Jews, and Europeans has set in with in-creasing volume. It should be clearly stated that the guarantee for order, and the sole guarantee, in the absence of marines from the ships in any number, emanates from the Egyptian army and depends entirely on its This goodwill, again, depends goodwill. wholly on Arabi's having his own way, which is absolutely impossible. The other alternative is, therefore, imperative-namely, a Turkish military intervention in overwhelming force. This, however, would not be a safe measure to adopt, unless preceded by a firman of the Sultan declaring the personal responsibility of Arabi and the other chiefs of the military party for the strict maintenance of order, and of respect for life and property. The murders of yesterday were the result, foreseen and foretold, of the military party's efforts for the last 15 months, through the native press, and by native public meetings, to excite Mussulmans against Christians, and Egyptians against Europeans. As a proof that the united fleet is almost a source of danger, I may mention that the French have stationed a frigate in the old harbour opposite to the French Consulate to receive refugees. This was immediately followed by the despatch of Egyptian steam launches, which now surround the French ship, and a collision may occur at any moment. The town still seems quiet, but people are very uneasy. The soldiers are disarming everybody, native and European, even taking away men's walking-

Hobart Pacha writes as follows to the Standard:-It is obvious that so comprehensive a view has been taken by independent Englishmen as to the ridiculous figure we are cutting just now in regard to the Egyptian Question, that but little comment is needed on the subject. For my part I do not wish to add fuel to the flame, but I cannot disguise the regret I feel at seeing my country dragged by the heels into a false position by following the mistaken policy of other nations. Doubtless, have not the right to censure any alliance the British Government may choose to make, but I do insist that at such a critical moment England ought to look after her own interests, independently of every other Power. It is clear that those interests are to support, without suspicion or prejudice, the authority of the Sultan as being the sole arbiter of order in Egypt. It is useless to fabricate the theory of two policies in Egypt, one to be supported by the Powers, another by the Sultan. They are to all intents and purposes one and the same thing. Arabi Bey wants to capsize every-The Sultan, seconded by the Khedive, strives to support his sovereign rights in Egypt and the status quo as regards financial arrangements, etc. A foreign occupation, except to aid the Sultan in his work, means, as all Europe knows, something too serious to contemplate in its denouement. I say, let England have confidence in the Sultan, and help him by acting with him in this crisis. Let her throw aside unwarrantable suspicion of foul play, and she will do much to heal the wound she has already inflicted on the feelings of the whole Mussulman race. She would, perhaps, help to avert an outbreak in the East which, once begun, might extend from Cairo to Bagdad, the end of which it would be difficult to foretell, and by which England would be one of the greatest sufferers. Besides which, a check would thus be put upon the ambitious aspirations which may be developing themselves elsewhere.

DEATH OF MR. CECIL LAWSON.-Mr. Cecil G. Lawson, the landscape painter, died on Saturday afternoon of a pulmonary attack of a very acute form. Mr. Lawson, who was only thirty years of age, was an artist of great promise, and was enthusiastically devoted to the calling he had chosen. He leaves a widow (Constance, daughter of Mr. Philip, the sculptor), and one child, a son.

SNOWSTORM IN SCOTLAND.—On Sunday night and on Monday morning snow fell heavily in the north of Scotland. The tops of the Grampian ranges are white with snow, and the weather has suddenly become as cold as in January. Nearly an inch of snow fell on Sunday in some parts of Fifeshire. The unfavourable change in the weather has seriously checked vegetation. Thunder and lightning prevailed for some hours over the eastern IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. There was an unusually large attendance of peers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats on the front cross bench. A number of petitions for the Bill for lega-

lising marriage with a deceased wife's sister were presented, and also many against it.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. Lord Granville, in answer to a question from Lord Salisbury, read the substance of official telegrams from Egypt on the subject of the riot there. He added that the latest telegram from Mr. Calvert was of a reassuring character and that the disturbance had been suppressed by Egyptian troops. Replying to Lord De La Warr, Lord Granville added that the Sultan did not think a Conference ne-cessary, but had not given a refusal to the proposal of the Powers.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

Lord Dalhousie, in moving the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, briefly referred to the many occasions on which it had been before the other House and to the discussions on it which had been held by their Lordships also. He pointed out that the promoters of the measure felt it unnecessary to widen the scope of the bill, because the number of marriages with a deceased wife's sister was very far greater than that of marriages with a deceased's husband's brother. He argued that the grievance sought to be removed was a practical one. In many cases men married their deceased wife's sisters in accordance with the dying request of those wives themselves. That public opinion was in favour of the bill was shown by the petitions from munici pal councils and other representative bodies. He declined to go into the ecclesiastical question, but he contended that there was no force whatever in the social objections to the bill, and this point he discussed with much minuteness, pointing to the examples of other countries and such of our colonies a recognized marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He explained that the measure was made retrospective in the interests of children born of marriages such as those which it was sought to legalize. Finally, he maintained that, on the ground of freedom of contract, on that of morality, and on that of the inequality of the operation of the present law, as between rich and poor, that law ought to be altered.

Lord Balfour, in moving the rejection of the Bill, held that the prohibitions in Leviticus could only be logically worked out by the table of affinities adopted by the Church. Passing from the scriptural view, he came to the legal aspect of the case, and having cited authorities to show that marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been forbidden by English law for 1,200 years, he insisted that the onus of proof was on those who sought to change the law, while the only grievance they had established was that the law as it stood was irksome to those who had broken it. this Bill were passed, Parliament could not stop till i had swept away the whole table of affinities. Such would be the encouragement given to a persistent and unscrupulous agita-

Lord WATERFORD, in supporting the Bill argued that the existing legislation was only kept up by false sentiment and an attempt to

create blood relationship by law. The Bishop of Peterborough, in opposing the Bill, informed their lordships that he had never taken high scriptural and theological ground against the Bill, because he thought the passage in Leviticus was not clearly prohibitory of such marriages as those which it was sought to legalize. He was convinced, however, that if the table of affinities was touched, it must all be done away with. He contended that the Bill was not a poor man's. The right rev. prelate provoked much laughter by saying he supposed that, pending their marriage, the sisters of deceased wives were to be evicted as sisters-in-law, but put into possession again as caretakers. He had not thought that the Irish landlord system found ouch favour on the Government benches.

Their Lordships then divided, when the Bill was rejected by only 132 to 128. result was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the Bill.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Albany voted for the A number of Bills having been advanced a stage, their lordships adjourned at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Monday. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

Sir C. DILKE, in reply to a question from Mr. Bourke, read the telegrams from Alexandria. Being asked who is responsible for the preservation of the peace at Alexandria, and whether the condition into which Egypt had been permitted to lapse would be permitted to continue, he said that primarily the Governor of Alexandria was responsible, but Sir B. Seymour had power to land sailors and marines, if thought fit, though Sir E. Malet, the Khedive, and Dervish Pacha agreed in deprecating any landing. Of course, anarchy could not be permitted to continue. In reply to Lord E. Cecil, he said there was no ground for apprehending any danger to the Khedive, and in answer to Sir G. Campbell and Mr. O'Donnell, he said there was no confirmation of the statement that the disturbances were originated by a Maltese, but a large number of Europeans (nationalities not stated) had been injured by clubs and knives, while only three Arabs had been killed. The further papers would be laid before Parliament by the end of next week.

In answer to Baron de Worms, Mr. GLAD-STONE said that the report of engineering authorities was to the effect that permanently to njure the Suez Canal from the banks would e extremely difficult, if not impossible. As to the Italian establishment at Assaf Bay, the Government had received an assurance that it would not be fortified in any way; and as to the Conference, he held himself precluded by general rules from making any statement as to the Conference; and, in answer to Mr. Puleston and Sir H. Wolff, he said it would be impossible to enlarge the scope of the Conference by referring to it such questions as Tunis and the unfulfilled portions of the

Berlin Treaty. In answer to Sir John Hay, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said that Famagosta, Marmorice, and Suda Bay were respectively distant from Alexandria 325, 345, and 475 miles, and the reason why Suda Bay was chosen as the rendezvous of the squadrons was that it was the natural place of assembly for ships coming from Corfu and the Pireus. Sir J. Hay asked what we had to do at Corfu, to which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that the British squadron was at Corfu, just as the French quadron was at the Piræus; upon which, Sir J. Hay asked whether we had any stores or supplies at Corfu, but no answer was given.

IRELAND AND THE COERCION BILL.

Mr. Monk asked whether the Government. considering the large amount of innocent blood being shed in Ireland, would ask urgency for the Coercion Bill. Mr. Gladstone said the Government had anxiously considered how they could promote the expeditious progress of the Bill, which had been slower than was desirable or reasonable, but at present they were not disposed to complicate matters by asking for urgency. But he hoped that now the Committee had got over what cer-

suspicion of incitement to murder, the Lord-Lieutenant would undoubtedly take into consideration the state of things disclosed in the telegrams received on Friday.

The House was in Committee all night on the Prevention of Crime Bill. Clause 4-the Intimidation Clause-which

has already been before the Committee four days, was again discussed and re-discussed at length. In the first place, a proviso was moved by Mr. Healy exempting what is commonly known as "exclusive dealing" from the penalties of the clause, and Sir W. Harcourt, in opposing it, intimated that he was considering how to give the magistrates the benefit of legal assistance in interpreting the clause. The amendment was negatived by 258 to 34, and Mr. Healy moved another, providing in general terms that the clause should not interfere with anybody's legal right to do anything or leave anything undone. On this there was a protracted conversation, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Donnell, and other members insisting with much iteration that without some more specific definition of intimidation the clause would be used by the Irish magistracy to put down every kind of combination and to prevent, among other legitimate objects, the strikes of labourers to bring about a rise of wages. On this point, it was urged by Mr. Gladstone that a strike of abourers to benefit themselves and to bring about an increase of wages would not be touched by the clause: but if they left their employment for the purpose of injuring the landlord they would be guilty of intimidation. Sir W. Harcourt expressed his willingness to assent to a clause which would save all the rights enjoyed by any class of workmen under the Trades Union Acts of 1875. On a division the amendment was negatived by 96 to 33, but the point was again discussed at still greater length on an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell providing that such acts as leaving work, re-fusing to buy, etc., should not be deemed to be intimidation unless proved not to be for the benefit of the persons themselves but to intimidate some other person. After this had been negatived by 202 to 37, there was another prolonged debate on the question that the clause stand part of the bill. The clause was ultimately carried by 258 to 33; and on the next clause (5), relating to riot and unlawful assembly, the Committee adjourned until today at 2 o'clock. Some other business was disposed of, and

he House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock. COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Balmoral, Monday, The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse were present at Divine service yesterday morning t the parish church of Crathie. The Countess of Erroll and Viscount of Bridport were i attendance. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, one of the Queen's chaplains, officiated The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, at-tended by Lady Suffield and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, returned to Marlborough House on Monday from Cowarth Park. Princess Christian has arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess

sisted on Monday at the opening and dedication of an addition in the form of a transept to the church of SS. Michael and All Angels', Notting-hill, in memory of the late Most Rev Dr. Robert Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, uncle to the present vicar. The Marchioness of Camden and Captain

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh as-

Philip Green have arrived at 96, Eaton-square, from Brook Lodge, Ascot.

The Countess of Marsoeushsewsnoff has arrived at 38, Leinster-square, Hyde-park, for

the season, from the Continent. Viscountess Mandeville has arrived at 9, Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, for the

Baron and Baroness Edmund de Rothschild have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel, Hydepark-corner, from Paris.

The bulletin issued on Monday regarding the condition of Vice-Chancellor Hall was as follows:—"The Vice Chancellor has passed a good night, and his state is quite as satisfactory as yesterday."

The Dowager Lady Dynevor and Hon. Miss Rice have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from

Warleigh Manor, Bath.

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

Her Majesty's ships Superb (16 guns), Temeraire (8), Alexandra (12), Inflexible (4), and Decou (4) are cruising off Alexandria. Invincible (14), Monarch (7), Condor (3), Bittern (3), Helicon (2), Cygnet (4), and Beacon (4), are at Alexandria. The Ready (3) is to remain at Suez; and the Coquete (4) will shortly proceed to Port Said, to relieve the

Lord Minto was accidentally shut out from last night's division on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. He would have voted for the second reading; with the result of reducing the adverse majority to three.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") The Conservative party issued a strong whip against Lord Dalhousie's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The whip was so far effectual that the majority in the House of Lords last night included all the known opponents of the bill except six, who were either abroad or absent from ilness. Several Conservative peers admitted that they abstained from voting for the bill under party pressure. It is worthy of remark that 16 bishops voted in the majority against the bill. The number of absentees—chiefly from unavoidable causes-among the supporters of the measure was 30. The division was the largest ever yet taken on this subject in the House of Lords. In 1879 the bill was rejected by 101 votes to 81, in 1881 by 101 to

90, and in 1882 by 132 to 128.

A few days ago we stated that Lord Lorne had given his assent to the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which had passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. We understand that Lord Kimberley has intimated that the Royal assent will be given to

Nothing is known by M. Gambetta's friends in London of his alleged intention to visit Bradford during the stay of the Prince of Wales, and it is believed by them that the report is merely the revival of an unauthentic rumour published some weeks ago.

MR. SIMMONS'S BALLOON VOYAGE. In a letter to the newspapers, Mr. Simmon gives the following account of his balloon voyage from England to France on Satur-

day :- I was too much knocked about to be of

any service to Sir Claude de Crespigny, and it was not until I was just entering the dense clouds that I found myself in an almost helpless state-my arm was very painful and my side seemed to be "caved in." In a few minutes after I started, I began to listen for the breakers and heard them. This satisfied me that the wind was a true wind from the earth's surface to a great altitude. At 1.5 p.m. I came down and had a peep at the sea. The sound of the breakers I had now left behind me; there was in a few minutes another similar sound, and I again concluded I was right for France, for I could just perceive a sandy coast-line before me. I presume I must have at this moment been about midway over the sea, between Canterbury and Maldon, whence I started. I did not remain too long shut out of sight of land and water, for it was only surmise concerning the true wind. tainly were the nicest points in the Bill, more rapid progress would be made.

In answer to a question from Sir W. H.

Dyke, Mr. Trevelyan said that, in considering the cases of "suspects" confined on the west of Deal; every house in it was only surmise concerning the true wind. When I again dipped below the clouds I was over land, and of course guessed it must be Kent. A few minutes later and was just to the west of Deal; every house in it was sure upon the lake, the surface of which was

very distinct-Dover just to the right of my course—shouts coming up from Deal. It was exceedingly difficult to keep low enough to be under the clouds with the object of seeing around me the coast line, and at the same time being high enough to get a good sweep of it. At about 1.45 I was over the chalk cliffs between Dover and Deal; a very few minutes later I was over the Calais-Douvres steamer, and could see the passengers waving to me. Twelve minutes only was occupied in passing from the English chalk cliffs to the French coast. I was near enough to Calais to see all its streets and objects of interest. I now took off my cork jacket and began to look out for a suitable landing-place. There was nothing in my track that I could fix my grapnel to; so I went on looking out for hedges or ditches, till I thought I was nearly 160 miles into France. I now had a large city just before me, and came low enough to get a hearty greeting from the people, who rushed into the principal place or quadrangle. Some of them told me the place was called Arras. I passed over to the other side of the town, and determined to descend shortly after; it was no use waiting any longer for hedges or ditches. The grapnel began to tug away at the standing crops, and I went bundling over them about two miles while I was crippling the balloon; and at last the car had pushed its way enough to collect a mound in front of it sufficient to put a stop to the trip. The rustics soon came up to help me. M. Dubus, of Arras, Pas de Calais, was kind enough to convey me back to Arras, where the car was instantly recognized as that which had floated over the town so shortly before. After being hospitably entertained by many kind people I took train to Calais, via Hazebrouck, steamer to Dover, and here I am at home safe and nearly sound at six a.m.

In an article headed "The Ballooning Craze, 'the Globe says :- Another ballooning accident occurred on Saturday, with results which were nearly fatal to one person and injurious to two others, of whom one was the chief organiser and conductor of the ex-pedition. The place chosen for the start was, as usual, an unsafe one, and a slight hitch in releasing the balloon caused it to "cannon" violently against a wall. Sir Claude de Crespigny, who had intended to travel as an amaeur in company with the proposed aeronaut, Mr. Simmons, who had great experience in ballooning, was able, although somewhat injured himself, to bring the balloon down to a moderate height, and, after a speedy but exceedingly tame voyage across the Channel and a part of the North of France, descended safely and returned speedily to England. The expedition may be classed with many others which have lately been reported as a mere sensational feat, performed without the anticipation or even hope of serving any practical or scientific purpose, and with a mere view, as it seems, of courting peril, and attaining a sort of reputation for daring. The adventure was very near ending in a more unpleasant and deplorable manner, for it had been intended to take in a lady as passenger, and it seems that this part of the project was abandoned not on account of the dangerous state of the weather, so much as from a belief that the carrying capacity of the balloon yould not be sufficient to carry three persons. Had there been another person in the car the accident at the start must apparently have been more serious, and the chief sufferer in that and the minor accident would, in all bability, have been the lady. A perusal of the account now given of the voyage by Mr. Simmons himself will convince the most obstinate friend of ballooning of the folly and criminal rashness of these sensational trips. While no useful purpose whatever is served or even aimed at, the lives and limbs not only of the adventurers themselves, but also of persons who assist at the ascent or descent seriously endangered. Public opinion alone can show the people who get up these sensational exhibitions that they are regarded as

Colonel Burnaby's feat, says the Pall Mall Gazette, has been outdone by Mr. Simmons, whose balloon trip from Essex to Arras was accomplished on Saturday in the brief period of an hour and twenty minutes. Notwithstanding the unlucky accident to Sir Claude de Crespigny and an unfortunate onlooker, the voyage will give an impetus to ballooning. Mr. Simmons must have travelled at the rate of two miles a minute for a distance of 170 miles. He crossed the Channel in twelve minutes, and experienced no inconvenience whatever. The romance about a mode of locomotion which rivals the famous flying carpet of King Solomon is far more than sufficient to counterbalance the deterrent If. however, effect of occasional accidents. ballooning ever became practicable on a large scale, the "aërial navies" would make short work of "the silver streak." The Channel tunnel would be as nothing compared with an invention which with a good wind would enable a French army half an hour after leaving Calais to descend in the heart of London.

fools rather than heroes.

DEATH OF VICE-ADMIRAL HALL. Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., Secretary of the Admiralty, died suddenly on Sunday night of heart disease at his residence in London. Admiral Hall was born at Kingston, Upper Canada, in 1817, and entered the navy in June, 1833, from which time he has served almost continuously. He was promoted to be lieutenant in 1843, commander in 1852, captain in 1855, and rear-admiral on the retired list in 1873. He served as sub-lieutenant on board the Centaur on the West Coast of Africa, and as acting commander on the same station on board H.M.S. Hound. He also served as commander on board the Agamemnon, the first screw line-of-battle ship. He afterwards commanded the Stromboli, and was engaged in the operations of the Black Sea Fleet before Sebastopol and the capture of Kertch, at which he was acting captain of the Hodwald. He was promoted to the Miranda, and was in command of the naval part of the expedition which captured and destroyed the fort at Taman. He afterwards commanded the Termagant on the Pacific station, and in 1873 was appointed private secretary to the Duke of Somerset, then First Lord of the Admiralty. In 1866 he was made superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, which appointment he resigned in 1872 on becoming Naval Secretary to the Admiralty. As lately as Saturday the gallant Admiral visited the Admiralty in apparent good health, transacted business attached to his office, and went home in the evening quite well. He, however, was taken suddenly ill on Sunday evening and expired shortly afterwards. Vice-Admiral Hall retired from the post of Naval Secretary about six weeks ago, but was asked to carry on the work of the office during the period Mr. Hamilton (who had been appointed to the position) carried on the late Mr. Burke's work in Dublin.

ROYAL PICNIC AT VIRGINIA WATER.-The Prince and Princess of Wales had their an-nual picnic party at Virginia Water on Saturday evening, the company including the Duke of Edinburgh, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests who have been staying at Cowarth-park. Upon the lake in front of the Swiss fishing cottage several boats had been provided, the St. George and other ensigns flying from the sterns. The proceedings, too, were enlivened by a Metropolitan Police band, which, sheltered beneath the overhanging balcony of the cottage, played at intervals during the evening. Their Royal Highnesses reached the rendezvous about 7 o'clock, the weather at the moment being far from encouraging. A storm seemed imminent, and the Royal party hesitated before

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

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NICE:-15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

LONDON, JUNE 12-13, 1882.

THE OUTLOOK IN EGYPT. It is possible that the mob who attacked the Europeans in Alexandria on Sunday were not conscious of desiring any very precise political measure, and did not brandish their bludgeons to the ery of "Arabi for ever!" But when longsmouldering international animosities suddenly burst into flame, it verges on the ridiculous to speak of the outbreak as nonpolitical. The truth is that the street fight in Alexandria is a symptom-a violent, but by no means an isolated, symptom-of a change that has been passing over the Mussulman world during the past thirty years, and which must inevitably become more marked as time goes on, and lead to fresh antagonism, probably to fresh collisions, between East and West. Before the Crimean War the ordinary Mussulman was totally indifferent to public affairs. He had no political knowledge, no views, and no desires. The mighty shock of the war of 1854-56 first awoke him out of this apathy; and the unsettlement of Eastern Europe and Western Asia

ever since that time has prevented his sinking back into his old condition. He has become aware that there is an Eastern Question and that it is of profound interest to him. He does not, indeed, read much that is written in Europe, but he has his own Press, and he takes part in political discussions based on what it tells him. A generation ago there was one insignificant French newspaper in Constantinople, and one or two still more insignificant papers in Turkish, in none of which were politics, as a rule, admitted or alluded to. Now Constantinople has numerous papers in Turkish and Arabic, and one at least of them penetrates throughout the Mussulman world, from Morrocco to the Eastern Archipelago. The staple of this new Press, as of serious Mussulman conversation in the bazaars and the cafés, is politieal; and the political question par excel-tence is that of the relation of Islam to the world outside. Undoubtedly this changed condition of the Mahomedan mind must make a difference in the way of dealing with all questions that concern Mahomedans. A Mussulman difficulty is no longer to be treated as a simple affair, to be settled without any relation to surrounding questions. Critics are multiplied, and the feeling of Islamite solidarity is far more general and stronger than it was. But the fact ought not really to obscure the duty of Europe in a crisis like the present. It ought only to knit the Powers more closely together, and to make them resolve that a firm front should be shown towards a race which always despises vacillation and respects those who know their own minds. The growth of a Pan-Islamite and anti-European feeling is no reason why Europe should cease to defend its own interests. On the contrary, it is a reason why those interests should be defended with more consistency and more determination than ever. These remarks are rendered all the more necessary by the ominous news which comes to us from Cairo. It appears that at a meeting held at the Ismailieh Palace on Monday, at which the Khedive, Dervish, Arabi, and the Consuls-General were present, the actual situation at Alexandria and Cairo was discussed, and resolutions of the highest importance were arrived at. From the short telegraphic account of the proceedings which is all that is at present available it would seem that a compromise has been agreed upon by the three chief persons concerned. Arabi Pacha is not to be deposed from his high position; but his pledge is accepted that he will "obey implicitly all orders of the Khedive "with reference, we suppose, to the preservation of the public peace, and to that alone-that he will stop all inflammatory meetings, preaching, and newspaper articles; and that he will "insure the maintenance of order by the troops." The Khedive, on his part, declares that he will at once issue orders to this effect. More important still, Dervish Pacha agrees to accept the joint responsibility with Arabi for the maintenance of public There can be no mistake as to what all this means. It means that Arabi has triumphed, at least for the time. It means that the Khedive, to save his life and his throne, accepts the co-operation of his deadly enemy. It means that Dervish Pacha's firm and haughty demeanour, his cold reception of the Egyptian officers, his bounding from his seat in a rage when the Ulema presumed to give him advice, were all little bits of comedy, and that he either

Egyptian question .- Times. The Standard says :- Everyone feels that the business of the hour is to provide for the safety of life and property at one point rather than to frame a general scheme for the restoration of orderly government in Egypt. The wider question remains as difficult and as inevitable as ever, but the ultimate situation will probably be indicated in the steps taken to meet the smaller yet more immediate peril. Manifestly, the peace of Alexandria

never meant, or knew he would never be

able, to overthrow the military conspi-

rators. It is regrettable that the end of the comedy should have been hastened by the

ghastly occurrence of Sunday, and that the

Constantinople arrangement was not

allowed to work itself out without the ac-

companiment of ruin and slaughter which

Alexandria has witnessed. It will remain

to be seen whether Europe will be content

to accept this as a final solution of the

must be secured by some quicker and less unwieldy method than that of a Conference. While Diplomatists are trying to persuade the Porte to forgo its objections to the scheme, and discuss the possibility-if the Sultan remains inexorably fixed in his resolve not to sanction it-of seeking out some other meeting-place than Constantinople there is a grave risk that the interests about which all the fuss is being made may be irretrievably damaged, and that the European residents, for whose rights such solicitude is professed, may be ruined. Even if the Conference could meet forthwith, and harmoniously work out a common programme, this would be no remedy for the disorders of the moment. Much is to be hoped from Dervish Pacha's Mission, but much also is to be feared regarding it. If he keeps to the path in which he wishes Europe to believe he has entered-if he presents an unbending front to Arabi and vigorously re-asserts the position of the Khedive Tewfik-then all may soon be well at Alexandria, as at Cairo. But if he smiles on Arabi when he seems to frown, suggests in secret what he condemns in public, and reserves in appearance the prerogatives of the Khedive by overthrowing Tewfik, his action will mean simply so much waste of precious time. In short, if, meaning honestly, by the Powers, he still spins out his efforts and thinks more of establishing the Sovereignty of the Porte on stable foundations than of restoring at once the state of things which existed when the names of Arabi and Nationalism were still unknown, and the need of Turkish intervention was undreamt of, his Mission will prove as clumsy a device as the Conference Scheme. Between the two our Government may well feel anxious, and ask themselves, as the public are asking, whether England can take no course of her own by which her interests can be safeguarded and the lives of her subjects be made secure.

THE RIOT AT ALEXANDRIA

MORE EUROPEANS MURDERED. The Daily News, in a second edition on Tuesday, publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Alexandria :-

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY, 6.30 p.m.
At Cairo yesterday, in a crowded room,
Arabi Pacha declared that the Khedive in-Arabi Pacha declared that the Khedive intended to dismiss all the principal officials actually in office, and he would answer him by declaring a holy war. In reply to doubts expressed by Europeans as to his being in earnest, Arabi Pacha said, "Yes," and to prove he was would write it down, and did so. All last night prayers were being said to crowds of fanatics at the tombs of the saints, and menaces were preferred against the Europeans. The native population is very excited. An outbreak may occur at any moment. The general opinion is that Turkish troops are required immediately to occupy the country. The highest English officials are of this opinion, and it is believed here that this would have taken place long since

that this would have taken place long since but for the opposition on the part of France. A proclamation, signed by all the Consuls, printed in French, English, Italian, and Greek, has been posted on the walls of the buildings in the city, informing Europeans that order has been established by the army, and advising them to avoid disputes with and advising them to avoid disputes with Arabi Pacha, counselling them not to carry arms, and to remain in their houses as much as possible. The Governor has visited the sacked and looted quarter, and taken note of the houses injured, and has had arrested and imprisoned between 200 and 300 Arabs who took an active part in yesterday's riot. Young Mr. Cattani and Mr. Rossi, sons of the wellknown banker and the lawyer at Cairo, went boating yesterday, and did not return. Their dead bodies have been found, and are in the hospital to-day. Several Europeans are still missing. By Peninsular and Oriental, Messageries Maritimes, and Austrian Lloyd's steamers sailing to-morrow over a thousand Europeans are leaving Egypt. Two trains of cavalry and infantry are expected from Cairo.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatches from its Correspondent at Alexandria :-

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY (12.0 Noon).
All is quiet here this morning, but the English ladies and children are all ordered to go on bord the Superb, which lies just outside the harbour. They are now being removed. Consul Cookson was not shot, but very badly beaten. He feels better this morning. The Italian and Greek Consuls were both much hurt; they are, however, recovering fast. The troops are still in possession of the streets of Alexandria, and it is hoped no more disorder will arise; the Consuls are exerting themselves in endeavouring to allay the excitement among the low-class Europeans. Admiral Seymour has sent out seaward to bring up the rest of the ironclads. More people have been injured than was thought at first. Among these have to be included three English Consular servants and the engineer of the Superb, as well as Mr. Harris, civil engineer. The English ladies have all shown themselves very calm and fearless, behaving yesterday and to-day very bravely, although many in the Hotel de l'Europe were in the very midst of the

fighting.

An official report gives sixty-eight Europeans killed and many wounded. It is not known how many Arabs were killed or hurt. It has now been ascertained beyond doubt that the riot began by an Italian-Maltese beating a donkey-boy in a side street near the great square, about a quarter to three in the afternoon. The Arabs took the part of the donkey-boy, and a fight ensued, which lasted some time, when the Maltese ran away to-wards the square. The Arabs followed, rushing into the cafés, attacking Europeans, and beating them dreadfully, wherever they found them. The Maltese and Greeks now began firing with guns, rifles, and revolvers from the upper windows of the houses round about the place. Meanwhile, an indiscriminate struggle went on in the centre of the square, and many Europeans were killed in onsequence by Maltese and Greek bullets.

After this the fight spread, The Consuls in vain attempted to stop it. This brought about the attack upon Mr. Cookson, as well as injuries to Consular servants, and wounds to the Italian and Greek Consuls. Meanwhile, it appears certain that the chief authority refused to permit the troops or the police to interfere. It is also said that he refused to allow the ships to land sailors to bring off the Europeans. Anyhow, the fighting went on. One street was completely sacked; others partly. Eventually, the Governor sent troops, and cleared the streets. Many Europeans then took refuge in the Consulates, dreading a recurrence of the

disorder. To the credit of the English women it must be said that they, for the most part, remained in their hotels. Some went to the Consulate, where they spent an uneasy night. No further trouble, however, occurred. What may happen now it is impossible to foresee, as the Arabs are very fierce and threatening, and the low class Europeans are all armed. Even if the whole fleet were here it could land no very large force. However, most of the English ladies are now out of danger, on board the Superb, where every effort has been made to render them comfortable. The engineer of the Superb was killed. Mr. Cookson

The official number of European deaths has been reduced to forty-nine, of whom many are British subjects. It appears that Mr. Cookson was attacked while in his carriage, driving to ask the Governor to send troops to put down the riots. Mr. Cookson is confined to bed, and kept very quiet. It was finally determined by Admiral Seymour to transfer all the ladies and children from the Superb to the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Tanjore This transference was effected safely, the Arabs ceasing to offer opposition. The Tanjore, an excellent sea boat, leaves Alexandria in the morning for Venice, so that the ladies and children will be completely out of danger. All is quiet now at Alexandria. Many Europeans, male as well as female, are, however, leaving the place rather than run the risk, by remaining, of witnessing such another dis-turbance as that of Sunday. The Cairo correspondent of the same

paper telegraphed on Monday :-It is a notable fact that yesterday a large number of European ladies and children left here for Alexandria, thinking that trouble was imminent in Cairo, and that they would be safer there, thus running into the very danger

they were trying to avoid. Their friends here are greatly alarmed now. The natives are very uneasy in this city, some menacing the Europeans. I went to the Khedive's Palace, and found Cherif Pacha there. He is attempting to form a Ministry, and it is hoped he will succeed. This gives some confidence to the Khedivial party, but does not improve the situation immediately. If troops be not landed at Alexandria shortly, it is likely the Arabs there and in Cairo will think that no punishment is impending for the massacres, and may try another in both places. If. however, troops were landed, very likely there would be great trouble, so that affairs look bad either way. Sir E. Malet

garding the situation as very serious. The correspondent of the Daily News at Alexandria takes a very serious view of the situation of Europeans in Egypt. Telegraphing on Monday, he says:-

and his colleagues are all most anxious, re-

The Sisters-street is a complete wreck. All the shops were destroyed and looted, and many of the side streets fared little better. The few soldiers on guard in the neighbourhood behaved well, but it is said that the military police encouraged the Arabs to break in and rob the shops. In places where there was no riot a number of Bedouins added to the tumult and deliberately fired on the houses of the Christians. Alexandria is quiet so far to-day, and is like a deserted city but for the patrolling of the soldiers and the hurrying of passengers to embark. All busi-ness is suspended. All the shops are closed, and the banks will not receive money. The Superb left her anchorage outside the harbour terday, and came round to the new or east harbour about midnight. It being reprotect the British Consulate, the soldiers directly made for the beach, and orders were sent to the Superb's boats not to approach. At present the soldiers are keeping order, but if any English and French force be landed it will be cut up. The Arab troops will be beyond control, and will join the people in massacring The Arab troops will be beyond

the Europeans. The position is a terrible one. We are en-tirely at the mercy of a few thousand soldiers. Although sixteen ships of war are inside, and outside the harbour, they know that no troops are on board, and any small force landed for any purpose would ensure a general carnage. It is said that more troops are coming from Cairo. These will be useful as long as the army remains quiet, but when anything occurs to cause it to act against the Europeans it will be so many additional soldiers let loose. Thus the fleet is no protecsoldiers let loose. Thus the fleet is no protec-tion. Its presence here in the first instance, without troops to follow up the ultimatum, was the cause of the present disas-trous situation. Until every European has left the country, an armed occupation of any kind would now lead to a certain mas-searce. Unable to receive one-fourth of the sacre. Unable to receive one-fourth of the families aboard the ships of war, and unable to act, their coming has been a delusion and a snare. All the merchant ships in the harbour are besieged with refugees, and steamers sailing are crowded with ladies, the men gladly taking deck passages. The Governor and the officers say they can keep order as long as there is no action on the part of the fleet, but the conduct of the army does not depend on the action of the fleet only. It depends also on events at Cairo, and what will be done there none can tell. A word from Arabi Pacha, and the army would act as one man. For the present therefore no steps can be taken against him, and whatever be the ultimate result of Dervish Pacha's mission, for the moment, like the previous mea-

sures, it is a fiasco. The Cairo correspondent of the Daily

News telegraphed on Monday :-Yesterday numerous assaults were committed by the Arabs upon Europeans, mostly elderly and infirm persons, the police looking on with perfect indifference. It could hardly have been expected otherwise, when those whose duty it is to preserve order are employed by their superiors to organise demontrations against the Sovereign, and obtain signatures to petitions praying him to be

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphed on Monday afternoon :-The exodus of all the Christians, Syrians, Jews, and Europeans has set in with in-creasing volume. It should be clearly stated that the guarantee for order, and the sole guarantee, in the absence of marines from the hips in any number, emanates from the Egyptian army and depends entirely on its goodwill. This goodwill, again, depends wholly on Arabi's having his own way, which is absolutely impossible. The other alternative is, therefore, imperative—namely, a Turkish military intervention in overwhelming force. This, however, would not be a safe measure to adopt, unless preceded by a fir-man of the Sultan declaring the personal responsibility of Arabi and the other chiefs of the military party for the strict maintenance of order, and of respect for life and property. The murders of yesterday were the result, fore seen and foretold, of the military party efforts for the last 15 months, through the native press, and by native public meetings, to excite Mussulmans against Christians, and Egyptians against Europeans. As a proof that the united fleet is almost a source of danger, I may mention that the French have testioned a frigate in the old backers. stationed a frigate in the old harbour opposit to the French Consulate to receive refugees. This was immediately followed by the despatch of Egyptian steam launches, which now surround the French ship, and a collision may occur at any moment. The town still seem quiet, but people are very uneasy. The sol-diers are disarming everybody, native and European, even taking away men's walking-

Hobart Pacha writes as follows to the Stan dard:—It is obvious that so comprehensive a view has been taken by independent Englisha view has been taken by independent Englishmen as to the ridiculous figure we are cutting just now in regard to the Egyptian Question, that but little comment is needed on the subject. For my part I do not wish to add fuel to the flame, but I cannot disguise the regret I feel at seeing my country dragged by the I feel at seeing my country dragged by the heels into a false position by following the mistaken policy of other nations. Doubtless, I have not the right to censure any alliance the British Government may choose to make, but I do insist that at such a critical moment England ought to look after her own interests, independently of eyery other Power. It is clear that those interests are to support, without suspicion or prejudice, the authority of

the Sultan as being the sole arbiter of order in the Sultan as being the sole arbiter of order in Egypt. It is useless to fabricate the theory of two policies in Egypt, one to be supported by the Powers, another by the Sultan. They are to all intents and purposes one and the same thing. Arabi Bey wants to capsize every The Sultan, seconded by the Khedive Strives to support his sovereign rights in Egypt and the status quo as regards financial arrangements, etc. A foreign occupation, except to aid the Sultan in his work, means as all Europe knows, something too seriou to contemplate in its denouement. I say, let England have confidence in the Sultan, and help him by acting with him in this crisis Let her throw aside unwarrantable suspicion of foul play, and she will do much to heal the wound she has already inflicted on the feelings of the whole Mussulman race. She would, perhaps, help to avert an outbreak in the East which, once begun, might extend from Cairo to Bagdad, the end of which it would be difficult to foretell, and by which England would be one of the greatest sufferers. Besides which, a check would thus be put upon the ambitious aspirations which may be developing themselves elsewhere.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse we're present at Divine service yesterday morning at the parish church of Crathie. The Countess of Erroll and Viscount of Bridport were in attendance. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, one of the Queen's chaplains, officiated. The Very Rev. Principal Tulloch had the nour of dining with the Queen and the

Royal Family. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and th Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, at-tended by Lady Suffield and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, returned to Marlborough House on Monday from Cowarth Park Princess Christian has arrived at Marlborough House on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh assisted on Monday at the opening and dedication of an addition in the form of a transept to the church of SS. Michael and All Angels', Notting-hill, in memory of the late Most Rev Dr. Robert Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, uncle to the present vicar.

The Marchioness of Camden and Captain Philip Green have arrived at 96, Eaton-square, from Brook Lodge, Ascot.

The Countess of Marsoeushsewsnoff has ar

rived at 38, Leinster-square, Hyde-park, for the season, from the Continent.

The bulletin issued on Monday regarding the condition of Vice-Chancellor Hall was as follows :-- "The Vice Chancellor has passed a good night, and his state is quite as satis-

factory as yesterday."

The Dowager Lady Dynevor and Hon. Miss Rice have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Warleigh Manor, Bath.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.") Her Majesty's ships Superb (16 guns), Teme Her Majesty's ships Superb (16 guns), Temeraire (8), Alexandra (12), Inflexible (4), and Decoy (4) are cruising off Alexandria. The Invincible (14), Monarch (7), Condor (3), Bittern (3), Helicon (2), Cygnet (4), and Beacon (4), are at Alexandria. The Ready (3) is to remain at Suez; and the Coquette (4) will shortly proceed to Port Said, to relieve the

Lord Minto was accidentally shut out from Monday night's division on the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. He would have voted for the second reading, with the result of reducing

the adverse majority to three. (FROM THE "DALLY NEWS.")
The Conservative party issued a strong whip against Lord Dalhousie's Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The whip was so far effectual that the majority in the House of Lords on Monday night included all the known opponents of the bill except six, who were either abroad or absent from illness. Several Conservative peers admitted that they abstained from voting for the bill under party pressure. It is worthy of remark that 16 bishops voted in the majority against the bill. The number of absentees—chiefly from unavoidable causes—among the supporters of the measure was 30. The division was the largest ever yet taken on this subject in the House of Lords. In 1879 the bill was

rejected by 101 votes to 81, in 1881 by 101 to 90, and in 1882 by 132 to 128.

A few days ago we stated that Lord Lorne had given his assent to the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which had passed both Houses of the Canadian Parliament. We understand that Lord Kimberley has intimated that the Royal assent will be given to

Nothing is known by M. Gambetta's friends in London of his alleged intention to visit Bradford during the stay of the Prince of Wales, and it is believed by them that the report is merely the revival of an unauthentic rumour published some weeks ago.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS ON IRISH AGRARIAN CRIME.—The Roman Catholic

bishops of Ireland have issued an address to their flocks, in which they say :- On religious as well as political grounds it is the indisputable right of Irishmen to live on and by their own fertile soil, and be free to employ the resources of their country for their profit. It is, moreover, the admitted right, and often the duty, of those who suffer oppression, either from individuals or from the State, to seek redress by every lawful means, and to help in obtaining such redress is a noble work of justice and charity. On these grounds it is that the object of our national movement has had the approval and blessing, not only of your priests and bishops but of the Sovereign Pontiff himself, and has been applauded in our own and foreign countries by all men of just and generous minds, without distinction of race or creed. It must, however, be well known to you, as indeed it is to the world at large, that in the pursuit of our legitimate aims means have been from time to time employed which are utterly sub-versive of social order and opposed to the dictates of justice and charity. It is to those unlawful means we desire to direct your attention, and especially to the following:1st, refusing to pay just debts when able to pay them; 2nd, preventing others from paying their just debts; 3rd, injuring the neighbour in his person, his rights or property; 4th, forcibly resisting the law and those charged with its administration, or inciting others to do so; 5th, forming secret associations for the promotion of the above or other like objects, or obeying the orders of such condemned associations. Under each of these heads numerous offences more or less criminal have been committed; fearfully prominent against them being that hideous crime of murder, which even at the moment we address you horrifies the public conscience, disgraces our country, and provokes the anger of the Almighty against all and each of these offences. We must solemnly protest in the name of God and of His church, and we had a solemn to the solem the name of God and of His church, and we declare it to be your duty to regard as the worst enemy of our creed and country the man who would recommend or justify any one of them. . . . Before concluding, we feel it our duty to declare, without in any sense meaning to excuse the crimes and offences we have condemned, that in our belief they would never have occurred had not the people been driven to despair by evictions and the prospect of evictions for non-payment of exorbitant rents; and furthermore that the continuance of such evictions, justly designated by the Prime Minister of England as sentences of death, must be a fatal permanent provoca-tion of crime, and that it is the duty of all friends of social order, and specially of the Government, to put an end to them as speedily as possible and at any cost.

The second secon

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

There was an unusually large attendance of peers. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge occupied seats on the front cross bench. A number of petitions for the Bill for lega-

lising marriage with a deceased wife's sister were presented, and also many against it. THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Lord Granville, in answer to a question from Lord Salisbury, read the substance of official telegrams from Egypt on the subject of the riot there. He added that the latest elegram from Mr. Calvert was of a reassuring character and that the disturbance had been suppressed by Egyptian troops. Replying to Lord De La Warr, Lord Granville added that the Sultan did not think a Conference ne-cessary, but had not given a refusal to the proposal of the Powers.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER

Lord Dalhousie, ir moving the second reading of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, briefly referred to the many occasions on which it had been before the other House and to the discussions on it which had been held by their Lordships also. He pointed out that the promoters of the measure felt it unnecessary to widen the scope of the bill, because the number of marriages with a deceased wife's sister was very far greater than that of marriages with a eased's husband's brother. He argued that the grievance sought to be removed was a practical one. In many cases men married their deceased wife's sisters in accordance with the dying request of those wives themselves. That public opinion was in favour of the bill was shown by the petitions from municipal councils and other representative bodies. He declined to go into the ecclesiastical ques-tion, but he contended that there was no force whatever in the social objections to the bill, and this point he discussed with much minuteness, pointing to the examples of other countries and such of our colonies as recognized marriage with a deceased wife's sister. He explained that the measure was made retrospective in the interests of children born of marriages such as those which it was sought to legalize. Finally, he maintained that, on the ground of freedom of contract, on that of morality, and on that of the inequality of the operation of the present law, as between rich and poor, that law ought to be altered.

Lord BALFOUR, in moving the rejection of the Bill, held that the prohibitions in Levi-ticus could only be logically worked out by the table of affinities adopted by the Church. Passing from the scriptural view, he came to the legal aspect of the case, and having cited authorities to show that marriage with a deceased wife's sister had been forbidden by English law for 1,200 years, he insisted that the onus of proof was on those who sought to change the law, while the only grievance they had established was that the law as it stood was irksome to those who had broken it. If this Bill were passed, Parliament could not stop till it had swept away the whole table of affinities. Such would be the encouragement given to a persistent and unscrupulous agita-

Lord WATERFORD, in supporting the Bill, argued that the existing legislation was only kept up by false sentiment and an attempt to create blood relationship by law.

The Bishop of Petersbooush, in opposing the Bill, informed their lordships that he had never taken high scriptural and theological ground against the Bill, because he thought the passage in Leviticus was not clearly pro-hibitory of such marriages as those which it was sought to legalize. He was convinced, however, that if the table of affinities was touched, it must all be done away with. He contended that the Bill was not a poor man's. The right rev. prelate provoked much laughter by saying he supposed that, pending their marriage, the sisters of deceased wives were to be evicted as sisters-in-law, but put into possession again as caretakers. He had not thought that the Irish landlord system found such favour on the Government benches. Their Lordships then divided, when

Bill was rejected by only 132 to 128. The result was received with loud cheers by the supporters of the Bill.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Albany voted for the

second reading,
A number of Bills having been advanced a

stage, their lordships adjourned at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

In the House of Commons,

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to a question from Mr. Bourke, read the telegrams from Alexandria. Being asked who is responsible for the preservation of the peace at Alexandria, and whether the condition into which Egypt had been permitted to lapse would be permitted to continue, he said that primarily the Gover-nor of Alexandria was responsible, but Sir B. Seymour had power to land sailors and marines, if he thought fit, though Sir E. Malet, the Khedive, and Dervish Pacha agreed in deprecating any landing. Of course, anarchy could not be permitted to continue. In reply to Lord E. Cecil, he said there was no ground for apprehending any danger to the Khedive, and in answer to Sir G. Campbell and Mr. O'Donnell, he said there was no confirmation of the statement that the disturbances were originated by a Maltese, but a large number of Europeans (nationalities not stated) had been injured by clubs and knives, while only three Arabs had been killed. The further papers would be laid before Parliament by the end of next week,

In answer to Baron de Worms, Mr. GLAD-STONE said that the report of engineering au-thorities was to the effect that permanently to injure the Suez Canal from the banks would be extremely difficult, if not impossible. As to the Italian establishment at Assaf Bay, the Government had received an assurance that it would not be fortified in any way; and as to the Conference, he held himself precluded by general rules from making any statement as to the Conference; and, in answer to Mr. Puleston and Sir H. Wolff, he said it would be impossible to enlarge the scope of the Conference by referring to it such questions as Tunis and the unfulfilled portions of the

Berlin Treaty, In answer to Sir John Hay, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said that Famagosta, Marmorice, and Suda Bay were respectively distant from Alexandria 325, 345, and 475 miles, and the eason why Suda Bay was chosen as the rendezvous of the squadrons was that it was the natural place of assembly for ships coming from Corfu and the Piraus. Sir J. Hay asked what we had to do at Corfu, to which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman replied that the British squadron was at Corfu, just as the French squadron was at the Pireus; upon which, Sir J. Hay asked whether we had any stores or supplies at Corfu, but no answer was given.

IRELAND AND THE COERCION BILL.

Mr. Monk asked whether the Government considering the large amount of innocent blood being shed in Ireland, would ask urgency for the Coercion Bill. Mr. Gladstone gency for the Coercion Bill. Afr. Gladstone said the Government had anxiously considered how they could promote the expeditious progress of the Bill, which had been slower than was desirable or reasonable, but at present they were not disposed to complicate matters by exhing for progress. But he heared that by asking for urgency. But he hoped that now the Committee had got over what certainly were the nicest points in the Bill, more rapid progress would be made,

In answer to a question from Sir W. H.

Dyke, Mr. Trevelyar said that, in considering the cases of "suspects" confined on

suspicion of incitement to murder, the Lord-Lieutenant would undoubtedly take into consideration the state of things disclosed in the telegrams received on Friday.

The House was in Committee all night on the Prevention of Crime Bill.

Clause 4—the Intimidation Clause—which has already been before the Committee four has already been before the Committee four days, was again discussed and re-discussed at length. In the first place, a proviso was moved by Mr. Healy exempting what is commonly known as "exclusive dealing" from the penalties of the clause, and Sir W. Harcourt, in opposing it, intimated that he was considering how to give the magistrates the benefit of legal assistance in interpreting the clause. The amendment was negatived by clause. The amendment was negatived by 258 to 34, and Mr. Healy moved another, providing in general terms that the clause should not interfere with anybody's legal right to do anything or leave anything undone. On this there was a protracted conversation, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Donnell, and other members insisting with much iteration that without some more specific definition of intimidation the clause would be used by the Irish magistracy to put down every kind of combination and to prevent, among other legitimate objects, the strikes of labourers to bring about a rise of wages. On this point, it was urged by Mr. Gladstone that a strike of labourers to benefit themselves and to bring about an increase of wages would not be touched by the clause: but if they left their employment for the purpose of injuring the landlord they would be guilty of intimidation. Sir W. Harcourt expressed his willingness to assent to a clause which would save all the rights enjoyed by any class of workmen under the Trades Union Acts of 1875. On a division the amendment was negatived by 96 to 33, but the point was again discussed at still greater length on an amendment moved by Mr. Parnell providing that such acts as leaving work, re-fusing to buy, etc., should not be deemed to be intimidation unless proved not to be for the benefit of the persons themselves but to inti-midate some other person. After this had been negatived by 202 to 37, there was another prolonged debate on the question that the clause stand part of the bill. The clause was ultimately carried by 258 to 33; and on the next clause (5), relating to riot and unlawful assembly, the Committee adjourned until today at 2 o'clock.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past 2 o'clock.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The Athenaum says :- The death of Garibaldi is calling forth a number of memoirs of the deceased hero. Mr. Bent is bringing out a new edition of his book, in which the text has been modified in several places and the narrative brought down to Garibaldi's death. M. Barbèra, of Florence, tells us that he will publish in a few days a biography, by Giuseppe Guerzoni, in two volumes. The work has

been about three years in preparation.

The same paper says:—Next week probably we shall publish some interesting letters from Emerson to Carlyle. It is understood that Miss Ellen Emerson will at once print the correspondence of her father with Carlyle, the mass of the letters on both sides, through a period of forty years, having for some time been in her hands.

Mr. John Ashton, author of the recently published "History of Chap-Books," has in the press a new work, in two volumes octavo, to be entitled "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," taken from original sources, with nearly one hundred illustrations copied by the author from contemporary engravings.

The Countess of Charlemont, whose death

was announced last week, was a woman of singular and varied accomplishments. She was an excellent linguist and a good musician, and had, moreover, a rem for recitation. A year or two ago an inter-esting and thoughtful paper by her on Lady Macbeth, under the title of "Gruach," was read at a meeting of the New Shakspeare Society.

The Earl of Charlemont has recently pre-

sented to the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, the original MSS, and correspondence of his grandfather, James, first Earl of Charlemont, who was nominated by the Crewn to the presidentship of that institution on its establishment under Royal Charter in 1876.

The Academy has reason to hope that, despite the unfortunate rejection of the new statutes of Lincoln College, Oxford, the university may yet obtain a professorship of archaeology at no very distant date.

The Report of the Universities Mission to Central Africa for 1881-2 states that Mr. W.

P. Johnson has installed himself at Ngoi, on the eastern shore of the Nyassa. Missionary work amongst the Wasambara, Yao, and Makua is stated to be prospering. The new church on the site of the old slave market at Zanzibar has been opened, but to judge from the illustration given it is an unsightly edifice, with a steeple quite out of proportion to the nave. Funds are being collected for add-ing a ladies' gallery, somewhat in the style of the House of Commons. At Masasi, which is quite a Christian village, divine service on St. Stephen's Day was followed by athletic sports, and a "Missionaries' Race" of a hundred yards much amused the people.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Social Science Associationship will have the serverse to the social Science Associationship will have the serverse to the serverse to the serverse to the serverse to the serverse the serverse to the serverse to the serverse to the serverse the serverse to the serverse the serverse to the serverse to the serverse the serv

which will be held in September at Notting-ham, the secretary, Mr. J. L. Clifford Smith, is, the Academy says, preparing for publica-tion a narrative of the past labours of the as-

Sociation and their results.

Among recent acquisitions from Egypt made by the British Museum, is a percelain staff inscribed with the name of the heretic Monarch Khuenaten, of the eighteenth dynasty, found at Tel-el-Amarna.

Well's comet (a, 1882) passed its perihelion on Saturday night. Its north declination is,

says the Athenaum, now almost exactly the same as that of the sun, so that it is only above the horizon during strong daylight, and will not be visible for nearly a fortnight when it may probably be seen again a little while after sunset, although the increasing moonlight will make it difficult of observation This comet has disappointed expectation with regard to its increase of brightness, and, though a conspicuous and interesting object in a moderately good telescope, has (partly in

consequence of its position) never been more than just visible to the naked eye.

A new monthly publication, The Field Naturalist and Scientific Student, has made its appearance. It is intended as a means of intercommunication to fulfil for scientific stu-dents the function which Notes and Queries performs for lovers of literature. The London publishers are Messrs. Simpkin. Marshall

At the monthly meeting of the Musical Association, on Monday last, a "music electro-graph," invented by J. Fohr, of Stuttgardt, was exhibited. The apparatus writes down on was exhibited. The apparatus writes town on a band of paper unwound from a cylinder by clockwork any music played extemporaneously on a pianoforte to which it may be attached. This result is attained by the current staining the paper, chemically prepared for this purpose, a blue colour on the parts of the music staff corresponding to the position of the notes struck. The duration of the sounds is indicated by the length of the stains, and the positions of the bar lines are shown by deessing a pedal.

There are, it is said, to be two sales of the works of art and other effects left behind by the late Dante Rossetti. His own works of art—drawings, sketches, etc.,—will not be sold till early next year. The decorative and other properties will be disposed of during the current London season, at Rossetti's house. 16, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

The bulk of a collection of about 300 specimens of inscribed tablets just arrived at British Museum from the neighbourhood of Babylon are of unbaked clay, and principally belong to that now familiar class of monuEVENING EDITION.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, JUNE 13-14, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN ANARCHY. Another dramatic change of scene has been witnessed in Egypt. The Khedive and Dervish Pacha, followed by the Consular representatives and a large number of European residents, have retired from Cairo to Alexandria. Thither, as we had previously learnt, reinforcements had been sent with the ostensible object of repressing disorder and protecting life and property, and, as Sir Charles Dilke stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday, the Egyptian troops at present concentrated at Alexandria amount to 12,000 men, or almost the whole of the Khedive's army. It is remarkable, and not quite intelligible, that this movement of troops has taken place under the orders, as he himself asserts, of Dervish Pacha. For the moment the danger of a renewed outbreak against the Europeans seems to have passed away. Alexandria is once more quiet. The Khedive and the Turkish Gommissioner have

been fairly well received. But the impression produced on the Egyptian mind can hardly contribute to the maintenance of existing institutions in Egypt and the preservation of the in-terests with which this country and the other great Powers are there concerned It will be assumed-not without apparent reason-that the policy of the Powers and the intervention of the Porte have been checkmated by the National party and its chief. For although the withdrawal to Alexandria of the Khedive and of Dervish Pacha may be susceptible of more than one explanation, on the face of it we must admit that it looks like a retreat. It must be remembered that the first result of the riots of Alexandria was to re-establish Arabi Pacha in the authority of which it seemed, a day or two before, the Turkish Commissioner had both the power and the will to deprive him. The Khedive and Dervish Pacha called in Arabi to aid them in "the maintenance of public order," and Arabi was good enough to promise that he would use his influence, not only to prevent violence to Europeans or others, but to control the propagandism of the National party and their fanatical tools. This agreement was entered into on Monday at the Ismalieh Palace, in the presence of the Consuls-General of England, France, Germany, and Austria, who had called upon Dervish Pacha to furnish some guarantee for the security of the European population. Arabi, who had in some sense effaced himself since the arrival of Dervish at Cairo, thus resumed a leading part in affairs, and by the withdrawal at the same time of the Khedive and the Turkish Commissioner he is now left, asit appears, without master or rival in the capital. The authority of the Khedive, and even the Sultan's direct representative seems to be restricted for the

moment to the narrow limits of Alexan-

dria itself. There it is in contact with the turbulent temper which broke out in

the riots of Sunday last. The army, lately

penetrated by the ideas of which Arabi

Pacha is the spokesman, is relied upon at

once to strengthen the Khedive's position

and to protect the European population.

The situation is serious enough to demand

the anxious and vigilant attention of the

Government. It is impossible at present

to speculate with any confidence as to

what may happen. The British Govern-

ment must be prepared to act boldly and

decisively in defence of British interests,

if the difficulty should take another un-

favourable turn. Sir Charles Dilke em-

phatically stated on Tuesday that the

Government would not allow the present condition of anarchy in Egypt to continue. -Times. The Daily News says :- It is quite possible that Arabi Pacha may turn out to be acting really in conjunction with the Sultan, and that the whole of Dervish Pacha's mission to Cairo was but a solemn farce, a performance of a kind very common indeed in Ottoman statesmanship even in its more powerful and heroic days. Some of the despatches from Cairo say that, when Dervish Pacha agreed conjointly with Arabi Pacha and the Consuls-General to execute the orders of Tewfik Pacha, the object of Dervish Pacha's mission "was not then touched upon." There does not seem to have been much occasion for touching on it. If Dervish Pacha is to act in conjunction with Arabi Pacha the mission is at an end. The suggestion has been made that Dervish Packa is only for the present making use of Arabi as an instrument for restoring order. and that when once he has succeeded in re-establishing tranquillity by the cooperation of the formidable Colonel, he will then put Arabi quietly aside and restore the authority of the Khedive and of the Sultan. But every day that passes and that exhibits Arabi Pacha to the native population in the character of a master and a Dictator, in the character at least of the most powerful member of a triumvirate made up of the Khedive, of himself, and of an emissary of the Sublime Porte, makes his sudden overthrow the more difficult. Indeed, if Arabi Pacha be playing a part with the Sultan, the Sultan himself will have to show his hand very soon in order to recover the confidence of those who previously trusted to his intervention, and to maintain the authority of his sovereignty over the native population. All the accounts which we receive still speak of the bitter excitement of the Arab population in Cairo and in Alexandria, and of the threats that are heard, loud as well as deep, against the Europeans. The combined war vessels of the different countries do not as yet seem of any particular service as a means of protecting those who have to remain on shore. These vessels can

well as they can. The Conference, observes the Standard, may still be pressed, and it is possible that the Porte may now be less unwilling to assent to the proposal. Turkey might conceivably be a gainer by a conference; but it is difficult to see how it will benefit England. The only advantage the British Ministry could reap from it would be that they would thereby hand over the duties, and transfer the custodianship, of started out to sea to perform the last sad

afford refuge to fugitive men and women;

but as we are told again that the landing

of European sailors and marines would be

only a signal for a general massacre, there

seems for the present nothing else to be

done by those who remain on shore than

to keep out of the way of danger as well

as they can, and should the worst come to

the worst, defend themselves against it as

the interests of England to the other Powers. They would likewise, perhaps get rid of their inconvenient special inti-macy with France. All this, no doubt, would be agreeable to the Cabinet; but it [would be most injurious to England. Was there ever a more pusillanimous and gratuitous surrender of pretensions once so loudly insisted on? Mr. Goschen remarked the other day that his hair stood on end when he heard people saying that we have no special interests in Egypt. It used to be maintained that our interests took precedence of those of every other Power, and must for no consideration be abandoned. Yet we have now an English Government begging, petitioning, imploring to be allowed to over the care of these interests to a European Conference, where England would be out-manœuvred and outvoted at every turn. The Conference is the resource of feeble politicians, who either have no policy, or who lack the courage to carry it out. It is a sorry spectacle. And this pitiful result has been attained in consequence of a desire to preserve an alliance with France. An alliance for what? So far, it has been an alliance for joint folly, joint failure, and joint humiliation.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

SCENES IN ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO. The Daily News has received the following telegram from its correspondent at

CAIRO, TUESDAY NIGHT. The position here is extremely critical. An occupation is considered inevitable, and it is believed that when this occurs there will be a general massacre. Last night the Khedive received a telegram from Constantinople saying that the first thing to do was to re-establish order in Alexandria, and take measures to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes. The Khedive and Dervish Pacha considered that the best means to effect this would be to go to Alexandria. They therefore left this Arabi Pacha remains, and has morning.

promised to keep order.

One of the highest European officials said to me to-day:—"We have got the Khedive off all right, and tell your friends to leave, as there will certainly be an occupation, perhaps Turkish, and anything may then happen."
Another official told me he had heard for certain vesterday that it was the intention of Arabi Pacha to carry off the Khedive and Dervish Pacha and some of the Europeans off to the Citadel.

Arabi Pacha is most bitter against the Engish, much more so than the French. This is attributed to the influence of the French subects employed in the Ministries and others at Alexandria, his advisers and supporters. A massacre is possible at any moment. No faith is placed in his promises to keep order. If some of the Europeans remain it is because their position or purse prevents them from flying to Europe. The work of exciting the population is complete, and although since yesterday the agitation in the mosques is discon-tinued, small printed squares of paper have been distributed among the people calling on them to be ready at any moment. The letter containing the Khedive's proclamation nosted at 1 o'clock in All the Khedive's household proceeds to

The Daily Telegraph has received the subjoined among other despatches from its correspondents at Alexandria and

ALEXANDRIA. TUESDAY. This place remains quiet, but the panic among Europeans continues, and vast num-bers are leaving. There are still a number of English ladies on board the Superb and the Invincible. The French Consulate has been crammed with people taking refuge there. An eve-witness of the massacre on Sunday gives an awful account of the scenes witnessed. He states that the heads of the Europeans were in many cases beaten to a pulp, while other victims were subjected to outrages that cannot be described. Everywhere the bodies of the dead were plundered The shops were also pillaged. Another spectator states that he saw three Europeans killed in the square. Their heads were battered against the paving-stones until they were dead, and then the bodies were stripped of their clothing. This witness avows that he saw natives in official dress (green) encouraging the Arabs in their brutality. Altogether it was a most cruel massacre, and it is feared it may not be the last, as intense excitement still prevails. Responsibility for the origin of the disorders is still a contested point. The Greeks deny having fired upon the natives, and they charge the Maltese and Italians with having given the first provoca-tion. Most of the fatal wounds would seem to have been inflicted with sticks and clubs.

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY (7.0 P.M.) Last night, by ten o'clock, Alexandria pro sented the appearance of a city of the dead. Not a soul was to be seen in the streets, except soldiers, placed thirty yards apart. Sometimes solitary Europeans were to be seen hurrying home, only to be stopped by the soldiers and searched for firearms or sticks, which, if found, were seized and detained. Early this morning anxious knots of people met in the streets inquiring for the latest news and endeavouring to ascertain how many and who had been killed. Almost every one had had some friend or acquaintance killed or wounded. The list of the European victims is not yet accurately known, and no authentic information exists on the subject; but the follow! ing may be accepted as fairly correct: Forty-eight Europeans killed; the number of wounded unknown. The number of natives killed is also unknown. Every effort has been made to suppress information as to the casualties suffered by the natives. Six of the English who were wounded are known to be dead; but fears are entertained that some who are missing shared a like fate.

The following is a list of the English casualties: James Pibworth, engineer, of the Su-perb, George Sprackett and Alfred Hern, Admiral's servants, dead, Surgeon Joyce, of the Superb, and John Cable, steward of the Monarch, wounded. Reginald John Richardson, John Robert Dobson, Herbert Ponmore, and Ribton, dead. Mr. Cookson, British Consul and Judge, dangerously wounded. Mr. Rai-ner, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, and Croghan, a Consular constable, are also

wounded. All the evidence tends to prove that the attack on the Europeans was premeditated. Mr. Cookson, while driving along the street, was dragged from his carriage, and was only saved by the Kavass knocking up the hand of the man who was thrusting a knife into the back of the Consul. Similar attacks took place simultaneously in different parts of the town. Groups of Europeans were not touched, solitary individuals and those in carriages being the chief victims. Most of the dead are quite unrecognisable, their faces being horribly disfigured. The Greek Consul was badly hurte This afternoon the Superb left with the bodies of Pibworth, Sprackett, and Hern, in order to bury them at sea, the Admiral not deeming i prudent to risk a naval funeral on shore a present, as it is extremely probable the natives would attack the procession. The barge of the Invincible, carrying the coffins, covered with the Union Jack, was towed to the Superb escorted by steam launches, all the ships having flags half-mast high. As the procession passed the American frigate Galena the marines presented arms, and all on board uncovered their heads. The coffins having been placed on board the Superb, she

ceremony. The Superb will be replaced by the Alexandra, which, with the Inflexible and Téméraire, were cruising outside the harbour. The greatest anxiety exists as to the action of England and France. All the ships in the barbour are crammed with panic-stricken families; one vessel, having accommodation for 200, has been besieged by 600. The captain, of course, refused to go to sea with so many persons on board. If European troops come here, a general attack on the European population is certain; if Turkish troops should be sent, it is extremely likely they will fraternise with the Egyptians. At the time I telegraph Mr. Cookson is doing well. All the shops are closed. No business has been done. In the streets where the fighting took place many shops were sacked

CAIRO, TUESDAY (10 A.M.).

An uneasy feeling prevailed in Cairo this morning, the rumour having got abroad quite early that the Khedive was about to take his departure for Alexandria. The railway of-ficials are mostly English, and as they were themselves somewhat panic-stricken by the intelligence, they showed the utmost anxiety to keep the fact secret. All was in vain, however, for in a very short time the report became current everywhere, giving rise to all manner of interpretations. Some concluded that the Khedive was running away in alarm for his personal safety, while others argued that his Highness was only taking his usual summer trip to Alexandria to get the benefit of the sea breezes. Whatever the view, the result was the same; the whole town grew deeply excited. It was curious to see the effect depicted on the countenances of the people; many of the Europeans looking sadly dejected, and evidently expecting an outbreak. I had previously heard, as I telegraphed to you, that Arabi had promised the Viceroy to maintain order, and I also knew that Cherif Pacha had failed to form a Ministry, and that Mahmoud Baroudi had refused to make the attempt; and finally, that Dervish Pacha, finding all his efforts to couclude a satisfactory arrangement fruitless, had also determined to go to Alexandria, his ostensible reason being a desire to guard the Khedive.

It was while pondering these facts in their bearing on the situation that presently I saw a vast crowd of people in the streets. Then a band of music came within hearing, and the green flag of the Faithful was seen waving over a long column of Egyptian troops, who were advancing in their white uniforms and with fixed bayonets glittering in the sun. A meanwhile stood ready at the station, and I then learnt that the Khedive was at the Ismaildin Palace, ready to take his departure, and that he had been joined there by Dervish Pacha. Their luggage had already gone on, and the soldiers were in possession of the terminus.

Shortly before the Viceroy and the Turkish Commissioners drove to the station the streets were lined with foot and mounted police, standing only a few feet apart from each other, along the whole distance. At length a other, along the whole distance. At length a cheer was heard, and Dervish Pacha's carriage was seen approaching, preceded by a small mounted guard, and followed by the whole Turkish suite in carriages. The people showed friendliness to the Sultan's envoy, who acknowledged their salutes. A pause ensued, and then a mounted orderly galloped past, clearing the way, and calling out, "The Khedive is coming." His Highness's approach was signalled in the distance by a cloud of dust. A mounted guard preceded the carriage in which the Viceroy was seated, with Arabi Pacha on his right. His Highness acknowledged the cheers of the Europeans, and Arabi Pacha also bowed as he passed. Following Tewfik's carriage came hearing his suite all strongly guarded until they reached the railway station, where, as I have said, the troops were stationed. On alighting the Viceroy took Arabi's arm, the band, which was drawn up in front of the station struck up the na-tional air, and the troops saluted; but the people were apathetic and made no display. The Khedive, who appeared quite calm, then entered a saloon carriage, and was followed by Dervish Pacha. Arabi kissed the Khedive's hands, more music followed, and more salutes, and the train steamed out of the station. Arabi now drove off, followed by the troops, the band playing a jubilant tune
—and so had ended another act of the Egyptian

Anxious to see the kind of reception the Viceroy would receive at Alexandria I applied for permission to accompany the train, but in vain. It was crammed. In addition to the Viceroy and the Commissioner and their suites all the railway and consular officials who could make an excuse for getting away had crowded into the carriages, apprehensive of disturbances here. matter of fact the people behaved well, and after the train had left, I found the Arabs much amused at the fright of the Europeans. It was clear, however, that they regarded the conduct of Dervish Pacha as having relinmished the victory to the National party.

I learn that his Highness only communi cated his intention to go to Alexandria to the European Consuls-General at half-past two clock this morning. Sir E. Malet and M. Sinkiewicz remain here; all the rest leave tonight. The British Consul-General, who, it will be remembered, stayed in Paris throughout the siege, wishes to stay in Cairo, but, as the seat of the government is being trans-ferred to Alexandria, he expects he will have to go there. The Consuls-General will meet to-day to consider the matter. At present all is quiet at Cairo, and is likely so to continue, at any rate for the next few days. Arabi has determined to keep order. What will follow, however, when the decision of Europe is announced, nobody knows. Dervish Pacha, understand, will leave for Constantinople a once. He says the Porte has no notion of the real state of this country. For, himself he never thought he should have lived to be insulted here in his old age. For the moment Arabi is completely master of the situation, and he hopes that, by keeping order, he wil be able to satisfy Europe.

Telegraphing from Cairo at midnight on luesday, the correspondent of the Times at Alexandria says :--

From all accounts there is a very remarkable difference between the attitude of the soldiery here and in Cairo. At Cairo they are perfectly orderly and apparently impli-citly obey and are under the orders of Arabi who, for the moment at least, seems to be sincerely anxious to preserve order. Here on the contrary, it seems that the soldiers are insolent and triumphant. Europeans are ostled and treated with the greatest rudeness. The soldiers are openly asking for the Khedive's deposition, and declaring that they will, if necessary, oppose Turkey herself.

The general opinion here is that there are fears of disorder arising before any possible arrival of Turkish troops; and the Europeans would prefer all the risks of landing allied marines to the present insecurity. There is no doubt that the soldiers assisted largely in the scenes of disorder, and that the atrocities go far beyond all former ideas conveyed to you. The murders of Europeans are now estimated at 115. Those of the natives it is impossible to estimate. I have only to repeat the Cassandra prophecies which I have already made. Every move of the native policy which is attended with success gives increased courage very day that it remains unmet by superior force. Besides, there is so strong a feeling of revenge among the Greeks and Maltese that tranquillity is restored by an orderly force it will soon be disturbed by a disorderly A Pacha of the Viceroy's suite, formerly Minister of Finance, on remonstrating

with the soldiers for illtreating some Euro-

peans, was told to go about his business. A

European who first gave notice at the police

similar manner.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

Lord Granville stated that the Khedive and Dervish Pacha left Cairo that morning for Alexandria, and all passed off quietly. Sir Edward Malet was to follow. The shops at Cairo were reopened and the garrisons had been reinforced. Replying to a question from Lord Salisbury as to whether there was any fresh intelligence respecting the move-ments of Arabi Pacha, Lord Granville said there was none whatever.

Lord Lamington inquired whether the

attention of her Majesty's Government had been called to the recent importation of frozen sheep from New Zealand, and urged that in the interest of the British producer and con-sumer it would be desirable to specify whether the meat they were selling was imported meat or home produce, there being at present much imposition practised in this matter.

Lord Sudeley replied that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure on the subject.

The DUKE of RUTLAND regretted the answer of the Government in the present severe de-pression of the agricultural interests of this Lord Northbrook, in answer to Lord Sid-

mouth, said that an inquiry had been held relative to the late fire on board Her Majesty's ship Inconstant, but no conclusion as to the cause of the fire had been come to. Lord Carnaryon at great length drew attention to a letter from the Education Department of the 23d of May, 1882, ordering the establishment of a Board school for the Willesden district. He argued that voluntary effort had already made sufficient provision

for primary education in that district, and that the establishment of a Board school by summary process was a hardship and an in-Lord Carlingford explained that the action of the Department was founded on the fact that a considerable boys' school, which had always been considered necessary for one portion of the district, had been closed, and there was no prospect of the consequent edu-cational want being supplied by voluntary

Lord CRANBROOK thought that the Education Department had taken a very strong

measure without sufficient inquiry.

The Union of Benefices (London) Bill and the Imprisonment for Contumacy Bill were read a third time and passed, and several other Bills were advanced a stage. Their Lordships adjourned at 20 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock. THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.
In answer to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who whether a Turkish force would be called in to restore order in Egypt, Sir C. Dilke declined to say more than that the course of events and the papers would show what had been the policy of the Government with regard to armed intervention. In answer to S. Northcote, he said that Alexandria was now quiet, that Dervish Pacha had concentrated pretty nearly the whole Egyptian army in Alexandria, and he stated the of killed at 50. In answer to Mr. Norwood as to the protection of the Suez Canal, the Under-Secretary said there was a gunboat at each end, the commanders of which would at once warn vessels if anything were wrong, and he added that the Khedive and Dervish Pacha had left Cairo for Alexandria. The Consul did not appear to have followed them, but Sir E. Malet had been informed that his proper place was with the Khedive. Asked what protection would be left for the Europeans at Cairo, he anticipated that if the Consuls went to Alexandria they would be followed by a large proportion of the Europeans; and he stated that Admiral was making preparations for embarking British subjects on board the Tanjore, a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. In answer to Mr. Cowen, he said the Government had no information that a new Ministry had been appointed with Arabi at its head and added, in answer to Mr. Labouchere, that the telegrams gave no information as to the whereabouts of Arabi. Mr. G. Elliott gave notice of his intention to ask whether, in the event of a new Ministry being appointed with Arabi at its head—which would be a total disregard of the Ultimatum-the Government would take any steps to enforce it or would withdraw the squadron from Alexandria, but Sir C. Dilke said he should not be able to give any answer beyond saving that the present condition of anarchy would not be allowed to continue.

THE "KILMAINHAM TREATY."
Sir W. Barttelot, alluding to a rumour which he said was current, that there was another letter in existence relating to the "treaty of Kilmainham," written by Mr. Parnell to Mr. M'Carthy and submitted to Mr. Chamberlain, asked the Prime Minister whether he would produce it. Mr. Gladstone, in replying, complained of the discourtesy of speaking of the treaty of Kilmainham, after his repeated declarations that there was no treaty or compact of any sort, and pointed out that the Government had all along declined to communicate to the House the evidence on which they arrested or released any "suspect." If then Sir W. Barttelot desired the production of the document, he must apply elsewhere. Sir Walter asked to whom, but no answer was given, and Mr. G. Elliot gave notice of his intention to ask Mr. O'Shea whether, in his by another gentleman.

visit to Kilmainham, he was not accompanied PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and, the con-sideration of Clause 5 (riots and other offences) being resumed, Mr. C. Russell moved to omit from it the sub-section which makes it an offence, punishable by summary jurisdiction, to take and hold possession of any holding without the consent of the landlord within six months after a decree of eviction. It was resisted by the Attorney-General for Ireland, by Lord Ebrington, and others, and Mr. Rylands, in speaking in its favour, took the opportunity of urging the Government to introduce a clause suspending evictions for a year, but Mr. Gladstone pointed out that to do this would lead to hopeless complication. He stated, however, that the Government intended that in each case one of the magistrates should be a person of legal education; and he also agreed to the introduction of the word "forcible," so as to provide that the holding or taking should be a forcible possession. Dillon and Mr. Parnell accepted this as a satisfactory compromise, and eventually the sub-section was agreed to this form, after a proviso by Mr. MARUM that no question as to title shall have arisen within the said period had been negatived by 244 to 37. Mr. Sexton next moved the omission of the next sub-section, relating to aggravated assaults, but did not press it; and Mr. M'Coan moved the omission of sub-section (d), which makes penal an assault on any constable, bailiff, process-server, or other minister of the law. He was beaten on a division by 282 to 31, but in the course of the discussion on it Sir W. Harcourt intimated his readiness to insert words requiring that the assault shall be while the officer is in the execution of his duty, and also to confine the operation of the clause t the proclaimed district. An amendment by Mr. Molloy that the assault shall be an ' gravated" assault was negatived, and when the morning sitting came to a close the Committee was considering an amendment by Mr. Sexton taking constables out of the protection station of the disturbances was answered in a

At the Evening Sitting, the consideration of Mr. Sexton's amendment was resumed and

made a violent attack on the Irish Constabulary, and Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Healy spoke in a similar strain; while Mr. Marum, Mr. R. Power, Colonel O'Beirne, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Callan declined to join in these sweeping censures. Sir W. Harcourt remarked that it was such speeches as Mr. Sexton's which made it necessary to give the Sexton's which made it necessary to give the police exceptional protection. Mr. Plunket warmly defended the police, pointing out that they were the sons and brothers of the most respectable classes of Irish farmers; and Mr. Trevelyan, in vindicating their claim to protection, said they stood now between the mass of the people and the outrages of "Cap-tain Moonlight." Mr. Gladstone also protested against this abuse of the guardians of the law, and urged that if they deserved serious condemnation it was the duty of the Irish members to lay their charges formally before Parliament and to challenge its judgment. In the end the amendment was negatived by 154 to 25, and, after it had been amended by requiring that the assault shall be committed while the police, etc., are in the execution of their duty, the clause was carried by 176 to 34.

Clause 6, relating to unlawful associations and the membership thereof, was amended by the insertion of the word "knowingly," and when it had been agreed to by 124 to 29 the Committee adjourned until to-day at 12.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 20 minutes past 2

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

There were some interesting social sights visible among the company assembled on the lawn at Ascot for the Cup-day. Most con-spicuous were the richly dressed plutocrats, whose presence might be accounted for by the absence of many well-known landlords, English and Irish. Lady Isabella Schuster sat in her box overlooking the scene, placid, immovable, down to the cigarette which she held in her fingers. The Japanese Ambas-sadress chatted and laughed away more like an English lady than many we scornfully describe as Japanese-looking. Lady Bras-sey's box was chiefly remarkable for her pretty American protégée. The Princess of Wales spent the greater part of Wednesday afternoon with Gladys Lady Lonsdale, while the Prince was at the races. On Tuesday the Prince of Wales had tea with Lady Lonsdale, on his way back to Cowarth.

dale, on his way back to Cowarth.

What a glorious revenge it would have been for the Duke of Beaufort and "Ould Ireland" if the juvenile namesake of the "Mighty Fog," who carried off the St. Leger and Cesarewitch in 1844—a double event repeated by his fellow-countryman, the following year and only once the Baron, the following year, and only once ac-complished since by Robert the Devil—had lowered the "Stars and Stripes" in the Ascot Cup! Foxhall would never have caught the young one if little Martin had not strictly ridden to orders, and eased his horse to give Petronel his inside place at the last turn Faugh-a-Ballagh was only just beaten after all; and it may be taken for granted that the best has been seen of the Yankee since he has "joined the band." What a pity Iroquois, who will never run again, was disabled from meeting his fellow-countryman last week! Foxhall would have "eaten small" if they had come together, I guess.

Miss de Burgh's accident in Rotten Row will make the accidental insurance companies more hostile than ever to insuring ladies who ride and hunt pretty regularly. Lady Charles Kerr was, I believe, insured only a few days before she met her fearful accident, in the "Railway Passengers'," the oldest institu-tion, if I recollect right, in the country; and, by the way, it was rather heavily handicapped

last season.

It is difficult to tell why society should come to a standstill in town during Ascot week simply because a few hundreds, at the most, of our fellow-creatures are spending their evenings at poker and baccarat in hired houses in Berkshire during the intervals of racing. Society now consists of several thousands, and only a small proportion of those who did not sleep out of London were sufficient to crowd two "gatherings of the Tory" on Wednesday night, when Lady Salisbury and Mrs. W. H. Smith opened their respective doors in Arlington-street and

Grosvenor-place.

Mrs. Hope, I hear, has given her grand-daughter, the Lady Emily Pelham Clinton, the handsome wedding present of £50,000 on her approaching marriage with Prince Doria. Let us hope that the improper and acutely unbecoming strap sleeves are disappearing; hundreds of women have never worn them, and it is satisfactory to know that the rarely heard voice of the Princess of Wales has been raised against them. But it is not more than ten years since a still more flagrant fashion obtained. I do not remember what Englishwomen were doing at that period, but I have a distinct remembrance of society at Nice disporting itself without either sleeve or strap. It was thought quite collet monté to have any band at all over the shoulder in those sprightly days and in that frisky town. There have been serious differences in the Cabinet as to the extent to which amendments should be accepted in the Prevention of Crime Bill, and these differences have been more than once nearly ending in a split. On Friday

night, for instance, there was a meeting of the Ministers to consider whether the amendment of Mr. Davey should be accepted. Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Chamberlain were in favour of agreeing to it, but the Home Secretary was resolute in his determination to refuse it. In act the Crime Bill is much more Sir W. Harcourt's Bill than the Bill of the Cabinet. He drew its main provisions, and when he was intrusted with the charge of it, he determined to stand by it in all its main provisions. He has shown great firmness, bordering on obstinacy, in carrying the Bill through Com-It is no secret that Mr. Gladstone himself would have been more pliant, and would have accepted some of the amendments of the Irish members. But Sir W. Harcour was, in the circumstances, master of the situation, and he has determined that the Bill shall pass without any practical change or modifi-

Mr. Davitt has conferred one great service on Government and society. By adopting Mr George's scheme for the nationalisation of the land, he has introduced discord into the Land League, and it is not improbable that body will be split into two, one half going for peasant proprietary and the other for the

more communistic scheme of the nationalisation of the land. The following is an account of what really took place in the lobby of the House of Com-mons on Thursday night. I have the story from a member who was present at the time and in whose statement I place more reliance than in the five or six different versions of the affair which appeared in the daily papers After Mr. Bourke had learnt the contents o all the official telegrams concerning his brother's murder from Mr. Trevelyan, he caught sight of Mr. Parnell, and shouted to him, "This is all your fault, Parnell," where-upon the subject of his remark wisely passed on into the House. Mr. Biggar, however chanced to look round, and Mr. Bourke catching sight of the satanic expression habitual to that gentleman's countenance started violently, and took a step towards him with clenched fist. Mr. Trevelyan, however. laid his hand on his arm and gently led him

It is said in Dublin—and Dublin "society," or what is left of it, is delighted—that during the summer months the Countess Spencer intends to give a series of garden-parties at the Viceregal Lodge. It is further hinted that the invitations will be extended to classes which have hitherto not been considered as

most wealthy or highly educated of the traders of all the large cities will be included in the list of those to be henceforth entitled to recognition of Viceregal hospitality.

Many misstatements have been made about the Ruskin Meissonier, and a few particulars which would have interested the public have been strangely ignored or forgotten. It is utterly untrue that the picture was bought on commission, either for Mr. Vanderbilt or for anybody else. No better contradiction of such unfounded rumours could be desired than the simple fact that this work is still for sale. I remember the painting in its first days.

Meissonier had, I believe, 15,000fr. for it.
Siz years afterwards—that is to say, in 1868—
Ruel, the Paris dealer, sold it for 25,000fr. to
Mr. Henry Wallis, who intended to make a
feature of it in that season's exhibition at the French Gallery. It was seen by Mr. Ruskin, who became its purchaser for 1,000 guineas, and lent it to Mr. Wallis for exhibition in 1869. Since that year, and until the eventful Since that year, and until the eventful Saturday at Christie's ten days ago, it remained the property of Mr. Ruskin, who, as has been correctly stated, sent it for sale without reserve. It is not very long ago that Messrs. Wallis and Sons bought back, for 3,000 guineas, a Meissonier they had sold for £600. The picture more recently sold, and now the tonic of general conversation in now the topic of general conversation, is twelve inches and a quarter high by nine and a quarter in width. I need hardly remind my readers that the price at which it was knocked down to Mr. Wallis was 5,800 guineas, or £6,090, which is something like £56 by the square inch. Meissonier's original title for the picture was "Napoléon, 1814." The white charger on which the Emperor is mounted is Marengo, whose skeleton is now in London, at the Royal United Service

Lawn-tennis has not to answer for many accidents; so that two in a week among the sphairistic ladies of Ireland seems alarming. The more serious of the two occurred at Monivea Castle, Mr. Percy Ffrench's residence, in the Co. Galway, and relegated a charming young heiress to splints, doctors, and nurses for some time, owing to a broken limb. I would write "leg," were it not that I have heard the World is considerably répandu among Americans of the softer and

House property in a fashionable quarter of London is not a bad investment. A gentleman who lately purchased a house in Cadogan-square for £15,000, has let it for this season only for £1,100 to a foreigner of distinction.

Great interest will be felt about the forthcoming sale of shorthorn cattle at Berkeley Castle, fixed for the middle of July, as the famous bull, Duke of Connaught, for which Lord Fitzhardinge paid £4,000, is to be put up for sale, though a reserved price is on him.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The remains of Mr. Bourke were on Tuesday removed to the railway station, Athenry, for Claremorris. They were accom-panied to the Station by a number of the deceased's tenantry and several tenants from the adjoining properties, the rear being brought up by some half-dozen cars containing about thirty policemen fully armed. The collin was placed in a horse-box, which had been carpeted and furnished by the railway company for the occasion. Mr. Isidore Bourka and two policemen remained with the coffin during the journey. At Claremorris, the rela-tives of the deceased were in waiting, but only a few of the Mayo tenantry attended, The funeral party, accompanied by a large body of police, started immediately after the arrival of the train for Barnscarrol Chapel. Twelve policemen had been stationed there since early morning for the purpose of watching over the vault, which had been opened by two guarded Emergency men. All the local landlords were present, including Captain Boycott and Mr. Hill, the funeral service being conducted by two Roman Catholic clergymen. About a dozen shops in the town had their shutters up.

The clerk of the Limerick Union received

on Tuesday from the Lord Lieutenant authority for the erection of huts for the families of the twenty-eight tenants evicted from Lord Cloncurry's estate, on the understandingthat these huts shall be razed if it is found that they are used for purposes of intimidation. This decision has given much satisfaction. The Limerick police force has been strengthened,

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON MEDICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students at the London School of Medicine for Women took place on Tuesday afternoon in the theatre of the institution, Henriettastreet, Brunswick-square, when a very large gathering of friends assembled, a number of ladies being present. Professor Huxley presided. Mr. A. T. Norton, the dean of the school, then read a report of the work of the past year, which showed that there are now thirty-nine students at the school hospital, and that the total number during the five years of the existence of the institution had been 100. The financial statement showed that the receipts during the five years had been £15,044 5s. 8 ¼ d., of which there was cash in bank and hon, secretary's hands a balance of £314 18s. 9d. The prize for practical chemistry was taken by Miss Russell; forensic medicine, Miss Cock, who also took the prize for pathology; Miss Pailthorpe obtained the prizes for anatomy and chemistry; Mrs. Dowson also had a prize for chemistry and for medicine; Miss Toms took the prize for physiology; and Miss Prize deaux for midwifery. Professor Huxley, in distributing the prizes, said he noticed on the programme that there was to be an address. programme that there was to be an address by the chairman. He supposed they expected to hear from him something as to the relative intellectual capacity of the two sexes. It was now a good many years ago since he ven-tured to make public his opinion on that subject. If he repeated it now, he was not quite sure that it would be considered orthodox, but this he would say, that age had not altered his opinions. Whether in the future women might take the lead in science or not, yet for his part he had never been able to see why women should not do all they can to make themselves useful members of the commu-nity, why they should not take up any branch of science, and do the best they can in any career open to them. He could not understand why there should not be free trade in this matter. For the last few years he had been a member of the Royal Commission on the subject, and it might interest them if he just gave them the result as far as it affected them. He must, however, be guarded in what he said, as the result had not guarded in what he said, as the result had not yet been laid before her Majesty, but he might go so far as to say that the commission were extremely impressed with the importance of medical education for women. They were also struck with the very moderate statement made by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, to whom all of them were much indebted, and therefore he might say that whether there was to be one portal or many to the entrance to the medical profession there would be no barriers against women. (Cheers.) Mrs. Garrett Anderson then moved the following resolution: "That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction of the continued progress of the school, and resolves to support the proposal to raise £800 year, or such amount as may be necessary to maintain it at its present state of efficiency until the number of students renders it self supporting." Dr. Buchanan Baxter seconded resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE "FREIHEIT" PROSECUTION.-At Bowstreet police-court on Monday afternoon, a German compositor named Frederic Schwelm Mr. Sexton's amendment was resumed and continued until past 11 o'clock. Mr. Sexton which have hitherto not been considered as was again brought up before Sir James "Castle people" in any sense. In future the Ingham, and charged with having printed and

PARIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 15-16, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT. However complacent a tone Ministers may assume in speaking on Egyptian affairs, they can hardly affect surprise at the indications of keen anxiety which press upon them from all sides, in Parliament and in the country, to learn more of what they are doing, or purpose to do, for the protection of the lives of British subjects at Cairo and Alexandria. Only the blindness of partisan spirit can attribute this eagerness for information to a wish to embarrass the Government. The warmth with which Lord Salisbury spoke on Thursday will no doubt be censured by indiscriminate supporters of the Government as it was by Lord Granville; but the great mass of Englishmen who share his concern will not regret that the depth of his feeling revealed itself in strong and even indignant language. The peril in Egypt to European life is grave and immediate. It may be that the Go-vernment realise the full extent of the danger, but they say nothing which reassures us as to their power of meeting it. This may be diplomatic, but it is not wise; and it only intensifies the alarm which, we may reasonably hope, it is the desire of Ministers to allay. The object of the inquiry put by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and in more dispirited fashion by various Members in the House of Commons, was not to elicit information as to the efforts the Foreign Office has made in the past to settle the Egyptian difficulty, or the measures it now contemplates to provide a permanent solution of that problem. There is no lack of interest in these matters, and there will be no dearth of criticism, we may be sure, when, in due season, Government have made us acquainted with the policy they have pursued. But for the present the one absorbing thought is-What has been done, what is being done, to save English citizens from massacre, and English property from destruction? To speak plainly, Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke either decline to give an answer, or they tender assurances which are ridiculously inadequate. Vessels of war-a Fleet if the expression be preferred—are be seen at Alexandria. But of what use had the Fleet been hitherto Lord Salisbury tells us, and though Ministers may not like what he says, they must admit it to be true—that its presence has served merely to excite the people to outrage. It is not a vindication of our rights, or a demonstration of our power; it is an impotent spectator of our dishonour. Nothing the Ministry can do now can efface the errors they have committed. Still, what course are they actually taking? Here is the programme unfolded. They are providing means of escape for those who can get to Alexandria, and who, compelled to leave their property and businesses behind, cannot afford to pay their passagemoney. No doubt, if the exodus continues, the Government will breathe more freely; for there will be no English subjects in Egypt to defend. But what of the property

Standard. The Daily News says :- The very serious and alarming condition of Cairo and Alexandria was again the subject of more or less irregular discussion in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday. No one can feel surprise that such should be the case. It is impossible, in the absence of the papers for whose production the Opposition shows a not unnatural impatience, to arrive at anything like a final opinion on the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Government. Lord Salisbury has characteristically found in an occasion of critical delicacy opportunity for delivering a violent, we had almost said a furious, attack upon Ministerial conduct and policy. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords paid Sir Stafford Northcote the formal compliment of admitting that the time had "probably" not come for raising the whole question of our position in Egypt and our relations with the French Government. But having rendered this rather perfunctory tribute to official propriety, Lord Salisbury relapsed, with obvious enjoyment, into the virulent, if rather unpolished, invective which he considers the chief ornament of debate and the principal duty of a statesman. What, he invited the Peers to consider, was the object of sending the fleet to Alexandria? Various answers might be suggested, one of which was that it was to "demonstrate the power of Great Britain." It had, however, "demon-strated exactly the reverse." It had proved "the impotence of Great Britain, and the feebleness of her counsels." To withdraw the ships would be humiliating, but to leave them where they were would be "a deeper and lower depth of humiliation still." Lord Granville replied, with some spirit, that he would not be led by taunts to do anything which might further endanger the lives of Europeans in Egypt. Lord Salisbury's speech must, we presume, be considered as a mild and courteous hint to Sir Stafford Northcote that his attitude of suspense and reserve does not commend itself to his colleague in the leadership of a great and

of Englishmen? For the rest, the Ministry

rely on Dervish, who relies on Arabi, who,

it may be, will not sanction renewed out-

rage till it suits his purpose to do so. In

brief, English interests are left to chance.

and to any arrangement Sir E. Malet and

Sir B. Seymour may concur in adopting .-

themselves, or suffer themselves to be committed, to demands of which they are not prepared to exact, if necessary, the fulfilment. When the promised papers are presented it will be time to discuss the Egyptian question in all its complicated bearings. Lord Salisbury's angry criticism is unaccompanied by any suggestions which are not sarcastic and polemical.

The Daily Telegraph remarks:-We could understand a purely English policy that resolved to maintain order in Egypt by English forces alone. For an Anglo-French Control firmly and promptly executed something, too, might be said, though there are perils in any offensive alliance with a rival Power. But to exclude and rebuke Turkey for eight months and then at a crisis suddenly call her in cannot be called policy; it is a series of blunders dictated first by prejudice and then by panic. By ostentatiously opposing the Sultan at the outset the power of Arabi Bey was allowed to grow up, and the hrewd Egyptian saw how he could use Western jealousy to protect him from the Caliph, while now he uses Mussulman fanaticism to intimidate England and France. What the future may have in store for us we cannot say, but the record of the past is painful enough. We have virtually promoted the interests of everybody we have opposed, and brought humiliation on our allies and friends. Our threats and inaction have aggrandised Arabi; our jealousy has served the Sultan: our protection has imperilled Tewfik, and the display of our flag has brought down on our Consul and our countrymen insult, mutilation, and death.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

CONTINUED PANIC.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria telegraphed on Thursday:-In order to allay unnecessaey panic, on the one hand, and over confidence on the other, I desire to show briefly the position of the European colony in Alexandria. They are at present menaced by an attack from a band of roughs who, though they have proved themselves capable of great brutality, after the success of an unexpected attack, are probably not much stronger thon the Europeans now on their defence. From this threatened attack the Europeans are now protected by more than 12,000 soldiers. But the soldiers, though protecting them under orders, have really complete sympathy with the rioters; they are becoming tired of their task, and they might at any moment not only abandon their attitude of protection, but actually adopt one of aggression themselves. The putting an end to this stafe of danger can only be effected by landing a force superior to the troops and the roughs together. The moment that force is ready to land, the army will have to choose between fighting and submitting. In he first case, the army will be occupi the invaders, and the colony can hold their own for a few hours. In the latter case, the soldiers will be anxious to keep order and conciliate the colony. The real and only serious danger, then, lies in the possibility that the arrival of a sufficient force may be so delayed that the native troops will become tired of an ungrateful task, and will make common cause with the rabble. This is a real and increasing danger, and the only remedy, as I have before urged, is immediate action. If this step, like every other taken in this question, is taken too late, the Governments vill have incurred a very serious responsi-

bility. The German Powers are opposing the sending of Turkish troops, on the ground that it would cause fresh outbreaks, and their representatives are supposed to be advocating an arrangement with Arabi Pacha on the basis of the Khedive's abdication in favour of his son, with a regency.

It is difficult to believe that such an arrangement can find a single advocate. There is not single point in its favour. There is no solution which would not be better. As to its supposed efficacy to prevent fresh out-I do not believe that one-tenth of the better class of Europeans would continue to live in the country were such a so-called solution accepted. Men who have been born and have lived during the greater part of their lives in the country, which is almost their home, would decline to remain. The country would practically go back to its condition at the period prior to Mehemet Ali. As to Tewfik Pacha, leaving aside the solemn obligation incumbent on England and France. what can be urged against him to justify his deposition, even if it were asked for legally by the nation, and not illegally by the rebels? That he is weak?—No one who has seen him lately can assert. He has shown, on the contrary, extraordinary firmness. At the earlier stages of the army difficulty he was always urging on Riaz firmer measures; and if he did not make his influence predominate it was because he loyally observed the terms on which he had been placed upon the throne-namely, the abolition of personal government. Recently, he had shown greater firmness than his advisers; and if he has yielded, it has been in obedience to their counsels, and against his own better sense. But it is said that he has made himself unpopular. With whom? With the men who openly ask that every European should be ex-pelled from the Government service; with the men who tortured Osman Pacha: the men who shot down casual passers by; who beat out the brains of boys of 18, of women and children; the men who one day kissed the Khedive's boots and swore obedience, and within half an hour threatened his life? I make fearlessly a bold challenge. Is there one man of good repute, native or European, in all Egypt, who speaks evil of Tewfik Pacha? I go further. Is there one European of good repute who has lived in Egypt during the last three months who will say that he believes in the sincerity of Arabi's patriotism?

As for popularity with the masses, that is in Egypt entirely a matter of success. I have sometimes spoken of Arabi as hated. was wrong. With some few doubtful exceptions, the average Egyptian does not love or At every turn in recent events opinion regarding Arabi has underhate. gone a change. Did he seem to be succeeding -he was the saviour of the nation. Did he receive a check,-that same nation howled at him with the foulest abuse. I admit that Tewfik is unpopular in this sense. So is England; so is France; and so will Turkey be if she allows herself to be snubbed. But I know nothing that speaks more for Tewfik Pacha's character than the fact that, beaten as he has been, made ridiculous by England and France, insulted, and not allowed to strike. his unpopularity has never among the people taken the form of virulent abuse. It is not he who has been accused of peculation, of bar-barity, of base ingratitude, and of broken

The following despatches have also been received from special correspondents of the London Press in Alexandria and

Cairo :-(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 8.50 P.M. Although perfect quiet has prevailed since Sunday, the impression of that sudden massacre is as deep as ever in the public mind. Persons of all nationalities, including the Arabs, are leaving the country in thousands. From morning till night, there is one constant procession of carriages with fugitives, and

united party. It is to be hoped that the carts with baggage from the city to the had not the slightest effect, as the fright allied Governments will not again commit Marina. How they all find room is a marvel. had grown extreme and very general. Cairo I know one steamer having 750 legitimate passengers with tickets, and 200 who forced hemselves on board without. Another ship had a freight of 500 Maltese. The Admiral, who is most anxious to help every one, has chartered three steamers for the refugees who do not yet wish to quit the country and leave their little property behind, and the British Government has chartered a large steamer which is expected soon from Port Said.

The Indian mail passengers ex Venetia this morning from Brindisi were sent by the Suez train as usual.

From Cairo the exodus increases hourly. People are leaving for Alexandria, Suez, and Ismailia, not knowing how they will get away. The Controllers-General are both now with the Khedive in Alexandria, where Sir A. Colvin had already arrived. The Railway administration has been transferred to Alexandria, and the Domains to Ismailia. The goods traffic on the railway is nil. The officials in the Government offices and the Ministries are asking for leave en masse. The Cairo officials of the Suez Canal have gone to Ismailia. It is possible that Sir Charles Dilke has not received official information of all this. It is not coffee-house

babble, but fact.

CAIRO, THURSDAY MORNING.

The excitement and panic are becoming worse here hourly. The shops are closed. The butchers, bakers, and provision dealers are leaving. All who remain and have been able to obtain arms have done so, and carry them. Some Frenchmen, unable to leave, are fortifying themselves in a house on the Boulevard Clot Bey. Every Christian is in dread of massacre. Arabi Pacha has posted up a notice in French and Arabic all over the town stating that there is no cause for alarm, and that the military will guarantee order. This has simply increased the panic, being regarded as a bait to induce people to remain. The panic is possibly exaggerated, but it is surprising, seeing the indifference displayed by England and France to the fearful results of their blunders, and the painful uncertainty as to the policy to be adopted to repair the errors against which they have been warned over and over again by their own agents and by the press ever since the 9th September, 1881.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 3.0 P.M. The agitation among the Europeans in Cairo is very great. Shops are closed. Every one in Alexandria who can manage to leave is trying to quit the place, and the exodus of Europeans goes on without ceasing. The greatest uncertainty exists as to the action of he European Powers and the Sultan. Everybody is asking what will be the end of a situation which is becoming every day more mysterious and more alarming. Steamers arriving with cargo are not discharged, but leave again within a few hours of their coming into port-crammed with Europeans. The steamer Osiris, from Liverpool, which has arrived to-day, reports having encountered eight ships of war outside Alexandria. An Aide-de-Camp from the Sultan has just arrived. The British Consul-General, Dervish Pacha, and Cherif Pacha have each had an interview with the Khedive to-day. Yacomb here in Arabi's interests, dangling after Der

One remarkable feature of the situation the sanguine manner in which Dervish Pacha seems to comment upon it. He has not been daunted by events. To-day, in the course of daunted by events. conversation with the Consul-General of one of the Powers, he said he thought he could manage to settle the Egyptian difficulty in the most satisfactory manner in the course of four or five days. He would be glad of this, he said, for he would thus avoid the necessity for assembling a Conference, a step the Porte regarded with aversion and only to be taken as a dernier ressort. What most alarms men who know Egypt best is that the insolent and defiant tone of the population is no longer limited to Alexandria and Cairo—it has spread to the interior of the country, where the European residents are now liable to be insulted most grossly. It seems to be certain that the Prefect of Police of Tantah, a town between Alexandria and Cairo, the same where the graves of the Saints are, and his subordinates are implicated in conspiring to organise the outbreak of Sunday last. We are told further that many Europeans who flew to the police-stations for protection were slaughtered

in cold blood: Arabi Pacha and his confederates keep on speaking with contempt of the European owers. All their most audacious proceedings have gone unpunished, and they seem to think they can, if they please, carry out a policy of outrage with absolute impunity. At present it is not expedient or convenient for them to do this. But it is expediency not fear of immediate punishment, that holds them so far in check. Continued immunity has made them wax bolder and bolder, and they do not conceal that their grand object must now be the forcible expulsion of all Europeans from Egypt. They say the Europeans must be dealt with as Mr. Gladstone said of the Turks—expelled, "bag and baggage." Arabi Pacha, who constantly harps on the cry "Egypt for the Egyptians," cherishes the dream that he will one of these

days reign over a great Arabic Empire. A striking comment on the actual situation is that when a false alarm went about yesterday that Europeans were being massacred, the Arab labourers engaged on board the ships in the port all, as with one accord, struck work. They promptly seized their cudgels, and rushed towards the town, eager to join in the fray which they thought was raging. The British man-of-war Decoy has arrived here from Candia. There is a vague feeling "in the air," as it were, that we are on the eve of another outbreak. I can find nothing to justify positively the existence of this feeling, but still it exists; and, whether justifiable or not, it suffices to make people

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.") ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY (2.20 P.M.). I saw Dervish Pacha to-day. He said he believed he could keep all quiet here with the aid of the Egyptian troops; if not, he would get Turkish soldiers. I pointed out the great probability of the Egyptians proving false at the critical moment; but he was silent on that point. I myself believe that at the moment when any troops, Turkish or European, appear, there will occur a serious riot at Alexandria; and, probably, the Europeans who remain on shore will have to fight for their lives. Most of them, indeed, are prepared for this, having already armed their servants, and arranged barricades. Some of their number have as many as fifty fighting men ready for action at any moment. Dervish Pacha still says he hopes finally to arrange matters, and he told the Khedive so; but this confidence seems quite unwarranted by existing facts, as the millitary party seem determined to fight to the last rather than allow themselves to be punished for past events. In no way is the situation improved.

Regarding hostilities as possible, the Eastern Telegraph Company have given notice that they are about to buoy the cable outside the harbour.

CAIRO, THURSDAY (2.0 P.M.). There is a great panic in this city, and a regular stampede of Europeans is going on. The Consuls-General having left, anxieties ncreased, and when suddenly an Arab attacked a Syrian merchant, the panic spread rapidly, and people began to fly to the railway station for Suez and Port Said, Mr. Cookson having warned them not to go to Alexandria, because that place was even more dangerous than Cairo. The authorities tried to stop the panic, and issued a proclamation saying the lives of Europeans would be protected; but this

is thus rapidly losing its European popula-

(8.0 P.M.) British subjects have been ordered by the Consul to quit Cairo instantly.

DERVISH'S CAREER.

The past career of Dervish Pacha is filled with incidents which sustain the impression of vigour given by the lines he has laid down at Cairo. He is at once the most vigorous and unscrupulous of all the generals of the Ottoman army. Although he is now seventy years old, his age has not weakened his energy or impaired his faculties. His will is still as iron as it was of old, and he is quite as capable of ordering a massacre of Mamelukes as was Mehemet Ali himself. In politics he is said to be more Turkish than the Grand Turk himself. He speaks nothing but Turkish, and has brought two dragomans with him to Egypt—one Arab and the other French. Strange indeed has been the fate which has made this uncompromising old Ottoman the agent of Christendom in Batoum, in Dulcigno, and in Alexandria. His early military experience was acquired fighting the Montenegrins, who always regarded him as the most dangerous commander whom they had had to meet. In one of the last acute fits of hostility (about 1865) between the Porte and Montenegro, Dervish penetrated to Grahova, the northernmost canton of the Wladikate, so it then was, and the voivode of the district, cut off from retreat to the south, took refuge in a cave—the habitual hiding-place of the people against sudden raids; it being so situated that the usual expedient of attack, smoking out by fires kindled at the mouth was inapplicable. The attempts of the Turks to force a passage were easily repulsed; and Dervish entered into negotiations, the result of which was a surrender on condition of the lives, liberty, and property of the besieged being respected. The Turkish engagements were kept by the extermination of the entire family of the voivode. The prisoners were marched off to Trebinje and thrown into the dungeon of the fortress, tied back to back, one of each couplet being killed, and the survivor not released for a moment from the burden of his dead comrade. Dervish was the principal lieutenant of

Omer Pacha is the last great struggle previous to that of 1876—that of 1860—and made the successful flanking movement which drove the Montenegrins out of the Bjelopawlitji, and in the war of 1876 he was on the Montenegrin frontier until he was sent to Asia Minor. An incident of the campaign of Medun illustrates another characteristic of Dervish, which will not be without interest in the present emergency. During the series of unsuccessful attacks on the Montenegrin line of defence Dervish devised and carried out successfully a surprise of the position of Rogami which, if maintained, would have severed the Montenegrin line and necessitated the abandonment of the siege of Medun. Rogami, a spur of the Piperi mountains, commanded the ford of the Zeta, and was held by a half-battalion of Montenegrins, who were attacked by five battalions of Turkish regulars, supported by a battery of heavy field guns. The assault of the hill was delivered by two battalions sup-Pacha, Under-Secretary for War, is still ported by the other three and the artillery, iring over the heads of the attacking column. A European officer present at the battle pointed out to Dervish that his artillery had become useless in its actual position, as its fire endangered the assailants more than the defenders, and indicated a position where it would command Rogami and not injure the attack. Dervish's only reply was to order the artillery off the field altogether. The two battalions, which had carried the position and begun to entrench themselves there, were furiously attacked by the Montenegrin forcements in a yataghan charge and driven out of their works, with great slaughter, back across the ford, under a terrible fire from the Montenegrin rifles and mountain guns, and the movement was defeated in its moment of

> Dervish is best known to Europeans by the part he played at the surrender of Batoum in 1878 and the surrender of Dulcigno in 1880. In both these enterprises he was engaged in a task not dissimilar to that in which he is employed at Cairo. Batoum, although ceded to Russia by the Treaty of Berlin, had never been captured by the Russians, and the Lazis, with the approval if not at the instigation of the Porte, had formed themselves into a patriotic league to resist the entry of the Muscovites. Dervish, who was in command of the fortress, had twenty battalions of regulars under his orders. He was ordered to hand over the place to Prince Mirsky, and he obeyed his orders to the letter. The civil governor of Batoum, himself a Lazi, set about organizing an energetic resistance to the execution of the treaty. 10,000 Lazis were concentrated round the town, and everything seemed ripe for a fierce struggle, especially as the Lazis refused to believe that Dervish could seriously intend to hand them over to Russia. He soon undeceived them. He arrested all the leaders whom he could seize and had two of them put in irons and flogged He then telegraphed to the Porte denouncing the civil governor as a rebel, and asked per-mission to have him shot or hanged. He received orders to shoot him if he were taken in arms, and to send him to Constantinople if captured before fighting began. Neither al ternative was necessary. After prolonged negotiations the Lazis abandoned their resistance, and Dervish handed over the fortress to the Russians without firing a shot. His unpopularity, however, among the Lazis was such that his assassination was planned, but he succeeded in evading his would-be mur-

Dervish's modus operandi during the late Albanian campaign is not generally understood. He went into Albania to enforce the conscription, in which he utterly failed, though he had very slight military opposition, the most of the battles he reported being purely mythical; but he was very successful in another plan of operation, which consisted in quartering himselt on the estates of the principal Beys, and extorting from them the last pound which could be squeezed out, when he moved on to the next one. He sent quantities of coin to Constantinople, but no recruits.—

STREETS THAT HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS .-There is something very melancholy in the position of the many streets in London that have seen "better days." So great has been their fall in many instances, that it is difficult to realize their status in former times. The case of Adam-street, Strand, is a painful one in this respect. At the Bow-street Police Court yesterday, two men were charged with committing a watch-robbery near Adam-street, It was stated in the course of the evidence that the place where the robbery was effected was "a regular rendezvous of thieves," and the magistrate directed the matter to he brought under notice of the Superintendent of Police, with the view of adequate protection being provided at such a dangerous spot. Yet Adam-street was once considered a highly favoured spot. It took its name from the architects of the Adelphi; and Garrick, applying to them by letter on behalf of his friend Becket, the bookseller in the Strand, who wished to remove his shop to the corner house of Adam-street, says :" If you can make us happy by suiting all our conveniences, we shall make his (Becket's) shop as old Jacob Jonson's was formerly, 'the rendezvous of the first people in England.'", Garrick would be shocked to hear this locality spoken of in a police court as "a regular randezvous of a police-court as "a regular rendezvous of thieves." But after all, thieves and roughs are fast becoming "the first people in England;" and this would, perhaps, console Garrick. -St. James's Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT:

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. Lord Granville, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, stated the most recent official news received by telegraph from Egypt, but he declined to make any statement as to particular measures which her Majesty' Government proposed to take in the carrying out of the policy which they had already announced to Parliament.

Lord Salisbury, in some very caustic observations, spoken in measured tones, main-tained that Parliament had a right to know what measures the Government were taking for the protection of British life and interests in Egypt, where great works which had resulted from British industry, and great investments which were due to British capital, were being destroyed, and where the lives of members of the British community, of British officials, and of officers of the British fleet had been sacrificed within sight of the British ships of war. He described our "naval demonstration" as having demonstrated the impotence of Great Britain and the feebleness of her counsels.

Lord GRANVILLE complained of the violent attack made by Lord Salisbury on her Majesty's Government. The Admiral had full power to act, but he would act in a judicious manner. The Government would not be driven to injudicious action by any taunts of the Opposition. ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND.

The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, after a short conversation, in which some of the Scotch peers suggested that time for the consideration of the details of the measure should be given before the Committee was taken, a suggestion with which Lord Rosebery, who has charge of the Bill, expressed his readiness to comply.

Several other Bills having been advanced a

stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes past 5 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Question time extended over the first two hours and a half of the sitting. There were 68 questions on the paper, covering ten pages and a half of the Votes, and some 20 others were put without notice.

EGYPT. A large number of questions were put in reference to the Egyptian crisis, and in the first place, in answer to Mr. Bourke and Mr. Slagg, who read telegrams, received from merchants on the spot, describing the lives and property of Europeans as being in the greatest danger, Sir C. DILKE said that if any claims for destruction of property were sent in they would be forwarded in the usual way to the Law Officers, and he stated that a large ship had been ordered from Port Said and several private ships had been engaged to carry off British subjects, of whom 300 had expressed their desire to leave Alexandria. In answer to Sir S. Northcote as to the papers, he contended that there never had been an occasion when papers had been produced more rapidly; and in answer to Baronde Worms, he said he had no knowledge that the Eastern Telegraph Company had been compelled to close their office at Cairo. In answer to Mr. J. Lowther he read an account of the interview of the Consuls, the Khedive, and Dervish Pacha, at which he said Arabi Pacha was present, and undertook to obey the Khe-dive's commands for the preservation of order, and at which Dervish said he would be jointly responsible with Arabi for the execu-tion of the Khedive's orders for insuring the safety of the Europeans. Asked whether Arabi was treated at this interview as a traitor to his Sovereign or as the Khedive's Minister, he said he could not answer

Sir W. BARTTELOT inquired whether the Khedive had asked for Turkish troops, and earnestly pressed the Under-Secretary to say what measures were to be taken to protect the lives of British subjects in case of another outbreak; to which Sir C. Dilke replied that he believed Dervish Pacha on various occasions had asked for Turkish troops; and on Sir G. Campbell asking whether the Government had concurred in this request, he said he could give no answer. As to Sir W. Barttelott's second question, he reminded him that Admiral Seymour had a large force at his command (but he declined to go into precise details as to its strength), and that he as well as other Admirals at Alexandria had power to land. Asked by Mr. Chaplin whether it was to be understood that a force would be landed, he said he could not anticipate what might be decided on by Sir B. Seymour and Sir E. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. G. Elliot asked whether anybody accompanied Mr. O'Shea on his visit to Kilmainham. Mr. Trevelyan said he knew nothing of the matter himself, but he was told by Mr. O'Shea that he had gone alone; and Mr. O'Shea rose afterwards, amid much laughter, and said that not only had he gone alone, but he was informed by Mr. Parnell that nobody else had seen him that day. Subsequently Mr. Elliot gave notice that he would ask whether Mr. Yates Thompson had been allowed to see Mr. Parnell, and when.

In answer to questions from Mr. Anderson and Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. GLADSTONE said the return recently presented as to the Irish Church Fund was not to be accepted as the pformation on which the Government asked the House to pass the Arrears Bill, but they were preparing information which he hoped would be before the House in a few days. In answer to questions as to legislation for stopping evictions, he said the only mode in which the Government could deal with the subject was by pressing the House to make progress with the Prevention of Crime Bill in order to get to the Arrears Bill, and with this view he gave notice that he would ask for morning sittings on Fridays, and that he would move to give the Arrears Bill precedence of everything but the Prevention of Crime Bill on every day on which it was set down.

In answer to a question from Mr. Coope, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Duke of Hamilton's sale had not escaped the attention of the Trustees of the National Gallery, and he had been in communication with them on the

A question by Baron de Worms relating to the cession of Assab Bay to Italy, led to a scene of some heat. Sir C. Dilke, in answering it, complained that additions had been made without notice, and, using the word "censure," he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order." Baron de Worms and Lord J. Manners appealed to the Speaker, who held that, however inconvenient might be the course pursued by Baron de Worms, he was within his right, and that any "censure" on him

must proceed from the Chair. Another incident arose out of a complaint by Mr. Macartney that Mr. A. O'Connor, speaking out loud to another member near him, had described Lord G. Hamilton as a 'miserable hound," and that when he had remonstrated against such language he himself had been assailed by Mr. O'Kelly as an "eavesdropper." Lord G. Hamilton having expressed his opinion that it would not be for the dignity of the House to notice the words, Mr. A. O'Connor and Mr. O'Kelly, on an appeal from the Speaker, admitted that they had made use of this language, though it was not intended for this language, though it was not intended for Mr. Macariney to hear. The Speaker then expressed a hope that they would withdraw the words, for, though they were not used openly in debate, it should be the general desire of members to speak of each other with courtesy, whereupon Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. O'Connor expressed regret and withdrew the words. the words.

The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and was occupied for the rest of the sitting on clause 7, which gives the Lord Lieutenant power to prohibit public meetings which he believes dangerous to the public peace or to the pub-lic safety. In the first place, Mr. Labouchere's amendment, proposed at the previous sitting, and defining an unlawful assembly as "an

assembly convened for an unlawful purpose, or with an intent to carry out a lawful object riotously and tumultously," was again discussed with much iteration, and finally negatived by 67 to 38. An amendment by Mr. Marum, requiring that the Lord Lieutenant shall act on sworn information was negatived by 59 to 41, and a motion by Mr. Healy to strike out "danger to the public safety," after a long debate was

negatived by 154 to 56. Sir W. HARCOURT consented, at the request of Mr. Healy, to provide that the clause shall not apply to electioneering meetings, and also that notice of the prohibition should be forthwith served on the promoters of the meeting. A further concession was made that meetings shall not be prohibited solely because of threats of an opposing party to break it up by force; but Sir W. Harcourt strongly opposed a motion by Mr. Sexton requiring that the order of prohibition shall be issued with the advice of the Privy Council,

and it was rejected by 213 to 41.

The question of giving notice of the prohibition of a meeting was canvassed at great length, and after an amendment by Mr. Par-NELL, that when six days' notice of the meeting has been given, three days' notice of pro-hibition shall be given, had been defeated by 176 to 49, Mr, Sexton moved to report progress. On this motion Mr. Causton made an appeal to the Government to resort to coninuous sittings for the purpose of forwarding the Bill and overcoming the obstruction with which it was met. Mr. Parnell denied that he had obstructed or encouraged others to obstruct, and Sir W. Harcourt observed that, though the Government was averse to proceeding to extreme measures, it was quite impossible that things could go on much longer in their present course. Mr. Parnell offered to go on until Clause 7 was disposed of if the Government would give up their intention of a morning sitting to-day; but Sir W. Harcourt said it was impossible now to alter the arrangement, and after some further conversation the motion to report progress was negatived by 142 to 26. A second motion was negatived by 137 to 24, but Sir W. Harcourt gave way to a third motion, and the Committee then adjourned.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 3

MISS PARNELL AND THE IRISH VICEROY. A curious incident took place in Westmore-land-street, Dublin, on Thursday morning. As the Lord-Lieutenant, escorted by the usual cavalry troop, and accompanied by his aidede-camp, was riding past Fleet-street on his way to the Castle, a lady ran out from the footpath and seized the bridle of his Excel-

lency's horse. He immediately pulled up, and the lady then addressed some words to him in reference to the prevention of the erec-tion of Land League huts for the evicted tenants in the country. His Excellency seemed the etrange in which he was placed, and spoke a few words in an undertone to the aide-de-camp, who dismounted from his horse, and politely led the lady to the footpath. Neither the Lord-Lieutenant nor the aide-de-camp knew that the lady was Miss Anna Parnell. Seemingly at the direction of Earl Spencer, the aide-de-camp told her that if she presented her card at the Castle the Lord-Lieutenant would hear anything she had to say. It was only when the party were riding off that a gentleman in the crowd made known to the ord-Lieutenant who the lady was.

The following letter from Miss Parnell appeared in a Dublin evening paper on Thurs-

lay, addressed to the editor:-"Dear Sir.—I was shocked to see to-day in the Freeman that the erection of shelter for 500 persons evicted in Limerick (who have been forcibly and unlawfully deprived of it for the last two months by Lord Spencer and his predecessors) has been again stopped. I met Lord Spencer on his way to the Castle subsequently, and asked him whether the statement was true. He answered that he could not hear what I was saying; but he could hear perfectly well, and I told him so, to which he replied, "I cannot," and refused steadfastly to say anything else. From this I came to the conclusion that Lord Spencer is really ashamed of himself, and would be glad to escape from the odious position he has placed himself in, and I would therefore take this opportunity to urge on all who are connected with the building of these houses to persevere in erecting them; if prevented in one place to go to another, if one man is arrested to let another take his place, and thus to leave no shadow of decent cover for a continuation of this outrage on humanity. I hope that all other tenant farmers will in this emergency come to the assistance of their class and give, whenever it is required, their ground for these houses. If the people do not join and show a little determination on this question I am afraid we shall have before long repetitions of the Rhode child murder in many parts of Ireland.—I remain, yours, etc.—A. PARNELL."

A man, answering the description of one of the Phœnix Park murderers, has been arrested on suspicion at Kingscourt, county Cavan. When brought before the magistrates he gave an unsatisfactory account of himself, and was ordered to be removed to Dublin under a strong escort of police.

Low Water in the Thames .- The river was so low on Thursday morning that at nine o'clock one might have walked on the Surrey side from Westminster Bridge to Lambeth almost without wetting the feet.

DESTRUCTION OF TROUT.—A great destruction of trout has occurred in Harry Loch, in Orkney, within the last few days. The recent warm weather reduced the water in the loch, and the trout gathered in great shoals around the mouths of the brooks, where they were landed in hundredweights by the neighbouring farmers. One fisherman farmer landed a thousand trout in one haul; while on another occasion five cartloads were caught in a single Great quantities of the fish have been sweep. Great quantiti salted for winter use.

ELOPEMENT WITH A COACHMAN. - The daughter of a landowner in the neighbourhood of Listowel eloped on Tuesday with her father's coachman. The runaways have been traced to Queenstown, whence, it is believed, they intend going to America.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND THE COAST-GUARD SHIPS.—The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the companied by the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and a distinguished party, arrived at Weymouth on Wednesday afternoon by the Great Western Railway from Paddington, the Duke of Edinburgh having come to take command of the coastguard ships then in Portland Roads. The royal party, which was met at the station by Paymaster Sewell, drove to the harbour, where a steam-launch was in waiting to convey them to the launch was in waiting to convey them to the despatch-boat Lively in the bay. The Duke of Edinburgh was received with the customary salute, and his flag was hoisted on board the Hercules. The fleet, which comprises the following ships—Lord Warden, Valiant, Defence, Penelope, Repulse, Active, and Warrior-was to sail at daybreak on Friday morning, was to sail at daybreak on Friday morning, the Duchess of Edinburgh going as far as Plymouth. The fleet will proceed to Arosa Bay, Spain, and thence to Gibraltar, where the field-guns and small-arms men will land and have a field-day. After this the fleet will go to Cadiz and Vigo, and return to Spithead in the end of July.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Such subscriptions as expire at the end of this month ought to be renewed as soon as possible, IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY DELAY in the receipt of the " Messenger." The amount may be remitted direct to

the proprietors of "Galignani's Messenger," by a CHEQUE ON LONDON OR PARIS.

Great Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 15-16, 1882.

THE GOVERNMENT AND EGYPT. However complacent a tone Ministers may assume in speaking on Egyptian affairs, they can hardly affect surprise at the indications of keen anxiety which press upon them from all sides, in Parliament and in the country, to learn more of what they are doing, or purpose to do, for the protection of the lives of British subjects at Cairo and Alexandria. Only the blindness of partisan spirit can attribute this eagerness for information to a wish to embarrass the Government. The warmth with which Lord Salisbury spoke on Thursday will no doubt be censured by indiscriminate supporters of the Government as it was by Lord Granville; but the great mass of Englishmen who share his concern will not regret that the depth of his feeling revealed itself in strong and even indignant language. The peril in Egypt to European life is grave and immediate. It may be that the Government realise the full extent of the danger, but they say nothing which reassures us as to their power of meeting it. This may be diplomatic, but it is not wise; and it only intensifies the alarm which, we may reasonably hope, it is the desire of Ministers to allay. The object of the inquiry put by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, and in more dispirited fashion by various Members in the House of Commons, was not to elicit in-formation as to the efforts the Foreign Office has made in the past to settle the Egyptian difficulty, or the measures it now contemplates to provide a permanent solution of that problem. There is no lack of interest in these matters, and there will be no dearth of criticism, we may be sure, when, in due season, Government have made us acquainted with the policy they have pursued. But for the present the one absorbing thought is—What has been done, what is being done, to save English citizens from massacre, and English property from destruction? To speak plainly, Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke either decline to give an answer, or they tender assurances which are ridiculously inadequate. Vessels of war-a Fleet, expression be preferred-are Alexandria. seen at of what use had the Fleet been hitherto? Lord Salisbury tells us, and though Ministers may not like what he says, they must admit it to be true-that its presence has served merely to excite the people to outrage. It is not a vindication of our rights, or a demonstration of our power; it is an impotent spectator of our dishonour. Nothing the Ministry can do now can efface the errors they have committed. Still, what course are they actually taking? Here

is the programme unfolded. They are

providing means of escape for those who

can get to Alexandria, and who, compelled

to leave their property and businesses be-

hind, cannot afford to pay their passage-

money. No doubt, if the exodus continues,

the Government will breathe more freely

for there will be no English subjects in

Egypt to defend. But what of the property

of Englishmen? For the rest, the Ministry

rely on Dervish, who relies on Arabi, who

it may be, will not sanction renewed out-

rage till it suits his purpose to do so. In

brief, English interests are left to chance,

and to any arrangement Sir E. Malet and Sir B. Seymour may concur in adopting .-The Daily News says :- The very serious and alarming condition of Cairo and Alexandria was again the subject of more or less irregular discussion in both Houses of Parliament on Thursday. No one can feel surprise that such should be the case. It is impossible, in the absence of the papers for whose production the Opposition shows a not unnatural impatience, to arrive at anything like a final opinion on the Egyptian policy of her Majesty's Government Lord Salisbury has characteristically found in an occasion of critical delicacy opportunity for delivering a violent, we had almost said a furious, attack upon Ministerial conduct and policy. The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords paid Sir Stafford Northcote the formal compliment of admitting that the time had "probably" not come for raising the whole question of our position in Egypt and our relations with the French Government. But having rendered this rather perfunc tory tribute to official propriety, Lord Salisbury relapsed, with obvious enjoyment, into the virulent, if rather un polished, invective which he conchief ornament of dethe principal duty of What, he invited the Peers to consider, was the object of sending the fleet to Alexandria? Various answers might be suggested, one of which was that it was to "demonstrate the power of Great Britain." It had, however, "demon-strated exactly the reverse." It had proved "the impotence of Great Britain, and the feebleness of her counsels." To withdraw the ships would be humiliating, but to leave them where they were would be "a deeper and lower depth of humilia-Lord Granville replied, with some spirit, that he would not be led by taunts to do anything which might further endanger the lives of Europeans in Egypt. Lord Salisbury's speech must, we presume, be considered as a mild and courteous hint to Sir Stafford Northcote that his attitude of suspense and reserve does not commend itself to his colleague in the leadership of a great and united party. It is to be hoped that the allied Governments will not again commit themselves, or suffer themselves to be

which are not sarcastic and polemical. The Daily Telegraph remarks :- We could understand a purely English policy that resolved to maintain order in Egypt by English forces alone. For an Anglo-

committed, to demands of which they are

not prepared to exact, if necessary, the

fulfilment. When the promised papers

are presented it will be time to discuss the

Egyptian question in all its complicated

bearings. Lord Salisbury's angry criti-

cism is unaccompanied by any suggestions

French Control firmly and promptly executed something, too, might be said, though there are perils in any offensive alliance with a rival Power. But to exclude and rebuke Turkey for eight months and then at a crisis suddenly call her in cannot be called policy; it is a series of blunders dictated first by prejudice and then by panic. By ostentatiously opposing the Sultan at the outset the power of Arabi Bey was allowed to grow up, and the shrewd Egyptian saw how he could use Western jealousy to protect him from the Caliph, while now he uses Mussulman fanaticism to intimidate England and France. What the future may have in store for us we cannot say, but the record of the past is painful enough. We have virtually promoted the interests of everybody we have opposed, and brought humiliation on our allies and friends. Our threats and inaction have aggrandised Arabi; our jealousy has served the Sultan; our protection has imperilled Tewfik, and the display of our flag has brought down on our Consul and our countrymen insult mutilation, and death.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO

ALEXANDRIA. The Press Association is in a position to state that telegraphic orders were sent by the Admiralty on Wednesday evening to the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron to proceed at once with the Squadron to Malta. The Squadron left Gibraltar on Thursday morning in pursuance of these orders, and it is understood that it will embark a large number of troops on its arrival at Malta and then proceed to Egypt. H.M.S. Tamar, which left England on Thursday for Malta, will, it is understood, be employed in the same

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

elegraphed on Thursday :-In order to allay unnecessa y panic, on the one hand, and over confidence on the other, I desire to show briefly the position of the European colony in Alexandria. They are at present menaced by an attack from a band of roughs who, though they have proved themselves capable of great brutality, after the success of an unexpected attack, are pro-bably not much stronger then the Europeans now on their defence. From this threatened attack the Europeans are now protected by more than 12,000 soldiers. But the soldiers, though protecting them under orders, have really complete sympathy with the rioters; they are becoming tired of their task, and they might at any moment not only abandon their attitude of protection, but actually adopt one of aggression themselves. The putting an end to this state of danger can only be effected by landing a force superior to the troops and the roughs together. The moment that force is ready to land, the army will have to choose between fighting and submitting. In the invaders, and the colony can hold their own for a few hours. In the latter case, the soldiers will be anxious to keep order and conciliate the colony. The real and only serious danger, then, lies in the possibility that the arrival of a sufficient force may be so delayed that the native troops will become tired of an ungrateful task, and will make common cause with the rabble. This is a real and increasing danger, and the only remedy, and increasing danger, and the only remody, as I have before urged, is immediate action. If this step, like every other taken in this question, is taken too late, the Governments will have incurred a very serious responsi-

The German Powers are opposing the sending of Turkish troops, on the ground that it would cause fresh outbreaks, and their representatives are supposed to be advocating an arrangement with Arabi Pacha on the basis of the Khedive's abdication in favour of his

son, with a regency.
It is difficult to believe that such an arrangement can find a single advocate. There is not a single point in its favour. There is no solution which would not be better. As to its supposed efficacy to prevent fresh out-breaks, I do not believe that one-tenth of the better class of Europeans would continue to live in the country were such a so-called solution accepted. Men who have been born and have lived during the greater part of their lives in the country, which is almost their home, would decline to remain. The country would practically go back to its condition at the period prior to Mehemet Ali. As to Tewfik Pacha, leaving aside the solemn bligation incumbent on England and France, what can be urged against him to justify hi deposition, even if it were asked for legally by the nation, and not illegally by the rebels?
That he is weak?—No one who has seen him lately can assert. He has shown, on the con-trary, extraordinary firmness. At the earlier stages of the army difficulty he was always urging on Riaz firmer measures; and if he did not make his influence predominate it was because he loyally observed the terms on which he had been placed upon the thronenamely, the abolition of personal government. Recently, he had shown greater firmness than his advisers; and if he has yielded, it has been in obedience to their counsels, and against his own better sense. But it is said that he has made himself unpopular. With whom? With the men who openly ask that every European should be expelled from the Government service; with the men who tortured Osman Pacha: the men who shot down casual passers by; who beat out the brains of boys of 18, of women, and children; the men who one day kissed the Khedive's boots and swore obedience, and within half an hour threatened his life? I make fearlessly a bold challenge. Is there one man of good repute, native or European. in all Egypt, who speaks evil of Tewfik Pacha? I go further. Is there one European of good repute who has lived in Egypt during the last three months who will say that he the last three months who will say that he believes in the sincerity of Arabi's patriotism?

As for popularity with the masses, that is in Egypt entirely a matter of success. I have sometimes spoken of Arabi as hated. I was wrong. With some few doubtful exceptions the propagation of the propagatio

tions, the average Egyptian does not love or At every turn in recent events native opinion regarding Arabi has under-gone a change. Did he seem to be succeeding —he was the saviour of the nation. Did he receive a check,—that same nation howled at him with the foulest abuse. I admit that Tewfik is unpopular in this sense. So is England; so is France; and so will Turkey be if she allows herself to be snubbed. But I know nothing that speaks more for Tewfik Pacha's character than the fact that, beaten as he has been, made ridiculous by England and France, insulted, and not allowed to strike, his unpopularity has never among the people taken the form of virulent abuse. It is not he who has been accused of peculation, of bar-barity, of base ingratitude, and of broken

The following despatches have also been received from special correspondents of the London Press in Alexandria and

Cairo:-Cairo:—

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 8.50 P.M.

Although perfect quiet has prevailed since Sunday, the impression of that sudden massacre is as deep as ever in the public mind. Persons of all nationalities, including the Arabs, are leaving the country in thousands. From morning till night, there is one constant

carts with baggage from the city to the Marina. How they all find room is a marvel. I know one steamer having 750 legitimate passengers with tickets, and 200 who forced themselves on board without. Another ship had a freight of 500 Maltese. The Admiral, had a freight of 500 Mattese. The Admiral, who is most anxious to help every one, has chartered three steamers for the refugees who do not yet wish to quit the country and leave their little property behind, and the British Government has chartered a large steamer which is expected soon from Port Said.

The Judien mail presentages by Venetia this The Indian mail passengers ex Venetia this morning from Brindisi were sent by the Suez

from Cairo the exodus increases hourly. People are leaving for Alexandria, Suez, and Ismailia, not knowing how they will get away. The Controllers-General are both now with the Khedive in Alexandria, where Sir A. Colvin had already arrived. The Railway administration has been transferred

to Alexandria, and the Domains to Ismailia. The goods traffic on the railway is nil. The officials in the Government offices and the Ministries are asking for leave en masse. The Cairo officials of the Suez Canal have gone to Ismailia. It is possible that Sir Charles Dilke has not received official in-formation of all this. It is not coffee-house

babble, but fact.

CAIRO, THURSDAY MORNING The excitement and panic are becoming The butchers, bakers, and provision dealers The butchers, bakers, and provision dealers are leaving. All who remain and have been able to obtain arms have done so, and carry them. Some Frenchmen, unable to leave, are fortifying themselves in a house on the Boulevard Clot Bey. Every Christian is in dread of massacre. Arabi Pacha has posted up a notice in French and Arabic all over the town stating that there is no cause for alarm, and that the military will guarantee order. This has simply increased the panic, being regarded as a bait to induce people to remain. The panic is possibly exaggerated, but it is surprising, seeing the indifference displayed by England and France to the fearful results by England and France to the teatrer to the painful uncertainty of their blunders, and the painful uncertainty as to the policy to be adopted to repair the errors against which they have been warned over and over again by their own agents and by the press ever since the 9th September,

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY, 3.0 P.M. The agitation among the Europeans in Cairo is very great. Shops are closed. Every one in Alexandria who can manage to leave is trying to quit the place, and the exodus of Europeans goes on without ceasing. The greatest uncertainty exists as to the action of the European Powers and the Sultan. Everybody is asking what will be the end of a situation which is becoming every day more mysterious and more alarming. Steamers arriving with cargo are not discharged, but leave again within a few hours of their coming into port—crammed with Europeans. The steamer Osiris, from Liverpool, which has arrived to-day, reports having encountered eight ships of war outside Alexandria. An Aide-de-Camp from the Sultan has just arrived. The British Consul-General, Dervish Pacha, and Cherif Pacha have each had an interview with the Khedive to-day. Yacomb Pacha, Under-Secretary for War, is still n Arabi's interests, dangling after De vish Pacha.

One remarkable feature of the situation the sanguine manner in which Dervish Pacha seems to comment upon it. He has not been daunted by events. To-day, in the course of conversation with the Consul-General of one of the Powers, he said he thought he could manage to settle the Egyptian difficulty in the most satisfactory manner in the course of four or five days. He would be glad of this, he said, for he would thus avoid the necessity for assembling a Conference, a step the Porte regarded with aversion and only to be taken as a dernier ressort. What most alarms men who know Egypt best is that the insolent and defiant tone of the population is no longer limited to Alexandria and Cairo—it has spread to the interior of the country, where the European residents are now liable to be insulted most grossly. It seems to be certain that the Prefect of Police of Tantah, a town between Alexandria and Cairo, the same where the graves of the Saints are, and his subordinates are implicated in conspiring to organise the outbreak of Sunday last. We are told further that many Europeans who flew to the police-stations for protection were slaughtered

Arabi Pacha and his confederates keep on Arabi Pacha and his confederates keep on speaking with contempt of the European Powers. All their most audacious proceedings have gone unpunished, and they seem to think they can, if they please, carry out a policy of outrage with absolute impunity. At present it is not expedient or commission. At present it is not expedient or convenient for them to do this. But it is expediency, not fear of immediate punishment, that holds them so far in check. Continued immunity has made them wax bolder and bolder, and they do not conceal that their grand object must now be the forcible expulsion of all Europeans from Egypt. They say the Europeans must be dealt with as Mr. Gladstone said of the Turks—expelled, "bag and baggage." Arabi Pacha, who constantly harps on the cry "Egypt for the Egyptians," cherishes the dream that he will one of these

days reign over a great Arabic Empire. A striking comment on the actual situation is that when a false alarm went about yesterday that Europeans were being massacred, the Arab labourers engaged on board the ships in the port all, as with one accord, struck work. They promptly seized their cudgels, and rushed towards the town, eager to join in the fray which they thought was The British man-of-war Decoy has arrived here from Candia. There is a vague feeling "in the air," as it were, that we are on the eve of another outbreak. I can find nothing to justify positively the existence of this feeling, but still it exists; and, whether justifiable or not, it suffices to make people

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

ALEXANDRIA, THURSDAY (2.20 P.M.). I saw Dervish Pacha to-day. He said he I saw Dervish Pacha to-day. He said he believed he could keep all quiet here with the aid of the Egyptian troops; if not, he would get Turkish soldiers. I pointed out the great probability of the Egyptians proving false at the critical moment; but he was silent on that point. I myself believe that at the moment when any troops, Turkish or European, appear, there will occur a serious riot at Alexandria; and, probably, the Europeans who remain on shore will have to fight for their lives. Most of them, indeed, are prepared for this, having of them, indeed, are prepared for this, having already armed their servants, and arranged barricades. Some of their number have as many as fifty fighting men ready for action at any moment. Dervish Pacha still says he hopes finally to arrange matters, and he told the Khedive so; but this confidence seems quite unwarranted by existing facts, as the millitary party seem determined to fight to the last rather than allow themselves to be punished for past events. In no way is the ituation improved.

Regarding hostilities as possible, the Eastern Telegraph Company have given notice that they are about to buoy the cable outside the

There is a great panic in this city, and a regular stampede of Europeans is going on. The Consuls-General having left, anxieties ncreased, and when suddenly an Arab attacked a Syrian merchant, the panic spread rapidly, and people began to fly to the railway station for Suez and Port Said, Mr. Cookson having warned them not to go to Alexandria, because that place was even more dangerous than Cairo. The authorities tried to stop the panic, and issued a proclamation saying the lives of Europeans would be protected; but this

had not the slightest effect, as the fright had grown extreme and very general. Cairo is thus rapidly losing its European popula

British subjects have been ordered by the Consul to quit Cairo instantly.

DERVISH'S CAREER.

The past career of Dervish Pacha is filled with incidents which sustain the impression of vigorr given by the lines he has laid down at Cairo. He is at once the most vigorous and unscrupulous of all the generals of the Ottoman army. Although he is now seventy years old, his age has not weakened his energy or impaired his faculties. His will is still as iron as it was of old, and he is quite as capable of ordering a massacre of the Mamelukes as was Mehemet Ali himself. In politics he is said to be more Turkish than the The past career of Dervish Pacha is filled politics he is said to be more Turkish than the Grand Turk himself. He speaks nothing but Turkish, and has brought two dragomans with him to Egypt—one Arab and the other French. Strange indeed has been the fate which has made this uncompromising old Ottoman the agent of Christendom in Batoum, in Dulcigno, and in Alexandria. His early military experience was acquired fighting the Montenegrins, who always regarded him as the most dangerous commander whom they had had to meet. In one of the last acute fits of hostility (about 1865) between the Porte and Montenegro, Dervish penetrated to Grahova, the northernmost canton of the Wladikate, so it then was, and the voivode of the district, cut off from retreat to the south, took refuge in a cave—the habitual hiding-place of the people against sudden raids; it being so situated that the usual expedient of attack, smoking out by fires kindled at the mouth, was inapplicable. The attempts of the Turks to force a passage were easily repulsed; and Dervish entered into negotiations, the result of which was a surrender on condition of the lives, liberty, and property of the besieged being respected. The Turkish engagements were kept by the extermination of the entire family of the voivode. The prisoners were marched off to Trebinje and thrown into the dungeon of the fortress, tied back to back, one of each couplet being killed, and the survivor not released for a moment from the burden of his dead comrade.

Dervish was the principal lieutenant of Omer Pacha is the last great struggle previous to that of 1876—that of 1860—and made the successful flanking movement which drove the Montenegrins out of the Bjelopawlitji, and in the war of 1876 he was on the Montenegrin frontier until he was sent to Asia Minor. An incident of the campaign of Medun illustrates another characteristic of Dervish, which will another characteristic of Dervish, which will not be without interest in the present emer-gency. During the series of unsuccessful attacks on the Montenegrin line of defence Dervish devised and carried out successfully a surprise of the position of Rogami which, i a surprise of the position of Rogami which, it maintained, would have severed the Montenegrin line and necessitated the abandonment of the siege of Medun. Rogami, a spur of the Piperi mountains, commanded the ford of the Zeta, and was held by a half-battalion of Montenegrins, who were attacked by five battalions of Turkish regulars, supported by a battery of heavy field guns. The assault of the hill was delivered by two battalions supported by the other three and the artillery. ported by the other three and the artillery firing over the heads of the attacking colu A European officer present at the battle pointed out to Dervish that his artillery had become useless in its actual position, as its fire endangered the assailants more than the defenders, and indicated a position where i would command Rogami and not injure the attack. Dervish's only reply was to order the artillery off the field altogether. The two battalions, which had carried the position and begun to entrench themselves there, were furiously attacked by the Montenegrin reinforcements in a yataghan charge and driver out of their works, with great slaughter, back across the ford, under a terrible fire from the Montenegrin rifles and mountain guns, and the movement was defeated in its moment o

Dervish is best known to Europeans by the part he played at the surrender of Batoum in 1878 and the surrender of Dulcigno in 1880. In both these enterprises he was engaged in a task not dissimilar to that in which he employed at Cairo. Batoum, although ceder to Russia by the Treaty of Berlin, had never been captured by the Russians, and the Lazis with the approval if not at the instigation o had formed themselves into patriotic league to resist the entry of the Muscovites. Dervish, who was in command of the fortress, had twenty battalions of regulars, under his orders. He was ordered to hand over the place to Prince Mirsky, and he obeyed his orders to the letter. The civil governor of Batoum, himself a Lazi, set abou organizing an energetic resistance to the ex-ecution of the treaty. 10,000 Lazis were concentrated round the town, and everything seemed ripe for a fierce struggle, especially as the Lazis refused to believe that Dervish could seriously intend to hand them over to Russia. He soon undeceived them. rested all the leaders whom he could seize and had two of them put in irons and flogged He then telegraphed to the Porte denouncing the civil governor as a rebel, and asked per mission to have him shot or hanged. He re ceived orders to shoot him if he were take in arms, and to send him to Constantinople if captured before fighting began. Neither alternative was necessary. After prolonged negotiations the Lazis abandoned their resistance, and Dervish handed over the fortres to the Russians without firing a shot. Hi unpopularity, however, among the Lazis wa such that his assassination was planned, bu he succeeded in evading his would-be mur

Dervish's modus operandi during the lat Albanian campaign is not generally under-stood. He went into Albania to enforce the conscription, in which he utterly failed, though he had very slight military opposition, the most of the battles he reported being purely mythical; but he was very successful in another plan of operation, which consisted in quartering himselt on the estates of the principal Beys, and extorting from them the bound which could be squeezed out, when he moved on to the next one. He sent quantities of coin to Constantinople, but no recruits.

STREETS THAT HAVE SEEN BETTER DAYS. There is something very melancholy in the position of the many streets in London that have seen "better days." So great has been their fall in many instances, that it is difficul to realize their status in former times. case of Adam-street, Strand, is a painful in this respect. At the Bow-street Police Court yesterday, two men were charged with committing a watch-robbery near Adam-street It was stated in the course of the evidence that the place where the robbery was effected was "a regular rendezvous of thieves," and the magistrate directed the matter to be brought under notice of the Superintendent of Police, with the view of adequate protection being provided at such a dangerous spot. Yet Adam-street was once considered a highly favoured spot. It took its name from the architects of the Adelphi; and Garrick, applying to them by letter on behalf of his friend Backet, the bookseller in the Strand friend Becket, the bookseller in the Strand who wished to remove his shop to the corner house of Adam-street, says: "If you can make us happy by suiting all our conveniences, w shall make his (Becket's) shop as old Jacob Jonson's was formerly, 'the rendezvous of the first people in England.'" Garrick would be shocked to hear this locality spoken of in police-court as "a regular rendezvous of hieves." But after all, thieves and rough are fast becoming "the first people in England;" and this would perhaps, console Garrick .- St. James's Gazette.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. THE CAISIS IN EGYPT.

Lord Granville, replying to a question from Lord Salisbury, stated the most recent official news received by telegraph from Egypt, but he declined to make any statement as to particular measures which her Majesty's Government proposed to take in the carrying out of the policy which they had already anout of the policy which they had already announced to Parliament.

Lord Salisbury, in some very caustic ob-

servations, spoken in measured tones, maintained that Parliament had a right to know what measures the Government were taking for the protection of British life and interests in Egypt, where great works which had re-sulted from British industry, and great investments which were due to British capital, were being destroyed, and where the lives of memhers of the British community, of British of-ficials, and of officers of the British fleet had been sacrificed within sight of the British ships of war. He described our "naval demonstration" as having demonstrated the impotence of Great Britain and the feebleness of her counsels.

of her counsels.

Lord Granville complained of the violent attack made by Lord Salisbury on her Majesty's Government. The Admiral had full power to act, but he would act in a judicious manner. The Government would not be driven to injudicious action by any taunts of the Opposition. the Opposition.

ENTAIL IN SCOTLAND. The Entail (Scotland) Bill was read a cond time, after a short conversation, in which some of the Scotch peers suggested that time for the consideration of the details of the mea-sure should be given before the Committee was taken, a suggestion with which Lord Rosebery, who has charge of the Bill, expressed

his readiness to comply.

Several other Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Question time extended over the first two hours and a half of the sitting. There were 68 questions on the paper, covering ten pages and a half of the Votes, and some 20 others were put without notice.

A large number of questions were put in reference to the Egyptian crisis, and in the first place, in answer to Mr. Bourke and Mr. Slagg who read telegrams, received from merchants or the spot, describing the lives and property of Europeans as being in the greatest danger Sir C. DILKE said that if any claims for destruction of property were sent in they would be forwarded in the usual way to the Law Officers, and he stated that a large ship had been ordered from Port Said and several private ships had been engaged to carry off British subjects, of whom 300 had expressed their desire to leave Alexandria. In answer to Sir S. Northcote as to the papers, he contended that there never had been an occasion when papers had been produced more rapidly; and in answer to Baronde Worms, he said he and no knowledge that the Eastern Telegraph Company had been compelled to close their office at Cairo. In answer to Mr. J. Lowther, he read an account of the interview of the Consuls, the Khedive, and Dervish Pacha, at which he said Arabi Pacha was present, and undertook to obey the Khedive's commands for the preservation of order, and at which Dervish said he would be jointly responsible with Arabi for the execu-tion of the Khedive's orders for insuring the safety of the Europeans. Asked whether Arabi was treated at this interview as a traitor to his Sovereign or as the Khedive' Minister, he said he could not answer. Sir W. Barttelor inquired whether

Khedive had asked for Turkish troops, and earnestly pressed the Under-Secretary to say what measures were to be taken to protect the lives of British subjects in case of another outbreak; to which Sir C. Dilke replied that he believed Dervish Pacha on various occasions had asked for Turkish troops; and on Sir G. Campbell asking whether the Go-vernment had concurred in this request, he said he could give no answer. As to Sir W. Barttelott's second question, he reminded him that Admiral Seymour had a large force at his command (but he declined to go into precise details as to its strength), and that he as well as other Admirals at Alexandria had power to land. Asked by Mr. Chaplin whether it was to be understood that a force would be landed he said he could not anticipate what might be decided on by Sir B. Seymour and Sir E. MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. G. Ellior asked whether anybody companied Mr. O'Shea on his visit to Kil-mainham. Mr. Trevelyan said he knew nothing of the matter himself, but he was told by Mr. O'Shea that he had gone alone; and Mr. O'Shea rose afterwards, amid much laughter, and said that not only had he gone alone, but he was informed by Mr. Parnell that nobody else had seen him that day. Subsequently Mr. Elliot gave notice that he would ask whether Mr. Yates Thompson had been allowed to see Mr. Parnell, and when.

In answer to questions from Mr. Anderson and Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. GLADSTONE said the return recently presented as to the Irish Church Fund was not to be accepted as the information on which the Government asked the House to pass the Arrears Bill, but they were preparing information which he hoped would be before the House in a few days. In answer to questions as to legislation for stop-ping evictions, he said the only mode in which the Government could deal with the subject was by pressing the House to make progress with the Prevention of Crime Bill in order to get to the Arrears Bill, and with this view he gave notice that he would ask for morning sittings on Fridays, and that he would move to give the Arrears Bill precedence of everything but the Prevention of Crime Bill or every day on which it was set down.

In answer to a question from Mr. Coope, Mr. Gladstone said that the Duke of Hamilton's sale had not escaped the attention of th Trustees of the National Gallery, and he had been in communication with them on the

A question by Baron de Worms relating to the cession of Assab Bay to Italy, led to a scene of some heat. Sir C. Dilke, in answering it, complained that additions had been made without notice, and, using the word "censure," he was interrupted by loud cries of "Order." Baron de Worms and Lord J Manners appealed to the Speaker, who held that, however inconvenient might be the course pursued by Baron de Worms, he was within

his right, and that any "censure" on him must proceed from the Chair.

Another incident arose out of a complaint by Mr. Macartney that Mr. A. O'Connor, speaking out loud to another member near him, had described Lord G. Hamilton as a "miserable hound," and that when he had "miserable hound," and that when he had remonstrated against such language he himself had been assailed by Mr. O'Kelly as an "eavesdropper." Lord G. Hamilton having expressed his opinion that it would not be for the dignity of the House to notice the words, Mr. A. O'Connor and Mr. O'Kelly, on an appeal from the Speaker, admitted that they had made use of this language though it was not intended for this language, though it was not intended for Mr. Macartney to hear. The Speaker then expressed a hope that they would withdraw the words, for, though they were not used openly in debate, it should be the general desire of members to speak of each other with courtesy, whereupon Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. O'Connor expressed regret and withdrew

The House then went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and was occuthe Prevention of Crime Bill, and was occupied for the rest of the sitting on clause 7, which gives the Lord Lieutenant power to prohibit public meetings which he believes dangerous to the public peace or to the public safety. In the first place, Mr. Labouchere's amendment, proposed at the previous sitting, and defining an unlawful assembly as "an assembly convened for an unlawful purpose, or with an intent to carry out a lawful object riotously and tumultously," was again discussed with much iteration, and finally negatived by 67 to 38.

An amendment by Mr. Marum, requiring

An amendment by Mr. Marum, requiring that the Lord Lieutenant shall act on sworn information was negatived by 59 to 41, and a motion by Mr. Healy to strike out "danger to the public safety," after a long debate was negatived by 154 to 56.

negatived by 154 to 56.
Sir W. Harcourr consented, at the request of Mr. Healy, to provide that the clause shall not apply to electioneering meetings, and also that notice of the prohibition should be forthwith served on the promoters of the meeting. A further concession was made that meetings shall not be prohibited solely because of threats of an opposing party to break it up by force; but Sir W. Harcourt strongly opposed a motion by Mr. Sexton re-quiring that the order of prohibition shall be issued with the advice of the Privy Council,

and it was rejected by 213 to 41.

The question of giving notice of the prohibition of a meeting was canvassed at great length, and after an amendment by Mr. Pannell, that when six days notice of the meeting the property of the meeting the property of th ing has been given, three days' notice of pro-hibition shall be given, had been defeated by 176 to 49, Mr. Sexton moved to report progress. On this motion Mr. Causton made an ippeal to the Government to resort to continuous sittings for the purpose of forwarding the Bill and overcoming the obstruction with which it was met. Mr. Parnell denied that he had obstructed or encouraged others to ob-struct, and Sir W. Harcourt observed that, though the Government was averse to proceeding to extreme measures, it was quite imceeding to extreme measures, it was quite impossible that things could go on much longer in their present course. Mr. Parnell offered to go on until Clause 7 was disposed of if the Government would give up their intention of a morning sitting to-day; but Sir W. Harcourt said it was impossible now to alter the arrangement, and after some further conversation the motion to report progress was negatived by 142 to 26. A second motion was negatived by 137 to 24, but Sir W. Harcourt gave way to a third motion, and the Coma third motion, and the Committee then adjourned.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 3

MISS PARNELL AND THE IRISH VICEROY. A curious incident took place in Westmore-land-street, Dublin, on Thursday morning. As the Lord-Lieutenant, escorted by the usual cavalry troop, and accompanied by his aidede-camp, was riding past Fleet-street on his way to the Castle, a lady ran out from the footpath and seized the bridle of his Excellency's horse. He immediately pulled up, and the lady then addressed some words to him in reference to the prevention of the erec-tion of Land League huts for the evicted tenants in the country. His Excellency seemed puzzled for a moment at the strange position words in an undertone to the aide-de-camp, who dismounted from his horse, and politely led the lady to the footpath. Neither the Lord-Lieutenant nor the aide-de-camp knew that the lady was Miss Anna Parnell. the aide-de-camp told her that if she presented her card at the Castle the Lord-Lieutenant would hear anything she had to say. It was only when the party were riding off that a Lord-Lieutenant who the lady was.

The following letter from Miss Parnell appeared in a Dublin evening paper on Thurslay, addressed to the editor :-Dear Sir .- I was shocked to see to-day in the Freeman that the erection of shelter for 500 persons evicted in Limerick (who have

been forcibly and unlawfully deprived of it for the last two months by Lord Spencer and his predecessors) has been again stopped. I met Lord Spencer on his way to the Castle subsequently, and asked lim whether the statement was true. He answered that he could not hear what I was saying; but he could hear perfectly well, and I told him so, to which he replied, "I cannot," and refused steadfastly to say anything else. From this I came to the conclusion that Lord Spencer is really ashamed of himself, and would be glad to escape from the odious position he has placed himself in, and I would therefore take this opportunity to urge on all who are connected with the building of these houses to persevere in erecting them; if prevented in one place to go to another, man is arrested to let another t place, and thus to leave no shadow of decent cover for a continuation of this outrage on humanity. I hope that all other tenant farmers will in this emergency come to the assistance of their class and give, whenever it is required, their ground for these houses. If the people do not join and show a little determination on this question I am afraid we shall have before long repetitions of the Rhode child murder in many parts of Ireland.—I remain, yours, etc.—A. Parrell.

A man, answering the description of one of the Phœnix Park murderers, has been ar-

rested on suspicion at Kingscourt, county Cavan. When brought before the magistrates he gave an unsatisfactory account of himself, and was ordered to be removed to Dublin under a strong escort of police.

ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE STEWARDS OF THE JOCKEY CLUB.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Thurs-day, before Baron Huddleston and a special any, before baron fundlesson and a special jury, the case of Doherty v. Lowther and others—an action for libel—was heard. The defendants disputed the meaning of the alleged libel as given by the plaintiff, and pleaded justification, privilege, and absence of malice. The Solicitor-General and Mr. Edward Pollock appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Russell, Q.C., Mr. Merewether, Q.C., and Mr. Lumley Smith for the defendants. Prince Soltykoff, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Cadogan, and Lord March occupied seats on the bench. The plaintiff, Mr. Daniel Henry Doherty, was formerly a captain of Hussars, and now holds a similar position in the Antrim Militia; and the defendants, Mr. James Lowther, M.P., the defendants, Mr. James Lowther, M.P., Lord Cadogan, and Mr. William George Craven are stewards of the Jockey Club, and the defendants, Messrs. Weatherby and Co. are printers and publishers of publications connected with horse-racing, including the Racing Calendar. The plaintiff complained that on the 27th of October the defendants falsely and maliciously published the following libel in the Racing Calendar:—"Notice—The committee of the Subscription Rooms The committee of the Subscription Reoms at Newmarket, having reported Daniel Henry Doherty (formerly Doherty Waterhouse) as being a defaulter in respect of bets upon horse-racing, the stewards of the Jockey Club have decided that he be warned off Newmarket Heath, and all places where the rules of racing are in force, until this notice is withdrawn; "and in consequence he had suffered in his reputation consequence in that and pecuniary means. The Solicitor-General in opening the plaintiff's case, said that undoubtedly his client had been a defaulter to the extent of £1,200 or £1,400; but those bets extended back to the year 1874, and from that time he had made small bets without keeping a book. In July, 1881, complaints were made to the racing clubs to the effect that the plain-tiff had made default in his bets; but they referred back to 1874, and one of the rule

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 19-20, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 17-18, 1882.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. In an article on the situation in Egypt the Saturday Review says :- The first question which arises in the mind of every Englishman is what is our own Government going to do now? What is the line which England ought to take in view of an English Consul publicly beaten and wounded, Englishmen massacred, English property plundered, and the demands of England contemptuously rejected? It may also be added that England has placed itself under a very heavy responsibility to the rest of Europe. The subjects of the Powers whom England asked to keep in the background are being killed and plundered because England had its wishes or claims granted, and took the lead in dealing with Egypt. What, then, is our Government going to do, in face of its very grave responsibility to England and to Europe? The Government altogether declines to answer. There are one or two reflections of considerable importance which recent events suggest. In the first place, it is now impossible that the status quo should be restored. Nothing can now bring back the Egypt in which a loyal Khedive worked with the Western Powers to govern a peaceful and prosperous country, and every one felt safe under the protection of the great nations who had only to speak a word to make every one fall prostrate before them: while the Sultan was told to keep at a repectful distance, and not meddle in matters that did not concern him. The whole of the arrangement depended on the conviction that England always got what it wished, and on the fear which the name of England inspired. A year ago every Egyptian believed that instant death would await any one who touched a hair of an Englishman's head; an English Consul was so sacred a being that even to insult a Consul's janissary was looked on as a monstrous and awful crime. This conviction and this fear have now been uprooted. The natives have learnt that Englishmen may be killed with impunity, and that an English Consul may be beaten like the humblest fellah. No calling in of Turks can efface the impression which recent events have produced. Even if security is restored, Englishmen will be under Turkish

The Spectator expresses surprise at finding that because Sir Beauchamp Seymour did not land his very few marines, and so bring on a purposeless fight in which he might have been defeated, the fleet is pronounced by Egyptian corporals and London journalists impotent and useless. Let the 10,000 Egyptian troops in Alexandria break into revolt and begin the dreaded massacre, and within fifty minutes Alexandria will be begging for permission to exist on any terms, and the Western Powers will be under the necessity of providing a new Government in place of the organisation destroyed by shells. The Spectator trusts and believes no such calamity will occur, but there is a very great danger behind. It is believed at Constantinople that Arabi, well aware of his fate should the Sultan treat him as a rebel, has decided to proclaim the Shereef of Mecca Caliph and himself his commander-in-chief. This is the danger which most closely threatens the throne of the Sultan. He may run the risk rather than suffer Europe to act alone; but he will hesitate and temporise to any extent before he finally decides. Ascendancy in Cairo is for Great Britain the whole "Eastern Question;" but ascendancy is not to-day to be preserved by precipitate action, by shelling Alexandria while the troops are still orderly, or by landing a handful of marines and sailors to cut their way to nowhere through the loop-holed streets of Arab Alexandria.

The Egyptian policy of the Government

and not under English protection, and the

safety they will enjoy will be the safety of

from first to last has, insists the Statist, been hopelessly muddled. There were two logical courses open to it. One was to follow the precedent set in Afghanistan and South Africa-to declare that Lord Beaconsfield had acted wrongly and wickedly in establishing the control; that his successor could not maintain a policy which they strongly condemned; and, in consequence, to withdraw altogether from the country. The other course was to have loyally carried out the policy bequeathed by the late Cabinet: to have accepted cordially the French alliance, and all that it involved in Egypt; and, as soon as the Army mutinied, to have taken energetic measures to restore discipline and present disorder for the future. It is not the business of this country, nor is it for its interest, to misgovern Egypt, or to check the growth of a healthy national life. On the contrary, the object of the Anglo-French control should be to promote and to carry out administrative reforms in every department, and to encourage the development of a healthy public opinion. But in Egypt, just as little as elsewhere, is it desirable that a military mutiny should be successful; and the instant the Colonels overawed the Khedive, by inciting their soldiers to mutiny, England and France would have been morally justified in sending material aid to the Khedive, and in teaching the soldiers a lesson they would not have quickly forgotten. Unfortunately, the Government has taken neither course. It has continued the Protectorate in appearance, yet it has taken no proper steps to render it effectual and, in consequence, it has destroyed for the moment the Khedive's authority; it has jeopardised the lives of all the Europeans in Egypt, and it has restored most disastrously the influence of the Sultan It is to be feared, too, that it has seriously endangered the true interests of England

The Economist says that very great losse must be incurred, and great disturbance to business must arise from the existing state of matters. Men cannot close their transactions at a day's notice, and hurry on board the first vessel which they can find without great inconvenience and pecuniary loss. There are greater interests at stake than these; but still these matters must not be lost sight of. England has greater interests in Egypt than any other European Power, and those interests must

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The Saturday Review considers that the general attitude of the Government on the Prevention of Crime Bill continues to be partly, but by no means wholly, satisfactory. Indeed in some respects, instead of, in commercial phrase, "ruling harder" than it did last week, it rules softer. Yet the concessions which have been made are still not of vital importance, though one or two of them have been obviously in the direction of providing gaps for the Land League to drive its coach through. The really unsatisfactory part of the matter, however, is, as it was last week, the incomprehensible insensibility of the Government to the value of time. Either the Prevention of Crime Bill will strengthen the hands of the authorities in preventing and punishing such crimes as the murder of Mr. Bourke, or it will not. Expedition in getting it to work is clearly of the very first necessity. This expedition Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for some reason or other will not use. When the familiar duet of motions to report progress. and motions that the Chairman do leave the Chair, begins, they protest mildly, sigh, and give way. Indirectly they contribute themselves to the delay of the Bill by the obstinate and reiterated refusal not so much to give information about another subject of the day, as to adopt what may be called the course of taking the House into their confidence in refusing to give it. But one looks through these debates in vain for any sign on the part of the Government of a comprehension of the fact that they have to deal with a set of men who want to have the land of Ireland for nothing in the first place; to separate Ireland from England in the second; and who are carrying out these two designs from day to day by murdering, mutilating, or ruining those who stand in the way of them. It has been pointed out that it is beside the question to argue that the Bill will not prevent the attainment of these objects or the commission of the crimes by which they are sought to be attained. The Government contention is that it will, and they are bound to act accordingly. They do not so act, and that is the grievous fault of their present conduct.

The Economist points out that the duty which is cast upon the Government of preserving order without destroying liberty, and of preventing injustice without undue violence to legal rights, is one of almost unexampled difficulty. It is not denied by anyone either that the Executive requires exceptional powers to deal with agrarian crime, or that exceptional relief must be given to the existing agrarian distress. Nor is it disputed that, if either measure is to be effective for its purpose, it must be passed with the least possible delay. But there the general agreement ends. The moment the further necessities is the more urgent, in what way each of them can best be met, how wide a departure from previous usage the circumstances justify, how far we may safely go without shackling ourselves by a mischievous precedent, an infinite divergence of opinion begins to manifest itself. Those who call out most loudly for relief to the evicted tenants minimise, or are silent about, the exploits of the Moonlighters. Those who are most clamorous in their demands for coercion treat the spread of harsh evictions as quite a secondary matter. If we look to the Irish representatives themselves, whose judgment we are constantly told that we ought to accept in all purely Irish matters, it is impossible to say even on which side the balance turns. The Government resolved to postpone the Arrears Bill to the Coercion Bill. But the result has not been encouraging. Every clause and almost every line of the Bill which could upon any construction be deemed an infringement of liberty has been fought inch by inch with a persistence which would have been respectable, and indeed admirable, if popular liberty in Ireland had not been already undermined by the very forces against which the Bill is directed, and if its professed champions had not known perfectly well that every hour spent by them in vain attempts to cut down the new powers of the Executive postponed the settlement of arrears, and gave further opportunity for cruel and unpatriotic" evictions.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

As the question of the Channel Tunnel still remains undecided, and the last word has not been said as to either its feasibility or its expediency, there is much advantage in eliciting the opinions of all classes as to the scheme now under dis-

Working men are interested both directly and indirectly in the matter, and they have a clear right to express their views in whatever way seems best to themselves. If, therefore they thought it worth while to assemble in they thought it worth while to assemble in conference and take a general vote as to the opinion of their body on this very difficult question, their proceedings would be entitled to as much weight as those of any other critics having no special technical knowledge There are, however, good reasons to doubt whether the meeting held in London on Thursday to consider the problem in question can be considered as a fair or successful attempt to arrive at the opinion of the working classes. It was a very significant feature in the proceedings that the first and principal resolution was moved by an individual who aimed at distinguishing himself by stirring up one class of his countrymen against another.

Mr. George Mitchell is, or at least was, at
one time one of the leaders of those unwise abortive movements in working men attempted to control artificially the rate of wages for labour, and it is impossible for any impartial person to look without suspicion upon expressions of opinion promulgated by such a person in the name of the English working man. Mr. G. Mitchell is not known as a working man, but as a political agitator, and a very similar remark may be made concerning Mr. George Potter, who was another principal actor in Thursday's proceedings. Why these professional demagogues should have taken up the subject of the tunnel as an opportunity for "political" discussion, in the manner described in Thursday's programme, may be a mystery to outsiders; but it must be remembered that all schemes de-signed to promote intercourse between one nation and another are favourably regarded by the revolutionary partisans as tending to lead to that fraternity of interests between trades unions all over the world, which is the favourite dream of such zealots. The working men who have really studied the question of the tunnel may, for all we know at present, be as much in favour of it as the meeting was yesterday. But we cannot admit that the resolutions passed at the Memorial Hall afford any trustworthy evidence whether this is or is not the case .- Globe.

STRONG AND WEAK GOVERNMENT, It is positively stated, the Spectator declares, that the Government have determined, whenever it is possible to return to the resolutions on procedure, to consent to the compromise urged upon them by Sir John Lubbock, and "the two-thirds Liberals," as they are called, that the Closure shall only be voted by a two-thirds

majority :-We need not say that we do not accept this statement on the authority on which it is given. We are well aware that on other grounds the Government has been branded as weak by politicians whose only criterion of strength is a certain sudden arbitrariness, such as marked the decision of the last Government to buy the Suez Canal Shares, to to war with Afghanistan, and to bring the Indian troops to Malta. That is not our test of strength. On the contrary, if Lord Granville can succeed in obtaining the sanction of the Great Powers, acting in concert, for any Egyptian policy which saves Egypt from anarchy and the Suez Canal from the predominant influence of any one State, we shall call the delay a policy of genuine strength, because it adheres steadily to a principle long announced by the Govern ment and successively applied to other equally difficult crises, and because the principle so asserted is one of far greater scope for the purpose of bringing about a permanent solu-tion of international difficulties than any other and more impatient course of action would be. But, however we may define strength and weakness in a Government, no man in his senses will suppose that it shows strength, or anything but weakness, to deviate from the decision deliberately adopted and announced and warmly approved by the country, with respect to the procedure of the House of Commons, and to do so on the invitation of a knot of politicians who, with one or two exceptions have not by any means contributed effectively either to the support of the Administration, or to the unity of the party to which they belong. The result of such a course as the adoption of the two-thirds compromise would be to withdraw from the Government all the hearty enthusiasm of the constituencies (who, whatever else they wish, wish with all their hearts to see the nervelessness of the House of Commons finally removed), and to win it anything but increased loyalty even from the party which had attained this triumph.

THE PANIC AT ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO.

THE PROTECTION OF THE SUEZ CANAL. The Standard correspondent at Cairo elegraphing on Friday says :-

In spite of Arabi's efforts to allay the excitement, I must say that the panic in Cairo is increasing. The train service from Cairo to Alexandria has had to be doubled. The rate at which people are running away may be estimated when I say that last night four thousand fugitives arrived here from Cairo and Upper Egypt. The exodus from Alex-andria is undiminished. The wonderful thing is that vessels find room for all their passengers. One merchant ship has sailed with fourteen hundred, and another with twelve hundred passengers aboard. From every village where the native population have grown sulky or show signs of getting excited the Europeans have fled precipitately.

Negotiations are still carrie Consular Representatives of the Powers and Dervish Pacha and the Khedive. Nobody pays much attention to them, for they do not seem to have any practical bearing on the question of the hour, which is, How are we stem the tide of anarchy? Diplomacy is too feeble te cope with a state of things in which at any moment the Alexandrian "rough" may be absolute. The Consuls General of Italy and the Northern Powers are seriously considering what steps must b taken for the protection of life in the Italian

and Teutonic colonies in Egypt.

Alexandria is still in a state of agitation But keen as the excitement is in the two great towns of Alexandria and Cairo, it affords no measure of the tension of feeling in the vil-lages and rural districts in the interior. There am assured the poor Europeans live in ourly dread of being butchered by fanatical

Mussulmans. In the two chief towns I also notice that the confidence of the Europeans in the loyalty of the troops is fast vanishing. This adds to the general terror that prevails. Nor is this the general terror that prevails. Nor is this suspicion as to the fidelity of the troops unjustifiable. To-day I got into casual conversation with three Egyptian soldiers. They were rude in demeanour and insolent in speech They told me the time was coming when the cry among the Europeans would be, "Every man for himself," and that in these times the first duty of a man was to fight for his re-ligious faith. They were the kind of men, and Arabi knows he has many hundreds like them, who would only too zealously engage i. a Holy War. The Consular authorities still refuse to give intelligible information as to the events of the hour; neither will the lend a helping hand to the British families who are flying for their lives. On this account the hottest indignation is roused against

the English Foreign Office.

The number of the victims of the recent outbreak is much greater than had been estimated. Every day new bodies are being found on land or cast up on the sea shore, the marks on which show how brutally they were murdered by the rioters. Up to last night the total number of bodies of Europeans thus recovered came to three hundred and forty. It is not yet known for certain how many atives were killed.

The exodus of fugitives continues. A Rus-Sian steamer which was to start to-day for Greece was obliged to postpone her sailing. The utmost number of passengers she ought The utmost number of passengers sie dight to carry is seven hundred—and even then they would be packed closely. But when she was about to ship her moorings it was discovered she had about twelve hundred people on board, who obstinately refused to go ash This is pretty much what happens to every steamer which leaves the port. It is a very significant fact that the exodus is no longer exclusively European. The wealthier Arabs are now beginning to fly from the country also. In Cairo the alarm is growing every The banking houses there have closed their doors. Europeans employed in different departments of the Administration, and in the departments of the Administration, and in the various private firms, are quitting their service. They are thus throwing up their appointments, and that they do this rather than run the risk of remaining in the capital shows what a state of terror they are in. The of-ficials of the Water Company at Atfeh and Kalatbeh, the company who not only supply Alexandria with water, but also irrigate the Province of Behera, have given notice to the Governor of the Province of the suspension of their works. They say they dare not remain on duty in existing circumstances. The pre-sence of masses of so-called "Regular" Egyptian troops does not soothe the excitement in Alexandria or in Cairo. Instead of quieting people it has only increased their uneasinesss, for there is no saying when the soldiery and the mob may not join each other, and fall upon the European residents in both

It would be folly to pretend that the attitude of the Egyptian troops is now friendly to us. It is manifestly hostile. Some of their chief officers openly avow that they do not care for England and France, or, for that matter, for those of all the European Powers put together. They are ready to defy the whole world of unbelievers. They tell the ignorant natives that they have nothing to fear-that the National Party and its leaders are certain to triumph, for they are ready to meet any armed attack with guns that kill at forty-mile ranges. That is only an isolated speci-

men of the ridiculous stories they circulate, and which the people are silly enough to be-lieve. There is no doubt now that the rising of Sunday was deliberately planned. It was, in fact, organised by the Prefect of Police here, who is a close friend of Arabi, and it is more than strange that this official has not yet been arrested even on suspicion. The poor low-class Arabs who have been arrested, and who were only puppets in the hands of persons high in authority, frankly say that persons high in authority, frankly say that if they refrained from "cutting the throats" of all the Europeans on Sunday, they will not be so scrupulous the next time there is an outbreak, which they hint will be very

The Consuls General of Austria and Gormany created some alarm in the Palace to-day. They rudely hurried, unannounced, into the Khedive's presence, and remained with him for five minutes. They then rushed with the same hot haste to Dervish Pacha, with whom they also had an interview. Rumours are circulating that they are plotting against Tewfik, and are preparing to aid Arabi in playing his game It is currently reported this evening that they propose that Tewfik should be deposed in favour of his son, Arabi to be Regent. Much mystery surrounds the doings of Dervish Pacha. He is very reticent in his communications with the Khedive, and all his telegrams to Constantinople are sent with great show of secrecy. They are despatched by the special telegraphist whom he brought with him, and this individual when sending one away shuts himself up in a box, and is closely hidden from all po observation till he has finished his task. It was fortunate that telephonic communication was established between Sir B. Seymour and the British Consulate before the riot of Sunday broke out. To this is attributed the saving of many lives that would otherwise have been sacrificed.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria. telegraphing about eleven o'clock on Fri-

day night, says :-Any one who could see the Place Meheme Ali this afternoon would think that some of my recent telegrams did more credit to my imagination than to my veracity. Many of the shops are, indeed, still closed, and the procession of crowled carriages, conveying emigrants, continues; but otherwise this part of the town wears a particularly animated cheerful aspect, as though no tragedy whatever had been enacted there five days ago. The military band put in an appearance and wearied us with the continued repetition of the Khedive's hymn. Crowds of Europeans, chiefly men, smoked and idled in the cates and under the trees. The ordinary, Friday promenade was well attended, and the increased numbers of the soldiery only helped to make the scene more gay. Such appearances are, however, deceptive. A little side the European quarter you may still undergo the excil ment of having your hat knocked off by a soldier, or of being pelted with orange peel by the rising generation of

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the worst feature of the whole business there is the panic shown by the English officials, all of whom, except Sir Edward Malet and his suite, are either living afloat on near the harbour. English prestige is quite gone.

The Central News states that the Govern-

ment, in accordance with France and Turkey, have resolved upon decided action with It has been determined to protect the Suez Canal by British troops, and for this purpose instructions have been given to the Admiralty to prepare transports to embark troops both at Gibraltar and Malta for Egypt. The men will be stationed along the line of the canal in order to secure its being kept open. Fortunately the canal has been so constructed that it is difficult to seriously impair it for purposes of navigation, either by blowing down the banks or placing obstructions in the channel. Powerful apparatus are always available for dredging and blasting, so that in the course of a very few hour any obstacle to traffic could be swept away Notification has been sent by the War Offic to the military commanders at the places named to hold a large number of their men in readiness for instant embarkation, it being contemplated that a force of several thousand should be employed. The events of the nex two or three days will determine the date o the embarkation of the troops. It should be mentioned that it is only intended that the British troops should be used to guard the canal. Turkish troops are to be employed to estore the authority of the Khedive. Government being anxious to bring the present dangerous state of affairs to as speedy a termination as possible have placed at the disposal of the Sultan several English transorts for the conveyance of Turkish troop to Egypt. This offer has been accepted the part of the Porte, and the men are to be embarked forthwith, as there are transport both at Malta and elsewhere in the Mediter-ranean immediately available. The Central News is further enabled to state that an agree-ment has been come to between the Porte and the Government that the Turkish troops are only to remain in Egypt for a limited term, which has been defined. A considerable force of Nizams will be sent to Egyp able force of Nizams will be sent to the sufficient to overcome any resistance the Egyptian army may be tempted to offer. When order has been restored the bulk of the Turkish troops will be withdrawn, and at the termination of the period of occupation the remainder will also retire. The Egyptian army will be disbanded, and in all probability the Khedive will in future have only a bulk trained to the sent the maingendarmerie to depend upon for the main-tenance of order in his kingdom. The following are the troops at present stationed at Gibraltar and Malta:—At Gibraltar: 1st Bat-Gibraltar and Malta:—At Gibraltar: 1st Bat-talion, Berks Regiment (49th); 2d Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th); 2d Battalion, Derby Regiment (94th), At Malta: 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment (38th); 3d Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th); 1st Battalion, Gordon Highlanders (75th); 2d Battalion Manchester Regiment (96th); Royal Malta Fencible

The Pall Mall Gazette of Saturday says :-The report is current this morning that troops are to be at once despatched from Malta and Gibraltar to protect the Suez Canal from danger of interruption. The Sultan's gen-darmes, Ottoman regulars in considerable force, will, it is said, be conveyed from Constantinople in British transports to restore order in Egypt, while English troops will be landed on the banks of the Canal, to answer for its safety. One part of this story may probably be accepted as correct. As for the other part it is at present premature—to say the least. The protection of the banks of the Suez Canal is a duty to which England is virtually committed by the late Government. When the war broke out in the spring of 187 between Russia and Turkey, M. de Lesseps after a conversation with the French Govern ment, proposed the neutralization of the Canal in the sense that, while all warships were t be free to pass from the Red Sea to the Mediter ranean, and vice versa, no Power was to be allowed to land troops or ammunitions of war or its banks. Lord Derby rejected this proposal, and substituted for it a declaration on the part of the English Government which it may be not amiss to reprint to-day. Lord Derby's despatch, after rejecting M. de Lesseps' pro-posal as "being open to so many objections of a political character," went on to say that her Majesty's Government being deeply sen-sible of the importance to Great Britain and other neutral Powers of preventing the Canal from being blocked up by either of the belli gerents in the present war, has intimated to the Russian Ambassador that an attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded as a menace to India, and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. Any such step

would be incompatible with the maintenance by her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality. The same communication was sent to the Porte and to the Khedive. The belligerents in the present case are not Russia and Turkey, but Arabi and the Sultan. But the danger to the Canal is probably greater than it was at any time during the Russo-Turkish war.

The Central News Portsmouth correpondent writes :- Major Alexander Bruce Tulloch, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General of the headquarters Southern District on the staff of Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, who has had great experience in the shipment and disembarkation of troops, left Portsmouth this (Saturday) morning for Egypt, where he has been ordered by telegraph to proceed at an hour's notice. Major Tulloch

It is stated by the Central News that th British Government are about to despatch from Gibraltar and Malta troops to be stationed along the Suez Canal, and that, in order to expedite the proceedings for the restoration of order in Egypt, they are placing British transports at the service of the Sultan to convey Turkish troops to Alexan-

The following is the British force at presen juartered at Malta which would be available or use in Egypt if the necessity arises:-1s Battalion Royal Scots Regiment (late 1st Foot), 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Re-giment (late 38th foot), 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles (late 60th Rifles), 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment (late 96th Foot), 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders (late 75th Foot), and the 17th Company of the Royal

Engineers. Orders were received at Portsmouth Friday for the *Hecla*, torpedo ship, to be got ready for sea with all despatch, and to join the Channel Squadron. It is stated that the Government have made a provisional arrange-ment at Liverpool for the employment of six

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE. The Lord Mayor entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Saturday evening, the Mayors of England and Ireland, and the Provosts of the principal cities and towns in Scotland, to meet the Prince of Wales, who had, in the course of the afternoon, unveiled the statue erected at the southeast corner of the Royal Exchange to Sir Rowland Hill The guests numbered over three hundred After the toast of her Majesty's health had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor, in proposing that of the Prince of Wales and othe members of the Royal Family, said: The members of the Royal House of England eem to me to have taken as their directing star the words that were written by one our own and one of our greatest poets-Ben

Princes, that would their people should do well, Must at themselves begin, as at the head: For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations and regard of laws; A virtuous Court a world to virtues draws

These words appear to have been the land-mark of the Royal House of England. They have endeavoured to pattern out the course which it would be well for us to imitate. And upon this occasion I can hardly fail to mer tion the great cause which his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have so much at heart. Hardly, et this toast pass without refe ence to the Princess of Wales, and there are some beautiful words of Wordsworth that appear to me so applicable on this occasion, that I cannot help quoting them:— The reason firm, the temperate will,

Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill : Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill:
A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command:
And yet a spirit, still, and bright.
With something of an angel light.
The Prince of Wales, who was received with loud cheers, said: My Lord Mayor, my Lords and Gentlemen — My most sincere

thanks I beg to express to the Lord Mayor,

and to you gentlemen, for the way in which this toast has been proposed and received.

I beg also, in the name of the Princess of Wales and of my brothers, who have been so especially alluded to, to thank you for the kind manner in which their healths have also been received. I wish, before further remarks, to say that I have the express desire of the Duke of Edinburgh to express his re gret to the Lord Mayor and to this assembly for his absence to-day. Were it not that he is called away on important duty in com-mand of the reserve squadron, which has started for the Coast of Spain, he would have been here to-night. I feel sure, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that he cannot follow a higher precept than that of the great Admiral Nelson, when he declared that every man should do his duty. As for myself, I do not feel by any means a stranger in coming to the city of London. You have done me the honour to make me one of your citizens, and, further than that, I am always received by you with the greatest cordiality. To-day has been an especially interesting one to me, as, before coming to this magnificent banquet to which I have been invited to-night, I had the pleasure of unveiling, at the request of the Lord Mayor and the City of London, a statue erected to the memory of one who was justly nominer, and who mory of one who was justly popular, and who justly merited a statue. I have also been invited on this most interesting occasion to meet the representatives of all the cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland. I am glad to see so many of them have been able to respond to the invitation of the Lord Mayor, and I feel sure that all would have come if it had been possible for them to do so. The Lord Mayor has kindly alluded to a subject in which I take the greatest interest, and though he did not mention it, I feel sure his allusion was under-stood to refer to the Royal College of Music. It is not my intention on this occasion to weary you with any remarks concerning that interesting topic, as I had an opportunity of doing so on a former occasion at the beginning of the year. At the same time I do not wish to lose the opportunity of saving a few words on this matter, and that is that I feel convinced. from the example set by the Lord Mayor, that all the other provosts and the mayors of the country generally will do all in their power to further and prosper this movement. I am well aware that they have a great many claims upon them in the different cities and towns which they represent; still, I feel sure if they are actuated by the feelings which think all Englishmen have-I feel convinced that the time is not far distant when we shall receive the still larger sums which are neces-sary for the support of this great enterprise over and above what we have at present. must follow the example set us by other countries in maintaining in England, and especially in this great city, in cherishing music, the love for which we see every year increasing. The love for it is increasing in all classes alike. There are operas and there are theatres and I am sure the theatre-going public will agree with me in saying that greater pleasure is always manifested by the public, especially in London, at pieces in which there is music. I will not weary you any longer, gentlemen, nor would it be right for me to-night to appear as a petitioner and a beggar; but, at the same as a petitioner and a beggar; but, at the same time, I can assure all those gentlemen who represent the great municipalities of the country how gratified I shall be to all who take an interest in this great scheme if they will do all they can in their power to assist us in securing its success. I thank you for so kindly receiving these few remarks, and beg again to assure you of the great pleasure, it has given assure you of the great pleasure it has given me to come to the city of London, and especially to have been invited by the Lord Mayor to meet the provosts and mayors of the United Kingdom.
Then followed the toasts of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," and "The Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom," to

which latter the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayor of Liverpool responded.

The Lord Mayor next gave "The Health of the Speaker of the House of Commons," which was enthusiastically received, and acknowledged in a few genial remarks.

The Postmastar Caneral then said: I have

acknowledged in a few genial remarks.

The Postmaster-General then said: I have been asked since I came into this room to propose the toast of the Rowland Hill committee, coupled with the name of Mr. Whitehead. As long as the name of England lasts, the name of Sir Rowland Hill must always be remembered. Let me mention one fact, and it shall be only one, to recall to your notice for a moment what England was, so far as postal communication was concerned, before he took the matter in hand. The lowest charge by which any letter could be sent from London to Birmingham was 9d.; and if it had the smallest enclosure, even though the letter and enclosure only weighed a quarter of an ounce, the postage was 1s. 6d. So multitudinous and were the vexatious restrictions with which people were harassed with regard to the inland post before Sir Rowland Hill took the matter in hand that there were no less than forty different rates of inland postage.
Well, you know that he swept away all this complexity and all this difficulty by a reform which has associated with it the best of all characteristics, namely, simplicity, cheapness and uniformity. I am sure the people of London will be grateful to the Rowland Hill Committee for having created as it were a Committee for having created as it were a nucleus to show their appreciation of the great Social Reformer who so lately passed away. I am glad to think that the surplus fund has been devoted to a purpose, which I am sure Sir Rowland Hill, who was not only a great reformer, but a kind good man, would have been the first to appreciate. As I understand it, the Rowland Hill Committee has come to the wire decision that the surplus after the the wise decision that the surplus, after the statue has been paid for, shall be devoted to relieving cases of exceptional necessity and distress amongst the staff who are employed in the department with which the name of Sir Rowland Hill will always be associated. cannot but express a hope that the fund will increase and grow, because, anxious as we may be to teach lessons of thrift and to encourage prudence, yet there will always be some cases of exceptional hardship and exceptional distress, and there are cases which may most fittingly be relieved by such a fund as that with which the name of the Rowland Hill Committee will be associated. I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for having afforded me the opportunity of saying these few words in testimony to the great Englishman and the great Reformer, and also for saying a few great Reformer, and also for saying a few words of appreciation of the services which the Rowland Hill Committee will be apt to confer on the employe's of the Post Office. I beg to propose the health of that committee, coupled with the name of Mr. Whitehead. The toast having been duly honoured, Mr. Whitehead briefly returned thanks. "The health of Prince of Wales proposed "The he our host, the Lord Mayor." (Cheers.) The Lord Mayor briefly replied.

The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. C. Thomas, played a selection of instru-mental music during the banquet, and the speeches were interspersed with some excel-lent vocal music by Madame Marie Roze, who greatly gratified the large and distinguished gathering, and was loudly cheered. She was assisted by Mr. Joseph Maas. Mr. Wilhelm Ganz presided at the piano. Mr. Harker was toastmaster. The saloon had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion by the steward of the Lord Mayor's household, Mr. Coppen, with a choice selection of flowers and ferns; and in the banqueting hall an extremely valuable collection of gold and silver plate had been, under his direction, excel-

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

lently arranged.

BALMORAL, FRIDAY. The Queen vesterday morning walked out with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice, attended by Dowager Marchioness of Ely, to Berkhall.

By order of her Majesty, the Prince of Wales held a Levée at St. James's Palace on Saturday. His Royal Highness, who was ac-companied by the Dukes of Cambridge, Albany, and Teck, took his seat on the Grand Dais at 2.30. There was a large attendance of officers of all the forces, and the diplomatic and general circles were largely represented Several members of the Cabinet were present The Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, attended by Lady Suffield, Lady Susan Leslie Melville, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, left Marlborough House on riday morning for Wellington College for the "Speech Day" and presentation of prizes.
Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the head master (the Rev. Dr. Wickham) and Mrs. Wickham, and returned to London in

The Prince and Princess of Wales Princess Christian went to a ball on Friday evening given by Colonel Stirling and Vis-countess Clifden at Dover House, Whitehall. Prince Edward and Prince Gustav of Saxe-Weimar dined with the Prince and Princess Wales at Marlborough House on Friday. The Chinese Ambassador and suite arrive in London on Friday evening, having landed at Dover from France in the afternoon.

The Earl and Countess of Erne and family have left their residence in Eaton-square for Crom Castle, Newton Butler, Fermanagh for the season.

Mr. Ashton Dilke, M.P. for Newcastle

who has been suffering from an attack of in-flammation of the lungs, is now slowly reflammation of the lungs, is now stowy re-covering, but some time must elapse before he will be sufficiently strong to attend the House of Commons. The hon, gentleman is staying at Midhurst, Sussex.

Mrs. Spencer Walpole is seriously ill at the Manor House, Ealing, where she had gone to attend on her sister, Miss Louisa Description when her heave suffering from com-

Percival, who has been suffering from congestion of the lungs and bronchitis. Miss de Burgh has now almost completely ecovered from her accident.

GREAT SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION

IN LONDON.

At an early hour on Saturday morning
Chief Detective Inspector Peel, of the G Division, accompanied by a large number of policemen, went to a stable in the neighbourgood of St. John-street and there found from sixty to one hundred rounds of ammunition packed in boxes and cases ready about four hundred stand of Snider rifles and needle-guns with bayonets, and twenty-five large boxes full of six-chambered revolvers and other arms. Information in the hands of the police shows that the arms and ammu-nition were intended for shipment to Ireland, No person was found on the premises, nor could the policemen gain tidings as to who had recently hired the stable. So large was the seizure of arms alone that two two-horse vans were engaged in removing them to the King's-cross-road Police Station, where they now are. The ammunition was to be removed to the Government stores for examination by the proper officials. The occupiers of the house next to the stable stated that they saw some crates, such as are used for the packing of crockery, taken into the premises in the early part of the week; but their suspicion was in no way excited. The seizure is expected to lead to further revelations respecting the shipment of weapons to Ireland. The weapons are all new, and of the best patterns. The revolvers were packed in cases marked "Londres; fragiles." They had all apparently been sent to the premises in cases, and then repacked in crates, eggboxes, etc., for shipment to Ireland. They were stamped "Barnett, London." Up 16 The ammunition was to be reboxes, etc., for shipment to Ireland, were stamped "Barnett, London." Saturday evening no arrest had been made.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 18-19, 1882. SECRET SOCIETIES. A large consignment of arms and ammunition, supposed to be intended for the use of the disaffected in Ireland, was discovered and seized early on Saturday morning by the London detective police in a disused stable building in Clerkenwell. The news of the seizure is satisfactory, and the circumstances under which it was effected reflect credit on the vigilance of the London detective force. The incident. however, has less importance in every way than is likely to be popularly assigned to it. We are not to conclude from the attempt to introduce these arms into Ireland that there has been any idea of an open rising among the disaffected classes of the country. The Irish secret societies have another and more mischievous method of proceeding. It is in their secrecy that their strength consists. The last thing they would dream of would be to divest themselves of this, to stand up in the open, and thus to reveal at once their numerical insignificance and their absolute incapacity to resist the force with which they would have to deal. The consignment now in the hands of the police was intended for another use. It would have supplied the instruments, not of revolt, but of murder. The rifles and revolvers would have been distributed, and would have furnished those who received them with weapons for carrying into effect the orders which they are bound to obey. Nor is there any reason to hope that the loss of the intercepted weapons will serve in any degree to paralyze the action of the societies or to bring their machinery to a signment would have been welcome, of course; but the societies are in no such want of murderous weapons as to feel any embarrassment from its loss. The sale of arms in Ireland has been too freely carried on for this. When we remember that in 1879 some two hundred thousand rifles were sold by the War Office, and, in spite of the protest of the then Irish Secretary, were allowed to find their way into Ireland, and that these very weapons are now in the hands of the miscreant bodies with which Ireland swarms, we may well doubt whether one landlord the less will be shot or one official the less struck down in consequence of Saturday's seizure. There must be no illusion as to what the state of Ireland really is or as to the nature of the difficulty which the Government of the country has to meet. We may dismiss any notion that the troubles of Ireland come solely from agrarian discontent, and that remedial measures of any kind will be found a sufficient cure for them. The men who are disturbing the peace of Ireland are not to be satisfied on these or on any other terms. Even Parliamentary leaders are becoming mere puppets, pulled by wires over which they have no control, constrained to advance whether they will or not, to lend aid to purposes which are mot of their originating, and to give sanction to means which they probably do not approve but which they do not dare to oppose, They are borne away by a current too strong for them to resist. The Irish farmers, as a body, are in no present sympathy with the irreconcilable party. Every decent man among them, every merchant, every professional man, every one, in short, who has anything to lose, is heartily wearied of the disturbed state of Ireland, and would be glad of a return to good order and tranquility. They are simply powerless to give effect to what they wish. They are in terror of the secret organization which they know to exist and around them, and to hold their lives at its disposal. The system has its head - quarters in America; it has its ramifications in every part of Ireland. It counts among its adherents a comparatively small minority of the Irish people, but a minority so compact, so active, so daring, so unscrupulous as to sway all the rest. These men will not suffer a return to ordinary peaceful life. They are the sworn foes of the Government of the country, and of all whom they suspect siding with it. In presence of the prevailing terrorism, personal liberty can hardly be said to exist in Ireland. Every district has its body of conspirators hostile to civil order and to its representatives and officers and friends. The chiefs give the watchword, and the

commands they issue are carried into

effect, whatever they may be. A man

who has incurred the ban of the societies

can expect no grace. Life and limb, he is at

the mercy of those whose known orders he

has disobeyed, whose designs he has done

something to frustrate, and who will

shrink from no method of making him

feel the weight of their displeasure. If

peace and order and personal freedom are

to be restored to Ireland, the first and

most essential thing is that the secret

societies shall be put down. For this end

the Government must be armed with what-

ever power they may need. The work

must be done. It is idle to talk against

the surrender of constitutional safeguards

or the adoption of special methods for

tracing out crime and making sure that it

shall be brought to punishment. In the

present condition of Ireland language of

this sort is, on the kindest view of it, mis-

taken. It is only pedants, or conspirators,

or the tools of conspirators, who will em-

ploy it. Ireland is in a state of war, not

formally proclaimed or maintained in the

open field, but none the less real or for-

midable on that account. We are glad to

length aware of the danger by which it is

Seset .- Times.

think that the Irish Government is at | died and for which Wellington fought

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST. In well nigh every land under the sun there are settlements of Englishmen earning their livelihood in the midst of alien and hostile populations, and exposed of necessity to outbreaks of popular fanaticism and national animosity. Time and again Englishmen have periched at the hands of savage tyrants or lawless mobs in foreign lands; and we have only to look back at the records of our history to see how these outrages have been denounced by British Ministers, how reparation has been exacted by British Governments, how reprisals have been made by British ships and British soldiers. What has been done now? Throughout all the time, while Englishmen were being outraged and murdered in the streets of Alexandria, the English ironclad fleet remained inactive. Not a gun was fired, not a man was landed, not a protest even was, we believe, addressed to the authorities of the City, telling them that unless order was forthwith restored the guns of the Queen's ships would open fire. British subjects were informed by her Majesty's Consul that no protection could be guaranteed them; a proclamation was issued in English as well as in other tongues advising the Europeans to say nothing displeasing to Arabi Pacha, and to do nothing which might give offence to the native population. The corpses of the murdered sailors were taken out to sea for sepulchre, because it was thought that their burial on land might give umbrage to the mob of Alexandria, and the chief notice taken of the occurrence by the British Admiral was to telegraph over to London an expression of his own opinion that the riot was of a non-political character. Now, into the justice of this contention we do not propose to enter. To any one acquainted with Oriental countries, the absurdity of attempting to draw a distinction between political and non-political manifestations of popular fanaticism is too manifest to need exposing. Moreover, the whole subsequent information derived from independent sources goes to prove that the outrages committed in Alexandria on Sunday last had-in as far as politics can be said to exist in the East at all-a distinctly political character. The legal adage, Cui prodest ille fecit, holds good in Oriental even more than in Western lands; and it is obvious that the Alexandrian outrages were distinctly calculated to promote the interests of the military party in Egypt. But, for the sake of argument, we may admit that the riots were a spontaneous outburst of popular fanaticism. too, for the moment, all consideration of the other issues which are involved in the Egyptian crisis. We are concerned only with the one plain fact, that Englishmen have been massacred in the streets of Alexandria; we have to deal only with the question what steps have been taken by the British Government to avenge this wrong and to render its recurrence impossible. What has happened has been this. Every attempt has been made in official quarters to depreciate the gravity of the outrage. In neither House of Parliament have the words been spoken which Englishmen had a right, under such circumstances, to expect from the Ministers to whose hands the honour and the welfare of England stand entrusted. Fresh representations have, indeed, been made to the Porte urging the Sultan to send Turkish troops for the protection of British lives and British property in Egypt. Renewed negotiations have also taken place to secure the meeting of a Congress, in order to discuss the best means of re-establishing order in Egypt by the agency of an European concert. But as yet not one word has been uttered-not, in so far as is known, has one step been taken-to show that the Government are alive to the fact that their duty, above all and before all, is to protect our fellow-countrymen abroad from outrage and massacre. It is no answer for an English Ministry, when such a demand as this is made upon them, to plead that they are bound to study the susceptibilities of foreign nations or to secure their diplomatic co-operation. It is their duty, and theirs alone, to see that Englishmen are not murdered with impunity in countries where our authority is recognised and our interests are paramount. For our own part, we believe prompt, vigorous, and decisive action on the part of England, far from complicating the difficulties of the crisis in Egypt, would clear away the embarrassments in which Europe is involved. But even if it could be shown that this is not so, and that, by taking on ourselves to protect our own flesh and blood, we were giving umbrage to other nations and running the risk of international complications, we should still feel that our duty is plain, clear, and manifest. Whatever else is done or left undone we have got to teach, not only Egypt, but the whole Eastern world, that Englishmen are not to be massacred and outraged with impunity. The days are fast passing by, and it is more than time that action were taken which would show the world that England by herself is still able to protect her own people. By this time troops from Malta might have reached Egypt, or native regiments from India might have been on their way to the Red Sea. If, as report says, the Channel Squadron, now making for the East, is under orders to embark troops at Malta, all may yet be well. But we confess that the reluctance of the Government to speak out boldly on the subject of intervention in Egypt makes us hesitate to believe that any distinct decision has yet been taken. It is in no spirit of hostility towards the Ministry that we would call upon them to act before it is too late. It is not only their reputation as statesmen, their honour as Englishmen, which are at stake, it is the safety, the very existence of the British Empire which are jeopardised if such an outrage as that committed on Englishmen in Alexandria remains unredressed and unavenged. To-day is the anniversary of England's greatest battle and grandest victory, and on this 18th of June we feel it our duty to ask respectfully, and yet sadly, what the men who have succeeded to the inheritance of

Pitt and Palmerston are prepared to do

in order to uphold the honour and the

greatness of that country for which Nelson

and conquered sixty-seven years ago on

the field of Waterloo. -Observer.

ENGLAND NOW AND THEN.

Sunday was the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, and this particular anniversary was specially interesting from the fact that the 18th of June this year

falls upon a Sunday, as it did sixty-seven years ago:—
Waterloo, indeed, is not the only great English battle that has been fought upon a Sunday, or that has suggested the contrast between the quiet English village with the bells ringing for morning service, and the distant battle-field with the enemy's artillery just opening on the English ranks, in which, perhaps, some of the worshippers may have near and dear relatives engaged. It is not with unmingled satisfaction that Englishmen can look back to the events of June, 1815. and compare them with what is happening in the present day. At the close of the Peninsular War, in 1814, England was in many respects the first Power in Europe. She was undisputed mistress of the sea, and her supremacy on that element had come to be an article of faith with Continental Europe which it was useless to question or discuss. By her exertions in the Penin-sula she had established her title to be considered a great military nation as well: not indeed, by reason of the magnitude of her armies, but by the high military qualities which the struggle had evoked, and by the fact that the second General in Europe, if not actually the first, was an Englishman. The English infantry had succeeded to the reputation once enjoyed by the Spanish; they were held by those who knew them well to be practically invincible, and it was no idle boast of the Duke of Wellington that with the army which won the Battle of Vittoria he could have marched anywhere. Nor was the moral greatness to which England had then risen inferior to the military and naval renown which she had acquired by her arms. The fortitude, intrepidity, and self-confidence with which she had faced a hostile Continent, and the scornful magnanimity with which, wher the victory was achieved, she left it to quarrel over the spoils; wanting nothing for herself, and only anxious that Europe should be free, these facts combined to give her a moral svperiority over the other powers, which they all tacitly acknowledged. It remains to be proved that if another Napoleon to arise in any quarter of Continent, England would fail to were the Continent, England would fail to find another army competent to meet him in the field, or resources within herself, in her own pride, endurance, and patriotism, more than sufficient to compensate for her military inferiority. One thing there is, indeed, which renders a comparison between the England of Waterloo and the England o to-day suggestive of uncomfortable reflections and that is the altered conditions under which armies now meet in the field, and the absolute necessity for very much larger numbers than were employed during the Great War. Could England find the men that would be required at the present day to carry on a war with any great military Power, armed with those "weapons of precision" which even in the hands of undisciplined guerillas we have found so deadly? What would have been the carnage of Ciudad Rodrigo, of Badajos, of San Sebastian, of Toulouse, had the enemy been armed with breech-loading rifles in the hands of regular soldiers? we have drawn between the reputation of England in 1815 and 1882, we have wished to avoid any feeling of depreciation of the present, and have suggested that our altered position may be due to causes other than the decline of our character or the permanent loss of our prestige. But we must own, at the same time, that the contention is one which has to be sustained under difficulties. In June, 1815, all Europe was looking to England for assistance. In June, 1882, England is looking for assistance to all Europe. In June, 1815, not the greatest Power in the world dared have ventured the slightest insult to the British flag, or, had any Power been mad enough to offer one, without instant reparation being exacted. In June, 1882, we see British seamen murdered within gunshot of the British fleet, and their bodies buried out at sea "for prudential reasons," without anything being done to show that we are sensible of the injury! Would the England of 1815 have borne for one moment what the England of 1882 seems expected to endure with resignation? If not, why not? We decline to echo the cuckoo cry that England's power is on the wane, or that the English race has lost its ancient selfrespect. Yet there must be something to account for the difference between our position in Europe at the present day and what it was sixty years ago. The explanation seems to be that in their anxiety to avoid one extreme, the Liberal Party in this country have run into the other; that in their eagerness to avoid quarrels they have taken the surest way of provoking them, by encouraging the belief that we have lost the courage either to protect our own interests or vindi-cate our honour. Whatever may have been the motive, the result has been disastrous, and may well make Englishmen look back with regret to the days of Grenville and Castlereagh, to what Mr. Matthew Arnold so well calls "the calm pride of aristocracy," which brought us with safety through the severest and most prolonged trial which this

Councils of Europe.—Standard.

country has ever known, and gave us after

the Battle of Waterloo a leaading voice in the

THE PORTE AND THE CONFERENCE. STATE OF ALEXANDRIA. The Paris correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Sunday night, says:—Germany, England, France, and Russia have given in their adhesion to the holding of a Conference, which will meet at Constantinople, without Turkey directly taking part in it. It is not doubted that Austria and Italy will add their adhesions before to-morrow evening, in which case the invitations will be sent out at once, and the Conference will meet without delay, all its chief members being already on the spot. Turkey has in no wise offered opposition to the Conference, or manifested any hostility towards it. She has simply declared that as Sovereign she might be constrained, pending the duration of the Conference, to prompt and immediate measures, which might be hampered by the fact of her taking part in it. She has herself shown a desire that the Conference should be held at Constantinople, so that she might be in direct communication with it, which will facilitate rapid negotiations and of the measures which be resolved upon. It has been perceived, in fact, since commencing negotiations with Turkey to induce her to take part in the Conference, that it was a good step to ask her to do so, but that at bottom it would have been a mistake to insist upon her participation, because the presence of the Ministers of the Sultan, who is the Sovereign, would necessarily have hampered the discus-The Porte would not have failed to uphold the theory, that the Egyptian question being an internal one, Europe might give her counsels, but not her orders. Thus Turkey's presence would have been an obstacle which econded by the Porte's natural tendency to delay, would have spun out the negotiations to a dangerous length, whereas a meeting at Constantinople, with the Porte's implied adhesion—the Conference acting independently and speedily, with the Porte at hand, to whom its resolutions can at once be communicated-will afford a much better chance of obtaining prompt and satisfactory results. The Porte knows too well the responsibilities which it would incur by deliberately obstructing the common decisions of Europe to give way to such a temptation; and thus the best solution at the present juncture is just the one

which has proved attainable. In some quar-

intervene in Egypt, and restore the necessary order. It is held, at the same time, that Turkish finances will not permit her to face the expense of sending the needful troops; and that the Powers will have to find a means of relieving her from such a financial burden; the more so as, if she were thus furnished with the necessary subsidies, the expedition would lose its character of action which had no bounds but the Sultan's own Sovereign will; and would be transformed into a salaried expedition, which implies limits as to its duration and conditions as to its mode of

The embarcation of seven infantry battalions at Gibraltar, reported by the Havas Agency cannot, if correct, be connected with Egyptian affairs. For M. Tissot, having asked the British Government whether troops were being embarked for Egypt, received a categorical reply in the negative; since which the French Cabinet has had no information of anything of the kind.

The invitations to the Conference will be sent conjointly by England and France. It seems to be decided that the Powers, in order to give the Conference a more imposing character, and to show Turkey the price Europe is disposed to set on her decisions have resolved on each sending a second Representative, to be present at the Conference, along with the Ambassadors accredited to the Porte. The Conference will thus be composed of 12 members, with two Secretaries. intrusted with the duty of making minutes of the meetings. The advantages of this resolution are too apparent for it to be necessary to

The Alexandra correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that a very significant fact has come to light. Telegrams have been re-ceived from Mahommedans in differents parts of India asking whether it is really true that English officers, seamen, and subjects have been massacred in Egypt without any proximate punishment. The new Ministry is regarded as merely provisional, and has been formed at the express desire of the German and Austrian Consuls-General. Raghib was sent for when Cherif refused to form a Cabinet. Raghib Pacha is an old man, and was once before Premier of Egypt; but some time ago he suffered from a paralytic stroke, since when he has led a somewhat retired life. He is considered a clever man, and favourable to Europeans. Not very much is known of Raschid, who only once held office for a short time under Cherif Pacha. Arabi is disposed to be moderate, if not forced to leave the country. England must decide whether it is absolutely necessary to insist on his expatria-

Admiral Seymour, fearing the possibility of a renewal of the disturbances, kept the fleet in readiness on Sunday to act with effect if any further attempt to massacre Europeans had been made. The ships in the harbour were all in fighting order, and the vessels outside were kept within signalling distance. Consul Cookson also warned the Governor of Alexandria of the possibility of a riot, and urged that bad Arab characters should be kept within doors. He further warned English bjects remaining on shore, numbering about 400, to remain quiet.

Admiral Seymour has got away the ships Isis, La Guerrière, and Reindeer to Malta, with 3,000 refugees from Alexandria on board, at a cost of only £600 to the British Government. leave immediately in steamers sent from Port Said by the Admiralty. The first-class people on board the Behara are going on the British India steamer Kasepeur to England. They praise all the arrangements made for them. due to Lord Charles Beresford, Commander Morrison, and Lieutenant Wheeler, who had charge of the work. The panic-stricken officials of the Eastern Telegraph Company have shut their office in Cairo. They have opened an office at the water's edge, getting

the cable buoved in the harbour. Dervish Pacha remains at Alexandria until sees the result of the Conference proposal and the formation of the Ministry. He called on Consul-General Malet on Sunday and visited also the other consuls, expressing his belief that the difficulty was now past. Terrible distress is expected consequent on the vast number of natives, estimated at 50,000, being thrown out of work by the departure of the Europeans. Cherif Pacha says the Government is organising a system of relief; but this is doubtful. Already a vast number of beggars infest the streets; and it is feared that they will soon plunder the deserted houses of the Europeans. They did rob some at Ramleh on Saturday night, and threaten to cut off the water supply from Alexandria by turning the aqueduct at Atfeh. owever, are being sent to guard the works there, which are under the superintendence of an Englishman, Mr. Griffiths.

> FENIANISM IN LONDON. EXTENSIVE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

In connection with the Clerkenwell discovery, the police have succeeded in arresting a man named Thomas Walsh, who is supposed to be the person who hired the stabls from Mr. Schoof. Walsh was found loitering about the vicinity of St. John-street-road late at night, and "from information received" he was immediately arrested. On his person was found a key which exactly fitted the lock of the stable; and, furthermore, he is said to have been identified by Schoof as the person to whom he let the place. The prisoner was taken to King's-cross-road Police-station, and there charged with "feloniously receiving and fraudulently dealing with certain rifles, bayonets, and other firearms believed to belong to her Majesty." On the charge being read over to him, the prisoner said, "All will be right, and satisfactorily explained. Do as you like. I am only one." Walsh was then conveyed to the cells, where he now remains. He is evidently an Irishman, and is described in the charge sheet as thirty-eight years of age; business, carpet planner. Since his confinement the prisoner has maintained a tranquil demeanour. He is a man slightly above the middle height, of a florid complexion, with no very amiable expression of countenance. Subsequently to his arrest the house of the prisoner, at 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, was visited, and with his wife and three children, there were found on the premises 500 rounds of ammunition, believed to be of the same pattern as those seized in the stable. The apartment was poorly fur-nished, and the children seemed to be in a most woe-begone condition.

Colonel Newton, R.E., in temporary com mand of the Plymouth garrison, has ordered the sentries to be doubled round the various Government establishments in Devonport. This is rumoured to be in consequence of an anonymous letter professing to disclose some Fenian plot for blowing up some of the Government buildings.

A COLONIAL SCANDAL .- In the House of Commons in August last Mr. Hopwood asked question with reference to the alleged illegal imprisonment of several persons in the gao at Freetown, Sierra Leone, one of whom, W. T. G. Caulker, had been imprisoned since October, 1878. Mr. Courtney, who was then Under Secretary for the Colonies, admitted in his reply that the facts brought to light were "a scandal to our administra-With regard to the case of Caulker he stated that he was among several natives of the West Coast who had been imprisoned, partly for their own protection, partly to revent outbreaks of war." Caulker was reeased, but in a letter addressed to Mr. P. A Taylor, M.P., he states that he was sent back to his own country on the River Sherbro "naked and starving." On reaching home he found that in his absence his land had been sold to two missioneries, who were in actual possession of it. Mr. Hopwood is now enters it is thought that the Conference will result in Turkey's being called upon to fortunate man. deavouring to obtain some redress for this un-

Provosts of the principal cities and towns in Scotland, to meet the Prince of Wales, who had, in the course of the afternoon, unveiled the statue erected at the southeast corner of the Royal Exchange to Sir Rowland Hill. The guests numbered over three hundred. After the toast of her Majesty's health had been duly honoured, the Lord Mayor, in proposing that of the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, said: The members of the Royal House of England seem to me to have taken as their directing star the words that were written by one of

Princes, that would their people should do well, Must at themselves begin, as at the head; For men, by their example, pattern out Their imitations and regard of laws; A virtuous Court a world to virtues draws.

our own and one of our greatest poets-Ben

These words appear to have been the land-mark of the Royal House of England. They have endeavoured to pattern out the course which it would be well for us to imitate. And upon this occasion I can hardly fail to mention the great cause which his Royal High-ness the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have so much at heart. Hardly, also, can I let this toast pass without reference to the Princess of Wales, and there are some beautiful words of Wordsworth that appear to me so applicable on this occasion that I cannot help quoting them:-

The reason firm, the temperate will, Endurance, foresight, strength, and skill; A perfect woman, nobly planned To warn, to comfort, and command;

And yet a spirit, still, and bright, With something of an angel light. The Prince of Wales, who was received vith loud cheers, said: My Lord Mayor, my Lords and Gentlemen — My most sincere thanks I beg to express to the Lord Mayor, and to you gentlemen, for the way in which this toast has been proposed and received. beg also, in the name of the Princess of Wales and of my brothers, who have been so especially alluded to, to thank you for the kind manner in which their healths have also been received. I wish, before further remarks, to say that I have the express desire of the Duke of Edinburgh to express his regret to the Lord Mayor and to this assembly for his absence to-day. Were it not that he is called away on important duty in command of the reserve squadron, which has started for the Coast of Spain, he would have been here to-night. I feel sure, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that he cannot follow a higher precept than that of the great Admiral Nelson, when he declared that every man should do his duty. As for myself, I do not feel by any means a stranger in coming to the city of London. You have done me the honour to make me one of your citizens, and, further than that, I am always received by you with the greatest cor-diality. To-day has been an especially interesting one to me, as, before coming to this magnificent banquet to which I have been invited to-night, I had the pleasure of unveiling, at the request of the Lord Mayor and the City of London, a statue erected to the memory of one who was justly popular, and who merited a statue. I have also been invited on this most interesting occasion to meet the representatives of all the cities and towns of Great Britain and Ireland. I am glad to see so many of them have been able to respond to the invitation of the Lord Mayor, and I feel sure that all would have come if it had been possible for them to do so. The Lord Mayor has kindly alluded to a subject in which I take the greatest interest, and though he did not mention it, I feel sure his allusion was understood to refer to the Royal College of Music. It is not my intention on this occasion to weary you with any remarks concerning that interesting topic, as I had an opportunity of doing so on a former occasion at the beginning of the year. At the same time I do not wish to lose the opportunity of saving a few words on this matter, and that is that I feel convinced, from the example set by the Lord Mayor, that all the other provosts and the mayors of the country generally will do all in their power to further and prosper this movement. I am well aware that they have a great many claims upon them in the different cities and towns which they represent; still, I feel sure if they are actuated by the feelings which I think all Englishmen have—I feel convinced that the time is not far distant when we shall receive the still larger sums which are necessary for the support of this great enterprise

over and above what we have at present. We must follow the example set us by other countries in maintaining in England, and especially in this great city, in cherishing music, the love for which we see every year increasing. The love for it is increasing in all classes alike. There are operas and there are theatres, and I am sure the theatre-going public will agree with me in saying that greater pleasure is always manifested by the public, especially in London, at pieces in which there is music. I will not weary you any longer, gentlemen, nor would it be right for me to-night to appear as a petitioner and a beggar; but, at the same time, I can assure all those gentlemen who represent the great municipalities of the country how gratified I shall be to all who take an interest in this great scheme if they will do all they can in their power to assist us in secur-ing its success. I thank you for so kindly re-ceiving these few remarks, and beg again to assure you of the great pleasure it has given me to come to the city of London, and especially to have been invited by the Lord Mayor to meet the provosts and mayors of the United

Then followed the toasts of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," and "The Mayors and Provosts of the United Kingdom," to which latter the Lord Provost of Elinburgh, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Mayor of Liverpool responded.

The Lord Mayor next gave "The Health of the Speaker of the House of Commons, which was enthusiastically received, and acknowledged in a few genial remarks.

The Postmaster-General then said: I have

been asked since I came into this room to propose the toast of the Rowland Hill committee, coupled with the name of Mr. Whitehead. As long as the name of England lasts, the name of Sir Rowland Hill must always be remembered. Let me mention one fact, and it shall be only one, to recall to your notice for a moment what England was, so far as postal communication was concerned, before he took the matter in hand. The lowest charge by which any letter could be sent from London to Birmingham was 9d.; and if it had the smallest enclosure, even though the letter and enclosure only weighed a quarter of an ounce the postage was 1s. 6d. So multitudinous and inscrutable were the vexatious restrictions with which people were harassed with regard to the inland post before Sir Rowland took the matter in hand that there were no less than forty different rates of inland postage. Well, you know that he swept away all this complexity and all this difficulty by a reform which has associated with it the best of all characteristics, namely, simplicity, cheapness and uniformity. I am sure the people of London will be grateful to the Rowland Hill Committee for having created as it were a nucleus to show their appreciation of the great Social Reformer who so lately passed away. I am glad to think that the surplus fund has been devoted to a purpose, which I am sure Sir Rowland Hill, who was not only a great reformer, but a kind good man, would have been the first to appreciate. As I understand it, the Rowland Hill Committee has come to the wise decision that the surplus, after the statue has been paid for, shall be devoted to relieving cases of exceptional necessity and distress amongst the staff who are employed in the department with which the name of Sir Rowland Hill will always be associated.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The Lord Mayor entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House, on Saturday evening, the Mayors of England and Ireland, and the some cases of exceptional hardship and exceptional distress, and there are cases which may most fittingly be relieved by such a fund as that with which the name of the Rowland Hill Committee will be associated. I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for having afforded me the opportunity of saying these few words in testimony to the great Englishman and the great Reformer, and also for saying a few words of appreciation of the services which the Rowland Hill Committee will be apt to confer on the *employés* of the Post Office. I beg to propose the health of that committee, coupled with the name of Mr. Whitehead. The toast having been duly honoured. Mr. Whitehead briefly returned thanks. The Prince of Wales proposed "The health of our host, the Lord Mayor." (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor briefly replied.

The band of the Coldstream Guards, under Mr. C. Thomas, played a selection of instrumental music during the banquet, and the speeches were interspersed with some excel-lent vocal music by Madame Marie Roze, who greatly gratified the large and distinguished gathering, and was loudly cheered. She was assisted by Mr. Joseph Maas. Mr. Wilhelm Ganz presided at the piano. Mr. Harker was toastmaster. The saloon had been most tastefully decorated for the occasion by the steward of the Lord Mayor's household, Mr. Coppen, with a choice selection of flowers and ferns; and in the banqueting hall an extremely valuable collection of gold and silver plate had been, under his direction, excel-ently arranged.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, SUNDAY. The Queen went out yesterday morning with Princess Beatrice and Princess Irene of Hesse, and honoured Mr. and Mrs. Campbell with a visit. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with the two Princesses, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, SUNDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and Princess Christian were present at Divine service to-day.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and the Countess Erbach lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House

to-day.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut. General Sir Dighton Probyn and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, inspected the corps of Commissionaires in the garden at Marlborough

House this morning.
The Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were present at

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by a numerous suite, witnessed the perform-ance of La Dame aux Camélias on Saturday night at the Gaiety Theatre.

The Duchess of Edinburgh having gone on to Plymouth to bid the Duke farewell prior to his departure for the coast of Spain, in command of the Reserve Squadron, dined with the Port Admiral at Devonport on Friday

night, and returned to town on Saturday.
His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale rived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris on Sunday

Intelligence was received at St. James's Palace on Sunday afternoon that the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was safely delivered of a son and heir early in the morning.

Saturday was the annual speech day at Rugby School. After Dr. Jex-Blake, the head master, had entertained a large assemblage of the county families at luncheon, an adjournment was made to the town-hall where the

speeches were given.
Mrs. Henry Wylde has given an interesting matinée musicale at her residence, 3, Queen'smansions, Victoria-street, at which an appreciative company assembled. The progra contained a varied selection of vocal and instrumental music, solos on the pianoforte being played by Miss Aimée Wylde, Signor Mattei, and Signor Pirani. Madame Marie Roze sang in her usual exquisite style Berlioz's "Romance de Margherita" tion de Faust), accompanied by M. Hollman on the violoncello. The duo, Chopin's Polonaise, was performed charmingly by Mrs. Henry Wylde, pianoforte, and M. Hollman, violoncello. Miss Damian, Miss De Fou-blanque, Signor Runcio, Signor de Monaco, and M. Maybrick were among the vocalists, and Mr. George Grossmith delighted the company by a musical sketch. Mr. Frederick Cowen, Signori Romili, Mora and Denza, and M. Gelli were conductors.

Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Gibraltar, landed in England last week, after a three months absence in Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus, and the Ionian Islands.

THE OUREN'S LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a levee was held on Saturday afternoon at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesiy. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. His Royal Highness, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting, and escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Lieut.-General Tyrwhitt. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Teck were present at the levee.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms was on duty in the State Saloons, the Royal Body Guards of the Yeoman of the Guard being stationed in the Palace.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, and the high state functionaries in attendance, entered the Throne Room shortly after two o'clock.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish, German, Italian, Austra-Hungarian, Russian, and French Ambassadors, with their Councillors, Secretaries, and Attachés; the Ministers of the Netherlands, Belgium, Brazil, Spain, Roumania, and Greece, with their Councillors, Secretaries, and Attachés; the Chargés d'Affaires of Persia and China; the Secretary of the Danish Legation; the Vicomte de Soveral; Earl Granville, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Gen. Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies; and Mr. A. Savile, her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies. The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the diplomatic circle:—By the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador—The Count Zamoyski. By the Belgian Minister—The Baron de Hirsch, a Belgian subject. By the Roumanian Minister—His son, M. Demètre Jon Ghica, Secretary of the Roumanian

Chamber of Deputies.

The general circle was attended by the Lord
Chancellor, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal; the Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Secretary of State for War; the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; the Earl of Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. J. G. Dod-son, President of the Local Government Board; the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, Vice-President of Council on Edu-cation; the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Clerk Re-gister of Scotland; the Hon. S. Ponsonby

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 19-20, 1882.

THE EUROPEAN "CONCERT." The Egyptians are quite shrewd enough to understand that financial control and financial appropriations are quite distinct things. It must be said, to the honour of this country, that its financial action in Egypt has been from the first of a nature to challenge and undergo the closest scrutiny. The financial action of France, on the contrary, has been at Cairo just what it is at Tunis. French employés, in numbers far exceeding the necessity for their employment, have settled down on the Egyptian Administration like so many swarms of locusts, and it is no part of the interest of England to share the responsibility of a state of matters sure in the long

run to cast a stain on the fair name, the

honour, and the political and moral in-

fluence of the West .- Morning Post. The Conference has not yet actually met. and its unanimity is not a matter of course. The Porte has not assented to it, and it is doubtful how far the Sultan will hold himself bound by its decisions, if it should come to any decisions. The one feeling, common to the Sultan, to the Khedive, to Dervish, and to Arabi, probably is dislike of the intrusive European, and their action, however diverse and inconsistent it may appear to be, is simply a variation of means for the attainment of the same end -namely, the destruction of European influence and authority in Egypt. The Ragheb Ministry, the formation of which was expected to be complete on Monday night, implies the real or feigned reconciliation of the Khedive to what is called the National Party. Its nominal chief is a fanatical anti-European, and Arabi as Minister of War is its real head. In obeying the Khedive he probably submits to orders which he and Dervish Pacha have previously agreed on. Mr. Gladstone has stated that the questions relating to the Suez Canal would not be included in the topics referred to the Conference. If our right of way through it is maintained by sufficient material and moral guarantees, our chief concern with the internal affairs of Egypt should be as speedy a release as possible from complicity in them.—Daily News.

The essential feature in the present position of affairs is that France and England are appealing to the rest of Europe. Suppose the other Powers reply that in their opinion the exclusive supervision of England and France is no longer indispensable for the welfare of Egypt? Will it be abolished, or shall we have a European Control substituted for the Joint Control of England and France, who have the ence is to meet; and they may be pardoned who argue that if the European Concert were as real as we are assured it is, the step now about to be taken would be unnecessary, and that it is the Conference which will put the genuineness of the Concert to the test .- Standard.

As far as the partial revelations of the French press help us, it would seem that M. Gambetta knew his own mind long ago. He proposed an Anglo-French expedition and joint occupation. That certainly would have put aside the peril with ease. Our Ministers dallied, as usual, with the proposition, but they were quite right finally to reject that plan of operations. An allied occupation might have been perpetual, and then our route to India would have been at the mercy of France. When, however, they decisively repudiated that project they ought to have clearly made up their minds to some alternative intervention. If Turkish, then they should have obtained the Sultan's pledge and European assent; if neutral, then the State to be employed, together with the cost and the limits of the undertaking, ought to have been arranged six months ago. But the thirteen Mr. Micawbers Downing - street hoped for something pleasant to turn up, refusing to forecast disagreeable contingencies and waiting cheerfully on Oriental events. No Turkish Pachas sitting on silken cushions with their legs tucked under them and enjoying their pipes and coffee could have more serenely and sluggishly regarded the crisis than this Cabinet led by the most energetic of English statesmen and full of sharp and bustling business men. Perhaps the conversion from Midlothian politics to Tureophilism has affected the Ministry in everything, and they have become thoroughly Orientalised. Even so, they need not imitate the provincial Othello and "black themselves all over" for the part. A little English energy remaining would be a great boon .- Daily Telegraph

THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL It is satisfactory to know that the Lord-Lieutenant and his subordinates, with the entire assent and approval of the Cabinet, have rer'ized the necessity of resorting to the most stringent measures for stamping out the odious and criminal tyranny of the secret societies. The large powers with which the Irish Executive is to be invested by the Prevention of Crime Bill will not be allowed to remain unused. The Irish officials will spare no pains and shrink from no responsibility in discharging the duty laid upon them by Parliament in obedience to the voice of the nation. It is important, however, that the Prevention of Crime Bill should not only pass without any weakening of the force it is intended to bestow upon the Executive, but that it should become law with the least possible delay. While the House of Commons, although devoting its time wholly to this task, is proceeding slowly from clause to clause, the secret organization of crime in Ireland enjoys practical impunity. The Government are under an obligation to go forward reso-1 utely and energetically with the Prevention of Crime Bill, and as soon as possible to arm the Executive in Ireland with the powers declared to be indispensable for grappling with the enemies of order. The information the Cabinet receive from those directly responsible for Irish affairs must put an end to any notion, if such were entertained, of meeting the overtures of the Parliamentary representatives of the party of disorder half-way. Some concessions, not important in themselves. have been made to the demands of Mr. Parnell and his followers in Committee, and others, perhaps more significant and deserving of public observation, have been promised. But the Bill must be passed in the main as it was originally drafted, and geon."

this was the position on which Sir William Harcourt once more took his stand on Monday night. The ingenious futilities of the discussion of the 9th clauseproviding for the arrest of strangers found under suspicious circumstanses in a proclaimed district - were of an academical debating society rather than a great legislative body transacting urgent and momentous public business. The attempts to define the term "stranger" and to introduce various exemptions into the clause met with but little success. But the 9th clause was not carried till after midnight, the 10th clause, derling with the newspaper control, was carried still later, after the Government had conceded certain points. But the quantity of amendments to be disposed of is apparently augmented continually by fresh accretions. The Prime Minister is to make a general statement with reference to Parliamentary business and the plans of the Government. Everything must be regulated by the Prevention of Crime I ill, and the present delay is a matter of the gravest moment. The urgency of the case may be illustrated by reference to a single point—the increased power to search for arms granted by the Bill. The country has been reminded by the Clerkenwell discovery that the secret traffic in arms and ammunition is a permanent source of danger; but, unfortunately, even if this traffic were stopped, the arming of a population among whom crime is rife is now an accomplished fact. Lord Eustace Cecil endeavoured on Monday to obtain from the Secretary for War an official contradiction of the statement published in these columns that in 1879 some 200,000 rifles were sold by the War Office, and that the fact excited the alarm of the Irish Government. It appears, indeed, that no rifles were sold in 1879, when Mr. Lowther protested against their distribution through a private firm at an extraordinarily low rate. But Mr. Childers was not able to deny that the sale took place in 1878, when it attracted, as a correspondent assures us, the criticism of the gunmaking trade, on the ground of unfair competition at ridiculously low prices. In the following year, when the weapons had passed into private handsat the rate, in some cases, of three-andsixpence apiece-it proved too late to recall them. It is to be hoped that so inexcusable a blunder will not be repeated, however the War Office may desire to reduce the aggregate of the Estimates by selling off out-of-date, though too mur-

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

derously effective, weapons .- Times.

PURTHER INSULTS TO ENGLAND. The Times publishes the following tele-

ram from its Alexandria correspondent :-Advices from trustworthy French inform ants at Ismailia states that the Canal is utterly unprotected, and that a disaster may be expected there at at any moment. The exodus continues at a rapid rate, many of the olderestablished families having realized all they could of their property, and abandoned the country for ever. The position of Europeans, and especially of the English and French, who remain has become intolerable : not from fear of immediate danger, but from the extreme contempt and insult with which they are treated. A soldier recently threw away a hat from the head of an Englishman, asking him if he were not ashamed to wear it after what had passed. This is a sample of what is daily happening in a land where, even four months ago, the natives voluntarily rose as you passed. Englishmen are asked whether Arabi Pacha has guaranteed the safety of the fleet; and in a dispute with your donkey boy he will threaten to treat them as Arabi treats English sailors-that is, hold you prisoners on board. In Rosetta the Europeans are confined to their houses, living on rice, and do not dare to go out, fearing momentarily an

attack. The Constantinople correspondent of the same journal states that the representatives of the six Powers held a short meeting on Monday at the British Embassy, and afterwards proceeded to the Porte, where they all had successively interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the course of conversation with each of them, Said Pacha gave an unequivocal, categorical refusal to the Conference proposal, on the grounds that such an assembly is unnecessary, inopportune, and inconsistent with the interests of Turkey. The Egyptian question, he added, might be considered as settled by the compromise which had been accepted by the Khedive and Arabi Pacha, and approved by Dervish Pacha. In view of the change in the situation caused by this compromise, and considering the Porte's categorical reiusal, given for the first time to-day, it is believed here that the Conference will not meet on the 22d inst., as had beer

According to information from Berlin Prince Bismarck has not changed his opinion as to the way in which the Egyptian question should be solved. He may have his own views as to the particular time when the Sultan should be called upon to intervene; but he still continues to regard him as having the primary right and duty to do so. Conference, however, he thinks, should first of all meet. Supposing Arabi Pacha continues rebellious and intractable to the reason ing of Dervish Pacha, and all other special messengers of the Porte, the Ambassadors will have to consider how the opposition is to be overcome and the status quo maintained—by the troops of Turkey, or by those of the Western Powers. If they decide for the former alternative, they would then have to impose the conditions under which the Sultan would be called upon to asser, his own sovereignty and safeguard the rights and interests of the European Powers. But it is also possible that on a review of all the difficulties and dangers of a policy aiming at maintaining the status quo, the Conference might deem it safer and better, in the interests of all concerned, to promote a reconciliation or compromise between the Khedive and Arabi. That is to say, the Western Powers might be induced to abandon one of the chief articles in their previously announced programme of action, which the sending of their fleets to Alexandria was meant to emphasize and support. This eventuality is being mooted, and is likely, inter alia, to engage the serious attention of the Conference, which for the rest, will concern itself exclusively with Egypt.
The Lord Mayor of London has received

the following telegram from Alexandria. In forwarding it to the press he says: "The news from the East only too fully confirms the state of distress among the European and other fugitives, and it will be for the English people to say whether any, and what steps should be taken to meet the emergency. Any practical suggestion that may be made to the Lord Mayor by those who are better acquainted with the East and with the exigencies of the situation will be acted upon."

(Copy of Telegram.) "Thousands and thousands of poor Christian families fleeing from Egypt, leaving all, will be destitute. Would you think proper to organize a small fund for the present help and future need of every nationality and Jews ?- (Signed), Dr. Mackie, Consular SurM. GREVY AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

The Republican system, as it rules in

France, is full of anomaly :-M. Jules Grévy has accepted the Golden Fleece. That grandest Order of chivalry has advanced with succeeding ages quite as fast as other institutions, but the statutes are still in force nominally, and very subtle casuistry is needed to reconcile them with the conscience of an elected President. M. Grévy will not be asked to read them through, but he will swear to them "taken as read." Golden Fleece is not the oldest, nor has ever been the most select of confraternities; but it assumed a larger direct share in politics than any rival—saving, of course, the monastic order of Knighthood. With its original inception, as with that of our own Garter, contemporary scandal busied itself; but it is enough to recollect that Duke Phillip of Burgundy established the Order upon the joyous occasion of his merriage with Isabella of He nomina cd all the greatest people in Europe, and expressly forbade any of them, saving crowned heads, to accept companionship in any other order. This stipulation is disregarded upon various pleas, but M. Grévy would find it difficult to justify his own position, if challenged, under any of them. The privileges of brethren were elaborate, and oaths were treated seriously in those days. Knights of the Golden Fleece were amenable to no jurisdiction but that of their own Chapter, not to the King for trea-son, nor to the Church for heresy. And this rule gave them wide immunity when the successors of Duke Phillip inherited Spain, and Germany and Austria, the two Sicilies, and countless other realms. The warrant of arrest must be signed by at least six brothers, and when it was executed the accused did not go to prison, so the laws carefully distinguished but "into the amiable company of the said 'into the amiable company of the said order." It was an institution much more serious in political aim, and it was accepted more seriously than others of its sort. The Golden Fleece has left its mark in history. When Margaret of Parma found the situation embarrassing, she called the Flemish brethren together as a Supreme Council. It claimed to try Counts Egmont and Horn, and Phillip's rejection of its chartered right had no little influence in making Alva's position untenable. All this is very ancient history of the Order. As we know it now, divided between Austria and Spain, it represents no more than a testi-mony to rank and status. But there is still vitality enough therein to make old-fashioned brethren gasp at the thought of M. Grévy taking place among them. When we admitted Paynims to the Garter, our right to smile was lost. But there are Republicans in France who do not hear patiently of their President arraying himself in scarlet velvet and trunks to receive a mediæval decoration.-Evening

TROUBLES IN ZULULAND.

The following telegram from Durban, June 19th, appears in the Times:-A correspondent in North Zululand writes under date June 12:-" The political prospect grows darker. Baquisini has burnt a number of Oham's Kraals, near Zlobane, killing the ple and stealing their cattle. Dakubo Cetywayo's brother, now commands a large army, having restored the old regimental system. Two great chiefs have revolted, one from Oham, the other from Sibepu. A fight between Dabuko on the one side and Oham and Sibepu on the other, is daily expected. Seould Dabuko succeed, he will probably try to expel Dunn. The Resident has moved from Inhlazatve to Alubi's territory, whence he watches the course of events, The Boers are encroaching in Western Zululand. When the Zulus complain, the Boers say, 'Go to your friends, the English. We shall answer them with bullets, as at Majuba." The cor-respondent adds: "If the English Government relaxes its grasp on Zululand, by restoring Cetywayo, recognizing Dabuko, it may expect to encounter worse trouble than ever in South Africa. The more it gives up, the more the Zulus will demand. Nothing short of a firm hold upon the country will save bloodshed and avert disaster."

LATER.-News confirming my last despatch as just been telegraphed from Newcastle. Hard fighting is reported between Dabuko and Oham. The latter is said to have retired to the Cave of Zloblane; but the particulars need confirmation.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL, MONDAY. Divine service was conducted at the Castle yesterday morning by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, and the Royal Household.

The Rev. Archibald Campbell had the nonour of dining with Her Majesty and the

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MONDAY, Prince and Princess of Wales, atended by Lord and Lady Suffield, Colonel Teesdale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, left London this afternoon for Aldershot, in order to be present at an inspection by the Duke of Cambridge of the batteries of the Royal Artillery quartered at the camp.

The Prince of Wales dined in the evening with Colonel Reilly and the officers of the Royal Ar.illery, and, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, afterwards went to a concert given by the officers of the Royal Artillery (Aldershot division) at the club-house. The Duke d'Aumale visited the Prince and

Princess of Wales to-day.

In consequence of indisposition, the Duke of Connaught, who is honorary colonel of the London Irish Rifles, will be unable to preside at the officers' mess on 3d July next.

Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop had the honour of receiving the Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck at dinner on Monday evening at their residence at Rutland-There were also present the Duke of Portland, the Duke and Duchess of Leeds the Marchioness of Bute, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Count Herbert Bismarck, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane, the Earland Countess of Morley, Earl and Countess Howe, Lady Herries, and the Earl of Kenmare. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Walter Stewart

has arrived in London from India. A marriage is arranged and will shortly take place bei veen Oscar de Stagé, of Carandotta, Queensland, lately M.L.A. of that colony, second son of the late Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Stagé St. Jean, and Miss Fletcher, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John

Baron Wardener has returned to Thomas's Hotel from Paris. Thanksgivings were returned in the church at West Drayton on Sunday for Miss de Burgh's restoration to health, prayers having

been made during her illness for her recovery.

Charles Fletcher, of Dale Park, Sussex.

In that district especially great anxiety was felt on her behalf. Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Austro-Hungarian Consul-General at New York, has returned to Thomas's Hotel from the Continent. Mr. Wallis has had the honour of submitting for the inspection of their Royal High-nesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the

picture of Napoleon I. by Meissonier. Mme. Bernhardt-Damala, who leaves London this morning, was on Monday night one of the most enthusiastic applauders of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum.

The Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London gave a grand ball on Monday night to the mayors of the United Kingdom. The guests numbered upwards of 2,500.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Royal assent was given by Commission to 40 Acts, most of them private. Lords Chesterfield and Erskine took the oath and their seats. The Duke of Argyll, to meet the convenience of peers who had to attend Quarter Sessions, postponed the second read-ing of his Parliamentary Oaths Bill from the 27th inst. to the 4th of July. Lord Coleridge. in moving the second reading of the Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment Bill, which had come up from the Commons, explained its provisions, and stated that it was framed with a view to the better protection of poor and ignorant borrowers against an unscrupulous class of money-lenders. Lord Cairns expressed his opinion that the provisions of the Bill would require very careful considera-tion, and suggested that it might be well to refer it to a Se'ect Committee. The Lord Chancellor concurred in thinking that the provisions of the measure ought to be carefully looked into, either by a Select Committee or a Committee of the whole House. Lord Coleridge had no objection to the Bill being referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was then read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Lord Lamington, while disclaiming any wish to embarrass the Government, called attention to the last balance-sheet of the Suez Canal to show that, after the putting aside of a reserve of 5 per cent. the profits of the concern were some thing like 14 or 15 per cent. He pointed out that the traffic of the Canal was annually increasing, and that 78 or 79 per cent. of the ships which passed through the Canal carried the British flag; he argued that the supply of water to the Canal could easily be cut off; and he held that while a Conference of the Powers might be useful hereafter, such a means of meeting the existing crisis in Egypt was like building a lifeboat while the storm was raging, or constructing a fire-engine house was in flames. conclusion, he asked whether the Government possessed any control over the management and maintenance of the Canal. Lord Granville answered that this country was represented on the Board by three members, who attended the meetings of

the noble lord did to the enormous interests of England in the Canal. The Pluralities Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed, and severalother ibills were advanced a stage. Their lordships adjourned at five minutes past six

In the House of Commons, the first hour

was occupied in a discussion of the group of

the Board and kept her Majesty's Govern-

ment informed of what passed at those meet-

ings. That was a reply to the question of which the noble lord had given notice; but in answer

to the noble lord's speech, which went much

beyond his notice, he had to assure him that the

preservation of the work itself had not es-

caped the attention of Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, who attached as much importance as

local Improvement Bills which were referred to select Committee in March last, and now came on for consideration. Mr. Hopwood made a long speech against them, objecting especially to the new and exceptional sanitary and police powers which had been inserted in them. Mr. Sclater-Booth, the Chairman of take a whole night or more to go into a discussion of this kind, and Dr. Playfair and Hibbert also deprecated delay, which would result in the valuable labours of the Committee being lost. Ultimately Mr. Hopwood withdrew his opposition and the Bills passed the stage. In answer to questions on the position of affairs in Egypt from Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Chaplin, and others, Sir C. DILKE (who announced that he would answer no more questions without notice) said that full instructions had been sent to Admiral Seymour within the last few days, which, it was believed, would meet all the exigencies of the case; but in the opinion of the Admiralty it would not be right to state them. The newspaper report of Signor Mancini's speech on the attitude of Italy was not correct, but a correct report would be included in the Blue Book. In reply to a question from Mr. Goschen, who referred to the separate action of the Consuls-General of Germany and Austria at Alexandria, he said that the Conference had been accepted by Germany on Sunday, by Austria yesterday, and by Russia some days ago; while Italy had some time ago declared that she would act with the other Powers. Asked by Sir H. Wolff whether the statement that separate action had been taken by the two Consuls-General was true, he declined to answer the question without notice. In answer to Mr. Bourke and SirS. Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said the limits of the Conference would be the Egyptian question, and would not include the Suez Canal: and in answer to Mr. Ashmead Bartlett he said that was the understanding of the Powers. As to the bases of the Conference, they included the maintenance of all rights in Egypt, combined with a due regard to the development of the institutions of that country. In answer to a question from Sir R. A. Cross, Sir W. Harcourt said the account in the newspapers as to the seizure of arms at Clerkenwell stantially accurate, but it would not be wise to make any further statement; and in answer to a question from Lord E. Cecil, Mr. Childers said that no arms were sold by the War Office in 1879, and no arms had been sold at all since the protest by the Irish Government in July of that year. As far as the arms seized had been examined, they had not been made for or by the Government. In reply to a notice from Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. J. Lowther said the Irish Government had made a protest at the time mentioned in consequence of the sale of arms bearing the Government the possession mark and formerly in of the military authorities by some private individual at Sheffield. Mr. G. Elliot having put his question relative to the sup-posed visit of Mr. Yates Thompson to Kilnainham, Mr. Trevelyan read a letter from that gentleman, in which he stated that he had

not been in Ireland for 18 months. In answer o Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said he would to-day at the morning sitting make a general statement as to the business of the Session. The House then went again into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill. Clause 9, which empowers the arrest and holding to bail of suspicious strangers, was discussed until past midnight. At the outset several attempts were made to define who is to be regarded as a stranger. Mr. Callan proposed that he shall be a person residing outside a radius of five miles, but this was negatived by 72 to 32, and a suggestion by Mr. Commins that he shall be a stranger to the district was negatived by 73 to 29. Colonel Nolan proposed that the constable shall not retain in custody any person who can give proof of his identity, etc., unless he fears an escape, which the Committee negatived by 77 to 30. An amendment by Mr. O'Kelly that the police shall make a sworn information as to the cause of the arrest, etc., was not pressed, on the Home Secretary giving an assurance that there should be a record of the whole proceedings on oath. The Home Secretary accepted an amendment by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, reducing the amount of bail to £50 for each surety, and a proposal by Mr. Sexton giving an appeal to Petty Sessions. A proposal by Mr. Parnell that no person shall be deemed a stranger if any justice of the peace, clergyman, or other credible person shall certify before the justice to his good character was negatived by 161 to 46. A division was taken on the question that Clause 9 stand part of the Bill, with the result that it was carried by 194 to 31. Clause 10, relating to newspapers, which the Government proposed to amend by limiting it

solely to the power of seizing the copies of objectionable papers, was then taken up,

agreed to, subject to additions on Report, and the Committee adjourned until to-day a 2 o'clock. Some other business was dis-posed of, and the House adjourned at 25

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN

CLERKENWELL

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER. On Monday morning Thomas Walsh, aged thirty-eight, of 12, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, described on the charge-sheet as a carpet-planner, was charged before Mr. Hosack with feloniously receiving and fraudulently dealing with certain rifles, bayonets, and other firearms believed to be the property of her Majesty's Government since the 6th of April of this year, at 99, St. John-street-road, lerkenwell. During the evidence of the inspector who arrested him, the prisoner kept his eyes down on the ground at one or two points, such as the production of two of the rifles, a revolver and the cap, looking up first at the witness then at the magistrate, but with the look of a man who has been accustomed to be watched or suspected. Now and then he stroked his beard or pulled at his moustache, or toyed nervously with his hat or the buttons

Chief Superintendent Williamson, with Inspector Peel, prosecuted. Mr. Abrahams, solicitor, defended.

Mr. William George Schoof, watchmaker, 29, St. John-street-road, said: I know the prisoner in the name of Sadgrove. He first ame to me in the beginning of this year or the latter end of last year, and asked about the stable which I had to let adjoining my He did not at the time say what he wanted it for. He inquired the rent. I told him 10s. per week, which he said was too much, and went away. I again saw him on the 6th Feb. at my house. The stable was still un-let. He said since he had last seen me he had had stables in Islington, but they were not safe, as he had had small parcels stolen from them, that he was going to give them up, and wanted this instead. I asked the same rent, and he eventually agreed with me for £2 per month. He paid 5s. deposit and took possession as from that day. said he was an exporter of lacquered goods and Birmingham articles, and that he occasionally had orders for India, and wished to use the stables to stow crates and goods in until they were ready for shipment. He gave his address as "Mr. Sadgrove, 37, Charles-street, Birmingham." About a week or a fortnight afterwards some crates or boxes arrived, I retaining the key in the meantime. He came with a cart, another man driving it, and I gave him the key. The things brought and placed in the stable seemed to be empty packing cases and crates. He then went away, and I did not see him again until about a fortnight afterwards, when he came with another load of cases and crates, but they appeared to be filled. The prisoner and the carman put these things in the stable, and then the prisoner put a padlock of his own on the stable, keeping the key. I next saw him about the middle of May, when he paid me £2 for rent, having previously paid me £2 with the deposit when the first load was put in. The second payment cleared the rent till the 6th of April. Since then I have not seen the prisoner till Sunday morning, when I saw him in custody quite a stranger to me when he first came to me. I addressed a letter about a week ago by post to Mr. Sadgrove, 37, Charles-street, Birmingham, and it was returned to mo through the Dead Letter Office.

Inspector Peel then gave evidence, after which the prisoner was remanded, bail being refused.

THE IRISH PRESS ON THE DISCOVERY. The Freeman's Journal says if Irishmen were engaged in any such enterprise as secretly collecting an arsenal in the heart of London, whatever their motives, they were no friends to Ireland. Violence is a worse enemy to Ireland than the worse Government despotism. The Irish Times says the desire ought to be very sincere and general in Ireland that the authorities should be able to get really to the bottom of this mystery. These frequent disclosures directly act with mischievous effect on Ireland and Irish interests. If the present affair is American in origin. the knowledge that it was so would prepare the American Government to perform their international duty. The Dublin Express says it is natural for the public to feel a sense of alarm. There have been a series of outrages commencing with the explosion at Clerkenwell Prison, the attempt on Chester Castle and the Liverpool Town Hall, and continuing with the attempt to blow up the London Mansion House, the importation of dynamite explosives, and now finally this discovery of arms in Clerkenwell. At the present crisis, and in the terrible state of Ireland, these matters have a significant bearing.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN IRELAND

The Freeman's Journal says:-Late on Saturday orders were received at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to turn out men warned for inlying pickets, and keep them under arms. Two troops of the 21st Hussars and a troop of Dragoons were sent out on patrol duty with secret instructions. The reason of these movements is kept strictly confidential at head-quarters, but the military telegraph clerks are required to sleep next their instruments

The Central News Limerick correspondent telegraphs :- "I am in a position to state that instructions have been given to commanding officers at all the great military centres in the South and West of Ireland as well as in Dublin, as to the course which should be pursued in the event of a rising. In the present critical state of affairs it is felt that the authorities have done wisely in preparing for any emergency which may arise. police and military patrols are on duty nightly

in Limerick.' The Press Association has reason to believe that the prisoner Walsh is a head centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, and chief officer of that organization in the metropolis. This fact has for some time been known to several of Walsh's fellow-countrymen living in the neighbourhood of Holborn, who indeed further state, though not upon the most conclusive evidence, that he is also one of the agents employed in the interests of what is called "O'Donovan Rossa's Skirmishing Fund." To the latter connection it is said the prisoner owed his ability to assist a er of his poorer countrymen to the United States. Some years ago Walsh was engaged as dealer in second-hand furniture in the neighbourhood of Red Lion-street, Holborn, and dealt rather extensively in the sale of old pistols and revolvers. His business, however, does not seem to have been a success, and he changed his address for lodgings in Saffron-hill. Here he received some extensive consignments of revolvers, his dealings with which somewhat alarmed his landlord, who thought it advisable to get rid of his tenant. From there Walsh went to his present address at Charles-street, and for some time past appears to have been a constant attendant at the Irish meetings on Clerkenwell-green. The attention of the detective police, who have been closely watching these gatherings for the past six months, was it is said early directed to the man on account of the violence of his language whenever political matters were discussed. It has further transpired that the prisoner was the individual who arranged for the storage of a quantity of ammunition discovered some months ago on the south side of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Kennington-lane. The Press Association adds that there appears to be quite a panic in the Irish quarter in the bourhood of Leather-lane, Saffron-hill, and after some discussions, the clause was and Holborn.

THE HAMILTON PALACE COLLECTION. Country-cousins and folk who are innocently outside the world of artistic temptations

must have wondered exceedingly if in perambulating the West-End, any time between one and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, their way was haply directed along King Street, St. James's. A crowd like flies round a sugar-hogshead hovered at the entrance and on the staircase of the time-honoured auctionrooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. There was another crowd, mobile and more dense, in the great room itself-great, and yet small when considered in relation to its uses on this occasion. Many visitors wondered petulantly how it was that some large public hall had not been engaged; and why, for example, with Willis's Rooms directly opposite, application had not been made for the historical saloon with which Almack's records are identified. But, eliminating from consideration the eccentric and unlooked-for components of the throng, there were all the well-known faces that might reasonably have been expected to make their appearance: dealers and connoisseurs from all parts far and near; M. Tripp of Arnold and Tripp, M. Bourgeois, and M. Seldelmeyer, from Paris; M. Hollander, from Brussels; Mr. Agnew, Mr. M'Lean, Graves, Mr. Martin Colnaghi, Mr. Wertheimer, Mr. Durlacher, the Messrs. Dowdeswell, Mr. Charles Deschamps, Messrs. Percy and Izzy Mendoza, all of London; Mr. Marcus Huish, representing the Fine Art Society; several members of the Royal Academy, among them being Mr. Millais and Mr. Faed, though in truth the funeral of Mr. Cecil Lawson had kept many eminent artists from King-street; Mr. Burton, eminent artists from King-street; Mr. Burton, commissioned by the trustees of the National Gallery; Mr. Robinson, Mr. Louis Huth, the Earl of Rosebery, Sir R. Lloyd Lindsay, M.P., Lord Powerscourt, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. James Orrock, Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. George Salting, Mr. Denison, Mr. George Redford, and many more, indictinguishable, amid the closely comso indistinguishable amid the closely com-pressed crowd of black coats and hats that their names escape the chronicler's wary pen. Here was certainly a notable gathering of probable buyers; and in addition to these who braved the stifling heat and crushing pressure of the rooms should be mentioned the illustrious and prominent persons who viewed the pictures before the sale com-menced. Among them were the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Dudley, Earl Granville, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Lord Penrhyn, the Countess of Rosebery, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, Lord Northbrook, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, and Mr. Alfred Rothschild.

At one o'clock Mr. Woods entered the rose

trum, and, after a few preliminary and appro-priate words, submitted a pair of small works

by J. Van Breda, which were sold together for 250 guineas. A Holy Family, by C. Poe-lemberg, brought 140 guineas. M. Sedel-

lemberg, brought 140 guineas. M. Sedel-meyer was the purchaser of Van Dyck's por-trait of Charles I., in a crimson and white slashed dress with the ribbon of the Garter, 770 guineas being the sum given. A Steenwyck, a very small painting on copper, of soldiers guarding St. Peter in prison, was bought for 135 guineas by Mr. Radley. Mr. White, who was understood to be buying for the Duke of Westminster, gave 490 guineas for the first of the Holbeins placed on the stand, this work being the likeness of Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, the Lord Protector. It is one of the pictures from Fonthill. The Rubens oval portrait, in grisaille, of the Duke d'Olivarez, with symbolical surroundings, brought 450 guineas, being knocked down to the name of Winckworth. A subject, "Judith with the head of Holofernes," Lucas Cranach, was bought by Mr. Laurie for 110 guineas, and will go to Glasgow. Mr. Denison, the Fanker, now appeared on the scene as a determined and judicious buyer, his first acquisition being Van de Neer's moonlight view of a Dutch town on a river, with buildings, boats, and figures, 265 guineas being the sufficient, but not unreasonable, price. Albert Durer's portrait of himself, long hair, in white dress, brown cloak, and white cap, an hour-glass in a niche behind him, commanded 390 niche behind guineas. A picture on copper, by the same artist, the subject being Christ led to Calvary, brought 105 guineas. A sketch by Rubens, a battle-piece, was bought for 100 guineas; and presently came Vandyke's full length porof Henrietta Lotharinga, Princess of Phalsburg, which has figured in the Orleans gallery. Engraved by Vois, this well-known picture represents the sister of the Duke of Lorraine leaning on the shoulder of a black page, who holds a silver salver filled with roses. The tall and in every sense commanding canvas was the object of keen competition, and at the bid of 2,000 guineas it was knocked down to the bid of Mr. Davis, presumably made on behalf of the Earl of Rosebery. Mr. Agnew became the claimant of a flower-piece by Jan Weenix for 220 guineas; and the next noteworthy prize was Rembrandt's portrait of himself, in a furred robe and gold chain, this interesting work being purchased for 670 guineas, by Mr. Martin Colnaghi. Another and a finer specimen of flower-painting was next acquired by Mr. Agnew, the painter being the renowned Van Huysum, and the price paid 1,170 guineas. Two more Vandykes of importance now came forward for emulative bidding. Mr. Denison claimed the first, a picture of the Duchess of Richmond and her son, the latter in the part of Cupid; and the sum at which the bargain was clinched by an emphatic rap of the ivory hammer was 1,950 guineas. Mr Durlacher bought the equestrian portrait of Charles I. for 950 guineas. It is one of the three painted by the renowned Flemish artist the others being severally at Windsor and Warwick Castle. The debated work of Quintin Matsys, "The Misers," was sold for 105 guineas. Another spirited competition followed between Mr. Denison and Mr. Agnew, for a splendid Van de Velde; and ultimately the dealer succumbed to the private buyer, Mr. Denison's bid of 1,300 guineas settling the contest. One of the best bargains made was a good specimen of the scarce painter, J. Van der Ulft, a view of a busy city in the Levant. No doubt the price paid, 300 guineas, was high; but the possession of the picture in the National Gallery would have been desirable. Mr. Denison, who had just before given 180 guineas for a sunny river-scene by Wynants, was the purchaser of the oval grisaille composition, by Rubens, representing the Birth of Venus, with an elaborate border of fanciful figures. The price paid for this work was 1,600 guineas. The classic piece of animalism, "Loves of the Centaurs," by Rubens, was bought by Mr. Stewart for 2,000 guineas. One of the most eagerly watched and contested pictures in the sale was the remarkably fine Hobbema, the subject being a water-mill and adjoining cottages in a richly-wooded country. scarcely-surpassed example of the master was certainly expected to fetch a large sum; and the price of 4.050 guineas at which it was knocked down cannot be deemed excessive. C. Janssen's portrait of James I. went for 700 guineas, the purchase being on behalf of the Duke of Buccleuch. Mr. Rutter bought another portrait of A. Durer, by himself, with a lake and buildings in the background, giving 210 guineas for the bargain. The next excitement was a competition among M. Sedel-meyer, Mr. Graves, and Mr. M. Colnaghi, for a cabaret scene by Ostade. Mr. Sedelmeyer's first bid of 800 guineas was run up to 1,750 guineas before the hammer fell. Mr. Agnew ought a half-length, by Vandyke, of Queen Henrietta Maria, for 700 guineas. The fairly high price of 500 guineas was given for the picture of the "Adoration of the Magi," by J. de Mabuse; Mr. Fitzhenry bought for 600 guineas a landscape with figures by Wouvermans; and, next in order, Mr. Martin Colnaghi gave 1,150 guineas for a very fine example of Jacob Ruysdael's sylvan landscape

EDITION. MORNING

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 20-21, 1882. THE ZULU TROUBLES. Our news of yesterday from South Africa commenced with the ominous announcement that the political prospect in Zululand grows darker. It had already been sufficiently gloomy. The clouds seem now to be preparing to burst into a storm. Severol of the chieftains among whom Sir Garnet Wolseley partitioned Cetywayo's kingdom are in open war with one another. Slaughter and cattle-lifting and the burning of hamlets are proceeding on a large scale. Two rival potentates, round whom the native forces are tending to group themselves, do not appear, as yet, to have come into direct collision. In the telegram we publish today our Correspondent states that in Dunnsland all is quiet, and the news of the disturbances in Northern Zululand had not yet reached the people. But on the spot it is regarded as a mere question of time when Cetywayo's brother, Dabuko, will try his fortune against John Dunn. Intestine feuds and rivalries are not the only sources of agitation and misery for the Zulu people. The Boers of the Transvaal never had very clear or equitable views of the frontier rights of their neighbours. They are accused of reviving on the boundaries of Western Zululand the pretensions which brought them into conflict with Cetewayo and produced the intervention of Sir Bartle Frere, Between discords within and encroachments from without Zululand is looked upon by its white critics as charged with electricity which must be speedily and forcibly conducted away, or it will shower forth thunderbolts and flames. The afflictions of the Zulus themselves are not to be lightly treated. Great Britain is answerable for them, at any rate in their present form. At a time when a contest arising from the concentration of military strength in a single hand had been with difficulty concluded it was natural, if not supereminently wise to assume that the first object was to guard against a recurrence of the same occasion of danger. But in the absence of a vigorous control from this country, which there may then have been reason to suppose would be maintained, it was a certainty that what has happened would happen. A settlement compelled by the weight of the British Empire has broken down as soon as the load which imposed it was lightened. Englishmen are on the eve of having to decide how far they deem themselves bound to insist upon its continuance or to introduce an alternative. They do not deny the existence of some extent of obligation. If they could free their consciences from liability for the misfortunes of massacred, pillaged, and homeless natives, a state of Zulu anarchy or civil war is fraught with peril to British subjects which cannot be kept out of sight. Natal remains in a position of especial dependence upon the mother-country from which its inhabitants have shown a prudent reluctance to be emancipated. As has repeatedly been explained, Europeans in Natal are a mere handful. They are swallowed up in the midst of a vast confluence of Caffres, devoid of sympathy with their white employers, and watching with unfriendly interest growing embarrassments to British policy in Zululand. It is not surprising that the mood of Natal colonists should be one of permanent panic when they contemplate the lurid horizon across the border. Englishmen at home owe sympathy to their fellow citizens in Africa. They are ready to accept their Imperial share of the burdens of a common dilemma. They are forced, however, by a sense of a multitude of competing claims apon their resources, to observe limits in their tenders of aid which apparently do not reach the standard of colonial anticipations. From Natal, and still more urgently from the scattered white element in Zululand, demands are heard for the tightening of the British grasp in Zululand, when Englishmen are inclined to think the present hold too close. The North Zuluand Correspondent from whom we printed intelligence yesterday asserts that the more England gives up the more will the Zulus require. Englishmen have not been in the habit of admitting to themselves that they possess any such dominion over Zululand that expressions indicating surrender apply to a British attitude of neutrality towards Zulu broils. A party in Natal would like Great Britain to declare to the Zulu people, in accents which could not be mistaken, that a settlement devised by representatives of England shall not be altered, or that it shall be exchanged, if at all, for a plan similarly sanctioned. Natal does not desire an annexation of Zululand to the colony. Natal does not desire its mediatization and practical absorption in the British Empire. Englishmen wish for no such addition to the range of British dependencies. On the contrary, they are steadfastly resolved not to stir a step towards interference with Zulu affairs without a reasonable probability that this shall not be the result. Short of this, the mother country would be willing and rejoiced to help to loosen the knot which a disastrous combination of unsubstantial theory and ill-considered peractice has fastened. In the face of the vehement protests of British colonists it is recognised that the restitution of Cetywayo's sceptre is impracticable. Even the invitation to this country has been recalled or suspended, from no diminution in the sentimental kindness his condition awakens but simply from a conviction of the right of colonial apprehensions to be consulted in priority to the emotions of generosity. Whatever influence the British Resident in the country can exert for the quieting of dissensions and the diversion of native energies to the arts of peace is equally sure to be employed. We are, however, not enough enamoured of the existing arrangement, or enough instructed in the merits of the disputes among the several claimants of authority, or enough persuaded of the possibility of intervening with effect, to countenance the use of armed force for a system they do not particularly value, or against modifications of it which they have no especial cause to dread. Great Britain has no intention to restore Cetywayo. It has no intention to recognize Dabuko. On the other hand, it does not account itself to have guaranteed the present constitution of Zululand in such a manner as to be morally obliged to

has no thought of evading, is to protect the colony against manifest dangers from whatever quarter they may threaten .-

THE STATE OF PUBLIC BUSINESS. Mr. Gladstone made a clear and a full statement yesterday to the House of Commons regarding the public business of this Session, and some public business which this Session may not be able to accomplish. To make his statement he took the opportunity afforded by his motion to give precedence to the Arrears of Rent Bill "on every day on which it is set down over orders of the day and the notices of motion, excepting the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill." Much of what he stated must still remain to a certain degree problematical, and dependent on the progress made by public business during the next two or three weeks. He told the House what measures there are which the Government are determined to go on with in the present Session, what measures they are still not altogether without a faint hope of being able to consider. The Government then propose to pass the Arrears Bill through Committee pro forma merely, for the purpose of enabling them to introduce certain amendments which they have in hand into the body of the bill as printed, and thereby to avoid the inconvenience which might be caused if they had, after the printing of the bill, and while it was actually going through Committee, to introduce these amendments one by one. One of the most important matters with which he had to deal, and on which the greatest amount of anxiety existed was the course which the Government proposed to take with regard to the resolutions on Procedure. On this subject Mr. Gladstone made exactly the kind of statement which we yesterday anticipated that he would make. He said he had as yet no positive and definite announcement to offer to the House, except the fact that the Government remained more than ever convinced that a satisfactory and thorough settlement of the Procedure questions may in one sense be said to transcend all other measures in importance. That question, Mr. Gladstone went on to declare, the Government are determined not to remit to another Session of Parliament in the coming year. This, in plain words, means that we may count on having an autumn Session of Parliament,-Daily News.

Mr. Gladstone is resolved to have such Session unless procedure can be settled before the close of the present one. Everything that has occurred since Parliament met has only more completely satisfied the Prime Minister of the imperative necessity of recasting the procedure of the House of Commons if that Chamber is to discharge its duties with dignity and efficiency, and if any legitimate opportunity presents itself of remedying the existing evils the House of Commons will meet next February at the same disadvantage for the transaction of public business that it has hitherto done. Such was Mr. Gladstone's language, and it certainly seems to bear no other interpretation than such as would be put on it doubtless by the new Junior Lord. We shall not now deal with the question of an autumn Session held with such an object. Sir Stafford Northcote put the matter in his customary mild way when he said that it would undoubtedly be very unpopular. But we must point out that if Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have no further desire than that cf enabling the House of Commons to transact its business with efficiency and dignity, there is no necessity whatever for an autumn Session. There is comparatively little difference of opinion in the House as to the advisability of passing all the Ministerial resolutions in regard to procedure, with the exception of that providing for the cloture by a bare majority. If Mr. Gladstone is willing to accept a two-thirds majority there is no reason why the resolutions on procedure should not be moulded into shape in a fortnight. But, on the other hand, if the Prime Minister aims at muzzling the House of Commons and extinguishing liberty of speech, then even an autumn session may prove insufficient to accomplish his purpose.—Morning Post.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Calcutta correspondent of the Times telegraphs :-

On the 14th inst. Mr. Gibbs brought forward in the Legislative Council at Simla the Punjab University Bill. He explained the changes which had been made in the Bill since permission for its introduction had been accorded. It has now been decided, upon a representation, it is stated, from the Home Department, that the Viceroy shall be Patron instead of Chancellor; and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Chancellor. A Vice-Chancellor will be chosen from those officers who shall discover a special interest in the work of the University, and shall be otherwise found peculiarly competent and qualified to fill the post. The Fellows will be elected by the Senate, and the selected names submitted to the Chancellor for his approval. The University will have power to confer degrees; but the exercise of this power, so far as it relates to degrees in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, will require ratificathe Governor-General in Council. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee

for its report. An interesting account has been published of the advance which education has made in the Punjab in the last 25 years. The Punjab Educational Department was founded in the ill-omened years-1856-57. The educational machinery, when first organised, consisted of a Director-General, two Inspectors, 11 Deputy-inspectors, and 17 Sub-Deputy-Inspectors. A Government school was established at the head-quarters of each Tahsil. Over 450 village schools were organised in the first year, and they were supported by an educa-tional cess, which amounted at the end of 1857-58 to 151,544 rupees. At the close of that year there were 110 Tahsil schools, with 6,953 scholars; 16 special institutions, in-cluding three normal schools, with 1,714 scholars; 1,336 village schools, organised Government, with 12,024 scholars; by Government, with 12,024 scholars; and 3,461 indigenous schools, with 26,317 scholars - in all 4,923 institutions with 46,008 scholars. Among the indigenous schools were 17 for girls, with 306 pupils. By the year 1861-62, in very discouraging circum stances, the number of scholars had risen to 52,480, and the expenditure had increased to 511,284 rupees. The Education Report for 1880-81 shows that the pupils have increased to 104,923, and the expenditure to 14 lakhs of rupees; or, in other words, there has been an increase in pupils since 1858 of 128 per cent. In addition the Punjab educational system comprises a Government college, an Oriental college, a training college, a school of art, two industrial schools, and a medical school. It will shortly receive the crowning reward of its successful and efficient edmiinterfere whenever it appears to be threatened. Its duty to Natal, which it

Punjab for the future entirely independent of the Calcutta University as regards the obtaining of University degrees. A telegram from Simla states that it is believed that the Khond disturbances have been, for the present at all events, quelled by the energy and ac-tivity of the Executive and of the military officers. An additional Commissioner has been appointed in the Chattisgarh division for the administration of affairs referring to Kalahandi. A correspondent writing from Rangoon on the 5th of June to a Bombay paper gives further particulars of the move-ment and of the means adopted for its suppression. Troops still continue to be sent to Kalahandi. The 23d Madras Native Infantry were en route from Kamptee, and two companies of the 7th Madras Native Infantry from Berhampore. A strong body of Seebundees —a local Hill corps, partly military, partly police, under the Madras Government—has also joined the Superintendent of Kalahandi, who, with this force, attacked a party of the insurgents and captured their leaders. Ten of these he hanged; and the rest of the insurgents dispersed to the hills. Hundreds of refugees from the Khond country have fled for protection into the neighbouring feudatory

THE QUEEN'S WEATHER. To illustrate the extent of the Queen's dominions and the varied character of the different lands which are subject to her imperial sway, no method is, perhaps, more striking than that of comparing the weather which commonly prevails in different parts of the Empire at the same time of year. The investigation is not without its practical value, as it shows how great are the vicissitudes to which British troops are exposed in being shifted from one station to another, sometimes at the shortest

notice :-The statistical abstract for the colonies recently published affords information on this point which it would be difficult and troublesome to collect from any other source. The tables show by some rather startling figures the wide divergences that exist between the metreorological conditions under which soldiers and settlers have to live, as either from choice or necessity they visit one or other of our dependencies. In the matter of temperature, there is a difference in one month alone of over 100 degrees Fahr. between the north-west provinces of Canada and Natal, the mercury standing in midwinter at an average minimum of about 47 below zero in the former country and 59 above zero in the latter at midsummer, while in 1875 the maximum height in north-west Canada in the same month was minus 4, and in Natal plus 104. The highest temperature registered in the whole of her Majesty's dominions in the three last years included in the statistics is 107, given for Victoria in January, 1880, the next place being claimed by the same colony with 106 degrees registered in the same month of the previous year. There is, however, one case recorded in which this maxinum was exceeded, and that occurred in 1869, when there were 112 degrees of heat registered in South Australia during the month of December. In that same month the mercury descended in the same colony to 48, so that there was a difference of 64 degrees a view to its passing this Session. between the extremes of heat and cold. The But as to the Disenfranchisement Bill between the extremes of heat and cold. The lowest temperature recorded in the tables is 53 below zero, credited to north-western Canada in 1876; and as in the same year the mercury rose in that country to 99, there was a difference in the year of 152 between the extremes of heat and cold.—Globe.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

LONDON, TUESDAY. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Elizabeth and Princess Irene of Hesse, commenced her journey from Balmoral to Windsor this afternoon. Royal party left Balmoral about two o'clock. driving in an open carriage with mounted postilions, and preceded by an outrider, and on arriving at Ballater were met by a guard of honour drawn up in front of the station, the platform of which was laid with crimson cloth; Major Ross, of the Aberdeensbire Constabulary, being also in attendance with number of his men. As usual, there was large concourse of people in the vicinity of the station. The Royal train reached Perth at seven o'clock. A stay of five minutes was made, during which the Royal party was served with refreshments in their saloons. On the platform were the magistrates of the city, Sir James Richardson of Pitfour, Miss Richardson, Mr. Drummond of Megginch Mrs. and Miss Drummond, Mr. Guthrie Lor-nie, of Birnam, aud a large crowd of people A splendid basket of orchids, grown at Wood lands, was presented to her Majesty by Mr. Macdonald. At 7.7 the journey South was resumed, and hearty cheers were given for the Queen.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, TUESDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lord and Lady Suffield, Colonel and Lieut .- Colonel Clarke, returned to Marlborough House to-day from the camp at Aldershot.

The Prince of Wales visited the Duc d'Aumale at Claridge's Hotel this afternoon. His Royal Highness dined with Major General Higginson at his residence in Wilton crescent this evening.

Lord and Lady John Manners have left England for Homburg.

Lady Dashwood entertained at dinner or

Monday at her residence in Grosvenor-square Jane Duchess of Marlborough, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl of Powis, the Countess of Rosse, Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Miss Maude, Lord and Lady Otho Fitzgerald, Lord Cottesloe, and Hon. mantle, Lord D'Arcy Osborne, Lady Emily Foley, Lady Jane Dundas, Sir Theodore Brinckman, Colonel Rouse, and Mr. Allen.

CETEWAYO .- A Blue Book on South African affairs was issued on Tuesday. Sir Henry Bulwer, writing to Lord Kimberley on the 13th of May, points out that the permission given for Cetewayo to visit England has given rise to intrigues for his restoration, and produced an uneasy feeling throughout Zululand. In consequence of the Governor's representations, Cetewayo was informed that his visit was indefinitely postponed. The ex-King thereupon wrote to Sir Hercules Robinson, asking that his letter might be shown to the Queen. He says he is at a loss to know why this pain is caused him. He has done no harm. He will never trust white men again; their promises have all been broken. The large deputation recently despatched from Zululand convinces him that the majority of his people wish him back. If he is found dead, he says, we shall know he has died of a broken heart.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—At a Congregation of Cambridge University on Tuesday morning, the Vice-Chancellor presiding, not fewer than 274 of those gentlemen whose names have recently appeared in the various examination lists as being entitled to the same, proceeded to their B.A. degree. Charles Alfred Swift, B.A. of St. John's, was allowed to incept in arts by proxy, he being a resident at Bar-badoes; and the degree of M.A. was conferred upon Henry Marmaduke Hewitt, of St. John's. The lately vacant Whewell Scholarships, for proficiency in international law, have been adjudged as follows:—1. Ds Whitney, King's; 2. Ds De Hart, Christ's; Proxime accessit,

Ds Ropes, King's. TRAGEDY NEAR LIVERPOOL .- The injuest on the body of Mr. Cremer, the servant rirl, who was alleged to have been shot by Mr. Arthur Golding, at Crosby, near Liver-pool, was concluded on Tuesday. No further light was thrown upon the affair, and the letters which had passed between the parties were not read. The jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Golding.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord GRANVILLE, in answer to questions, said the Government policy had been to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as defined by the Berlin Treaty. Sir E. Malet had been in-

structed to make it known that the British Government would require full reparation and satisfaction for the recent outrages. Instruc-tions had been sent to Admiral Seymour, which would meet the requirements of the case should any further disturbance occur. The French Government had given similar instructions. Lord Kimberley stated that arrangements would be made at Malta to receive a great number of refugees. Lord Salisbury thought the printers or the Govern-ment were trying the patience of the country in putting off discussion on the subject of

Egypt.
In the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke stated, in answer to Mr. M'Coan, that Sir E. Malet had been informed that her Majesty's Government abstained at present from making demands on the Egyptian Government, but that he was to let it

be clearly understood that they would require full reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed during the recent dis-turbances. Sir E. Malet had not been a party to the formation of the Egyptian Minis-try. The hon. baronet also told Mr. Arnold that the Great Powers had, on the invitation of the English and French Governments, agreed to hold the Conference at Constantinople, where it would assemble on Thursday, and that the Conference was now called without the concurrence of Turkey. In moving that the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill have precedence on every day for which it was set down of all other Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion, except the Pre-vention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Gladstone explained the course which he proposed to take with regard to other Government business before the House. The two Bills re-ferred to, he observed, necessarily occupied the first place in the consideration of the Government, and as to the Arrears Bill he should wish it to be committed pro forma at once, with the view of introducing two or three changes which it was desirable to em-

body in it, and then distribute the amended Bill this morning. With reference to the questions of local government and taxation, all he could say was that the Government hoped to be able to deal with them next year; and as to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, if there was no opportunity of amend-ing the Act by including the large towns of Ireland in its provisions, it would be their duty to insert it in the General Continuance Bills for the year. As he was unable to give facili-ties for discussing the Agricultural Holdings Bill of Mr. Chaplin, he recommended that that measure, with those of Sir T. Acland and Mr. J. Howard on the same subject, should be referred to a large Committee as a means that would tend to advance legislation. One of the Government Bills related to the Amendment of the Irish Land Act, in connection with the questions of leases, labourers, and the purchase clauses, but at present he was unable to announce any positive intention re-garding that measure. The Corrupt Practices Bill having made considerable progress the Government meant to persevere with it and send it to the House of Lords, with as to the Disenfranchisement Bill the Bill to Amend and continue

the Ballot Act, he could not then give a final decision, and proceeding with them must depend on the progress made with the other business, and the opportunities presented for dealing with them. So, with reference to the important question of Procedure; at that moment he could make no positive announce-ment, except that the Government remained more than ever convinced that its satisfactory settlement might on one side be said to transcend every other; for upon it depended the efficiency as well as the dignity of the great legislative instrument by which the business of the Empire was mainly carried on. And with that feeling the Government would deem it to be their duty, if any legitimate method were open to them, not to remit the settlement of that question to another session of Parliament in the coming year; so that when Parliament assembled at the usual time in February it should not have round its neck a terrible embarrassment brought about by the present state of its rules and orders, but hould be enabled to set about the transaction of its business with its whole energy and efficiency. Considerable debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Chaplin declined the suggestion of the Premier that he should refer his Bill to a large Committee, which however, Mr. J. Howard readily accepted At the close of the debate, which had lasted

resulted in the Motion of Mr. Gladstone being agreed to by 253 to 97. Afterwards the House again went into committee on the Crime Prevention (Ireland Bill, the consideration of which it resumed a she Eleventh Clause, authorizing searches for arms and illegal documents.

nearly four hours, a division was demanded

by some members of the Opposition, which

WHAT "THE WORLD" SAYS. Her Majesty is expected at Osborne House about July 14th, and, if the weather is not unseasonable, will not leave again till September. The Prince and Princess of Wales and party will join the Royal yacht Osborne off Cowes after Goodwood; and the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught will reach Spithead with the First Reserve Squadron the last week in July, when they will be met by the

The Duke of Connaught has been much indisposed, and has been ordered by his physicians to take a cruise with his Royal brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, in H.M. ironclad Her-cules. If it be true that the symptoms from which his Royal Highness suffered were decidedly those of incipient typhoid fever, and similar to those which recently, in the case of the Duchess of Connaught, gave rise to great anxiety, I should fear that the defects in the drainage of Bagshot Park have not been effectually dealt with, and that it was during his stay there for the Ascot races that the Duke of Connaught contracted his illness. If this be so, it would be interesting to know who is to blame for such a disreputable state of things. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild had the honour of

entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales on Sunday evening at his residence in Sea-more-place, and a distinguished party was invited to meet them. The Prince and Princess arrived after dinner, having previously entertained at Marlborough House a few intimate friends, who accompanied them to Mr. de Rothschild's. The brilliant illumination of the terrace garden facing Park-lane attracted much attention. Mme. A. de Rothschild acted

as hostess for her brother. Passing through the Horticultural Gardens on Sunday, as is my wont, I was astonished to come upon Mr. Gillett and his guests. Lady Otho Fitzgerald, Sir Francis Seymour, Major Clifton Perceval, Colonel Gould, and Captain Rowan-Hamilton were the only people I recognised pacing to the strains of the Hun-

Mr. Whistler reports that he attended the Almack's Sabbath solemnity in the hope of giving a "tone" to the assemblage, and also with a side-view of painting a companion pic-ture to his nocturne of "Cremorne." As he gazed upon the Horticultural Fellows disporting beneath the ruddy shadow of Albert Hall, and overwhelming the modest subscribers and their guests, he bethought him of a title for his design, "A Matutinal Mélange in Brickred and Bourgeoisie;" but the wintry wind chilled his conception, for the summer afternoon ended in glacial gloom, and he declares that the only genuine "note" of colour visible was that of the kerchief and the posy that lay

half-hidden in his bosom. Lord Chesham is very much out of health

and it is likely the marriage of his daughter, the Hon. Miss Catherine Cavendish, to the Duke of Westminster, which has been for some time arranged for August, will in consequence take place at an earlier date than was first intended.

A marriage is arranged between the second Miss Blundell Leigh and Mr. Fort, M.P. Mr. Trevanion, son of Mr. and Lady Frances Trevanion, got impatient at the obstacles put in the way of his marriage with Miss Cooper, so took the law in his own hands and had the ceremony quietly performed without any one's knowledge.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. J. E. Carter Wood and Miss Evelyn Adair.

Lady Isabella Schuster's daughter, one of

the pretty débutantes of the season, is already engaged to be married. Mr. Brunnar White, son of Mrs. White of Ardarroch, is the happy

Lady Walsingham's cousin, Miss de Burgh, is now so far recovered from the effects of her late accident in Rotten Row that her friends may almost hope to see her at the wedding of Lord Walsingham's sister. The Hon. Emily de Grey is to be married on the 28th inst. at Westminster Abbey, and the doors of Eaton House, lately closed by Miss de Burgh's lying there unconscious, may now be reopened, in order to congratulate three very charming ladies—the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Talbot as a bride, Lady Walsingham as a nurse, and Miss

le Burgh as a convalescent.

Poor George Paget, Lord Alfred's third son, has met with a most serious gun-shot accident at Scutari. He is out of danger, but some considerable time must necessarily elapse before he will be convalescent.

Scotchmen, whose hearts are supposed to warm to the tartan wherever and whenever seen, will be pleased to learn that the Duke and Duchess of Albany have now selected a pattern of the national fabric of Caledonia which will in future bear their names. The tartans have been designed by Mr. Alexander Ross, of Glasgow, a self-taught man, whose name in his own particular line is well-known. The tartan selected by the Duchess is of highly artistic design, and is blue, black, and green in colour. The pattern of the Duke's tartan is more simple, the chief colours being scarlet and black.

Lord Rosebery has had an office fitted up for himself in a very handsome manner in the Parliament-square, Edinburgh. His lordship's countrymen are now certain that they are to have a Cabinet Minister all to them-selves, and that Rosebery is to be the man. It is currently reported that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Mrs. Mundy were married on Saturday, at St. Michael's, Chester-square. I hear that Sir Beauchamp Seymour is no longer called the "Swell of the Ocean," but

familiarly known as "Demonstration M. Gambetta's new house on the borders of the Garonne is called the Château du Miracle.

When its proprietor leaves it for the Quai d'Orsay it will have deserved its title. The last of the summer series of yearling sales came to a close on Saturday at Hampton Court, where prices were still on the de-scending scale, as her Majesty's yearling only averaged 150 ½ guineas, but little more than a moiety of the amount realised for the Marden Park yearlings. It must be admitted, however, that even at this price they were well sold, as although there were some good animals amongst them, others were no bigger than Welsh ponies, and, as a facet, two of them were sold for 31 guineas. There must be something amiss in the management of this stud for such low prices to represent the value of the animals sold; and the secret of non-success would probably be found in the manger, for nothing requires good, clean, sound food more than the thoroughbred horse.

Accounts of game from the eastern counties are not nearly so promising as at this time last year, nor is it anticipated the show of either pheasants or partridges will be as good In hatching off, more than half the eggs have proved bad, in consequence, it is supposed of the cold winds of a month ago. Partridge are forwarder than usual, and some covey have already been seen strong enough to fly

The pretty shooting and comfortable house

belonging to Major Leathes, Herringfleet Hall, near Lowestoft, has been taken on a lease of some years by Mr. Prescott, who, for the last year, has been the tenant of Sir Charles Clarke at Worlingham Hall, near Beccles, Norfolk, now lately let for a term of years to Mr. Farrer, the solicitor. The wildfowl-shooting at Herringfleet is exceptionally good, and in a real snipe season hundreds of these excellent little birds have been shot over the moist lands adjoining the broads.

Latest reports from the Scotch moors are more favourable. Most of the young grouse are now hatched. The number is about an average, and all that is wanted for their successful rearing is dry weather. In the more northern counties of Scotland there have been few, it any, signs of disease. In Sutherland and Caithness a good season is expected.

The Rock, which is never to be relied for very early news—last week it called the Dean of Durham Dr. Luke—states, but without giving any details, that "scarlet chasubled girls" are the latest ecclesiastical novelties. It is said that the more extreme Ritualists see in the rough and rude proceedings of the Salvation Army much encouragement for the further propagation of their views; and the scriptural authority for "the damsels playing with the timbrels" will, no doubt, be quoted as an authority for a novelty in processions.

For the title of his first success, Mr. Sims was, if I mistake not, indebted to Dickens. When Noah Claypole and Charlotte, in Oliver Twist, are journeying to the metrepolis after robbing their employers, the tired girl asks if it is "much further." To which her companion replies that they are almost there : 'Look there! those are the lights o' London!"

Who would have thought that Mr. Ruskin would have been demoralised by one piece of good fortune? His happy hit in the matter of the now celebrated Meissonier seems to have been too much for him; and now, after all his outpourings of contempt upon picture-jobbing, I hear that ten of his Turners are to be brought to the hammer.

A curious opinion is very prevalent amongst the lower classes in Dublin about the Phænix Park murders; and it is worth noting, perhaps, by those who look upon the who fair as inexplicable. I have it from one who was a patient in Stevens' Hospital when the podies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were brought in; and one of the lower classes himself says it is the belief of a very large number of the masses. When Lord Hartington was Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1871, it may be re-membered that the Prince of Wales visited Dublin, and that there was a very serious dis-turbance in the Phœnix Park. The police made a furious and, as some say, a very unprovoked assault upon the mob, near the Wellington Memorial, and a vast number of people were badly beaten, including, I think Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. Lord Hartington was present, and saw the whole affair, which created a tremendous sensation, and resulted in the celebrated case of "O'Beirne v.

Hartington." Now, the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish is put down by the Dublin lower orders as an act of private revenge upon the Cavendish family. Mr. Burke's fate is be-lieved to have been only incidental. The grudge engendered by the police batons, and Lord Hartington's presence consenting to the occurrence, was to be at last wiped out; and directly it was heard that Lord Frederick was coming over as Chief Secretary, the private vendetta was resumed, and the account finally closed. This is common talk in the Dublin

Although the task of forming a detective police for Ireland is by no means complete, the appointment of Colonel Brackenbury as

chief of the department has already borne good fruit. The discovery of some four hundred muskets, fifty or sixty revolvers, and several thousand rounds of ball-cartridge, which took the town by surprise on Saturday last, is due to the measures which the above-mentioned officer, and the few subordinates he has gathered round him as yet have taken. The first "clue" to the affair was given from New York by Fenians, who, it seems, are not above "peaching" on their fellow-traitors for "a consideration." The arms and ammunition were landed at Bristol from the States, and were packed in crates so as to avoid suspicion. For the same reason they were sent by drib-lets to London, whence they were to be exported in like manner to Ireland. So soon as he Chief of the Irish Detective Department had good information on which he could act, he left Dublin at an hour's notice, hurried over to London, and arrived here on Tues-day evening. He at once put himself in com-munication with Scotland Yard, and hence the "clue" for which the London police will, no doubt, take credit to themselves. But although the district where the arms were concealed was known, the exact street and house were only discovered after an inquiry and careful search, which lasted the best part of two days. It is but fair to say that in this part of the affair the Scotland Yard detectives did really good work, although the " information received " did not originate with them. The discovery of the hiding-place was made late on Thursday; the stable was watched all Friday, and on Saturday morning very early

the seizure was made.

THE HAMILTON SALE. Considerable interest was excited on Tuesday as various specimens which had been made for Marie Antoinette were brought forward to be sold. In both the wood and metal work of these specimens the utmost perfection of design and execution is displayed at the culminating period of French decorative art, and in all probability the suite of furniture, as a whole, is the most important and beautiful work of its kind produced in the age of Louis XVI. The first in the catalogue was a Louis XVI. upright secretaire, made for Marie Antoinette by Riesener, with an oval chasing in the centre by Gouthière, representing doves, with a quiver of arrows and flowers in a shield-shaped panel of marque-teric, with wreaths of flowers in colours, an blong panel of marqueterie beneath, with a basket of flowers and fruit and other orna-ments, with borders of flowers and parque-teric trellis pattern, mounted elaborate chasing of flowers and mouldings of ormolu, white marble slab and ormolu gallery, signed "Riesener fe," 1790, and branded with cypher of Marie Antoinette and Garde Meuble de la Reine on the back, 4ft. 9in. high by 3ft. 6in. wide; for this splendid piece of furniture 2,000 guineas were offered, but by successive bids of 500 and 100 guineas, it rapidly rose to 4,400 guineas at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Boore. Then came a commode en suite, signed "Riesener, fe." 1791, of which Mr. Stettheimer became the happy possessor for the sum of 4,100 guineas. But the greatest interest was evinced when the last specimen mentioned in the catalogue, but which by previous arrangement was sold before the two preceding lots, was put up. This was an ob-long writing-table, also en suite, with a drawer fitted with inkstand, writing shelf beneath, an oval medallion of a trophy, and flowers on the top, and trophies with four medallions round the sides. stamped J. Riesener, and branded underneath with the cipher Marie Antoinette and Garde Meuble de la Reine. This really beautiful article of furniture was exhibited the South Kensington Loan Exhibition. Three thousand guineas was the first bid for it, but it soon ran up to 4,500 guineas, at which price some dispute arose as to whose bid it was. This was settled by £5,000 being offered, and the bidding continued till the price reached £6,000, when, amidst much applause, it became the property of Mr. Wertheimer. The sum realised by the day's sale was £23,485, making a grand total for the three days' sale, which comprise the first portion of the Hamilton collection, of £91,763. On Saturday the sale of the second portion commences with a collection of pictures by Italian painters, the three preceding days being allotted for their inspection.

LAWN TENNIS.-A lawn tennis tournament which will be continued during the whole of the present week, was commenced at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Tuesday. The programme consists of five competitions, four of which are restricted to gentlemen only, whilst in one case a four-handed competition will take place between ladies and gentlemen. Several well-known exponents of this fashion able game have signified their intention of taking part in the contests, for which prizes amounting in the aggregate to £190 are offered. It is announced that the profits, after the payment of expenses, will be divided be-tween the London Fever Hospital and the Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home; but, unless the attendance of spectators during the remainder of the week shows a great im-provement on that of Tuesday, the institutions n question will derive but little benefit from the competition.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS .- Minorities in all

countries would do well to follow the example of the Belgian Catholics. Though they have been beaten at the recent elections, it was not for want of courage or industry. They seem to have brought every voter to the poll; and the result is to be seen in the fact that in a great commercial and manufacturing community like Ghent they brought down. the Liberal majority from 500 to 70. The benefit of this policy is twofold. It helps to keep the party hopeful and their organisation perfect, and so disposes them to look out for and take advantage of any chance that may unexpectedly present itself. When only seventy new votes are required to change the representation of a city returning eight members, a defeat is the next most inspiriting thing to a victory. And even if no such chances occur, the triumphant party is much more careful not to push aggressive legislation too far than it would be if its adversaries were scattered and discouraged. If French Conservatives would take a lesson from their Belgian neighbours there would be fewer abstentions at elections and less recklessness in the Chamber of Deputies .- St. James's Gazette. THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES .- A curious cargo,

consisting of a large collection of elephants, giraffes, ostriches, lions, hippopotami, apes, baboons, has just arrived at New York from Nubia. Mr. Reiche, the owner, must be a proud man, for he is said to have only one competitor in the world in this adventurous business. Every year he sends four men to Hanrahan, a settlement on the borders of Abyssinia and Nubia, where he owns a large tract of land and a hunting station. The nearest town is Cassala, an Arabian settle-ment in the middle of Nubia, and that is a twenty-seven day's journey, across the Nubian desert, to the nearest sea port, Soukin, on the Red Sea. According to the account of the party, after leaving New York last year, he, with his assistants, went to Soukin, coing across the desert to Cassala where ing across the desert to Cassala, where sixty horses were purchased, and the services of as many natives obtained from the Arab sheiks, who in return receive skins and elephant tusks. Upon arriving at the hunting station, where over 1,000 goats are kept to allure the wild beasts and supply milk for young animals and huntsmen, the Europeans go out with a score of natives, and in the country around plenty of animals are killed, while the young ones are captured. Goats are taken on the hunting expeditions to supply milk for cubs. When enough game is captured the party returns to the camp. The smaller animals are carried in cages on

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 21-22, 1882.

THE CONFERENCE.

What reasons are there for thinking that, on the assumption that the Conference arrives at some definite conclusion, that conclusion will be of a nature to promote the credit and the interests of England in Egypt, which, in spite of the cos-

mopolitan humanitarianism of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, we must continue to consider the point that most closely interests and affects Englishmen? A great deal is made of the fact that, though Turkey will have nothing to say to the Conference, the other Powers have consented to be represented at it. What did the Prime Minister expect? Does he think that there exists any one so simple as to suppose that the Powers would refuse to sit at the Conference? To have done so would have been an act of diplomatic hostility to England and France, and would have been equivalent to intimating either that they are not interested in the Egyptian Question, or that they desire to see a violent solution of it. They could not possibly make the first intimation. for it would be untrue; they could not possibly venture upon the second, for it would have been indecent. What interest could they have in refusing their assent to the Conference? People do not usually refuse to sit at a Board at which they are in a majority. It is notorious that Germany and Austria will act together; and it is equally certain that Italy will co-operate absolutely with them. Does any one imagine that Russia will desert those three Powers to act with England and France? The suggestion raises a smile. There remain England and France, who are not united upon the

Egyptian Question, but profoundly disunited, and who petitioned for the Conference precisely because they were disunited. The position, therefore, is this. A Conference meets to-day to consider the Egyptian Question, at which Germany, Austria, and Italy, at least, are in accord, and at which England and France are not in accord. And some people regard this as a matter for congratulation! That they should do so affords some measure of the hopeless condition of their minds, and, what is a good deal more important, of the critical condition of our affairs. It is suggested, though feebly, no doubt, that Prince Bismarck would not have had anything to say to a Conference that was to end in nothing, or in worse than nothing. What reason is there for this opinion? The people who hold it are misled by their recollection of the Berlin Conference, at which Prince Bismark was the President, and where he had publicly announced his intention of acting as the Honest Broker. But this is not his Conference. Moreover, Germany was represented at the Conference of Berlin upon the Turco-Hellenic Frontier, and it ended in an utter fiasco. It arrived at decisions which Turkey rejected, and which were not enforced, but had to be revised by the

did nothing. Obviously, therefore, the presence of a diplomatic subordinate of Prince Bismarck at the Conference is no guarantee that the Prince will show himself anxious to enforce its conclusions. He never pretended to settle the Hellenic Frontier Question. That was a scheme belonging to England and France, and to them he left the credit and discredit associated with it. It is the same as regards Egypt. He will doub less take good care that the Conference rives at no conclusions of which he disar proves; but he will not hold himself responsible for their execution. There are, consequently, three distinct objections to the Conference-this last desperate device of two differing, embarrassed, and timid Powers-and three distinct dangers connected with it. Whatever its conclusions may be, Turkey may reject them. That is the first danger. The second is that the Powers may dis-

agree, and arrive at no conclusion at all.

The third danger is that the conclusions

very Powers which had told Turkey they

could not be revised. And Prince Bismarck

may be arrived at by the majority, to the detriment of English interests in Egypt. For let there be no misconception or misunderstanding about this matter. The Conference does not meet sit upon Turkish interests in Egypt, but to sit upon English intecrests in Egypt. It is our affairs that are in 'liquidation, not those of the Sultan. It is not the Sultan who has asked Europe to help him. It is England and France that have appealed to Europe for assistance. That assistance may or may not be given. But should it be given, does anybody supspose that it will be given for nothing? Does anybody believe that the chief object of Prince Bismarck is to rescue his "col-.league Gladstone" from embarrassment, or that the chief aim of Italy and the German Powers, and Russia, is to increase the influence and prestige of Great Britain?

Turn the question in which way we will, and try as hard and as dispassionately as we may to see it in a pure white light, it is impossible to put out of the range of vision these two cardinal facts-that Ængland laid down, in what it is worse than triffing not to call an Ultimatum, what see required to be done in Egypt, and t bat the Ultimatum having been insolently rejected, accompanied by a massacre of Englishmen, by those to whom it was add'ressed, the English Government have begg ed the Powers to meet and consider what can be substituted for the Ultimatum. This is the simple statement of the case;

and if it does not involve national humiliation, and all the dangers which submitting to national humiliation entails, then national hum. liation is a mere phrase, and has no meaning. We fully grant that the object of the Government is to save peace. Unfortunately, it is their chief object; and in the pursuit of it they appear disposed to sacrifice everything, present honour and future safety included. This is their policy, and their only policy; and it is

necessary it should be understood. Once understood, the Conference also becomes holder .- St. James's Gazette. intelligible.—Standard.

There is no mere matter of Egyptian | bonds and financial anxieties, vast as stands the pecuniary stake of our countrymen in the Valley of the Nile. It is no sentimental affair of Egyptian "patriotism" -no technical question of legality and interlocking rights. The high road to India, the half-way house to the Eastern hemisphere—the sea-canal by which all our steam traffic passes laden with a priceless commerce, these are the interests with which some of the Ministry are feebly dabbling against the manly urgings of their colleagues, and against the protests of every class and party in the land. It is no secret to-day that the men in the Cabinet who best understand the needs of India, the uses of the Navy, and the credit of the flag are pressing for energetic action. Indeed, Birmingham and the great manufacturing centres have found tongues at Downing-street to urge upon the Premier bolder and larger views, and conduct more worthy of the British name. It is seen that our Empire of the Sea is endangered and our trade menaced by continuance of this brutal anarchy in Egypt. What her Majesty's Government have to learn is what Prince Bismarck has often told them that Egypt concerns them ten times more than all the rest of the Powers. They ought to strike out their own policy and to carry it into effect, without waiting for France, or Turkey, or Europe itself. What is necessary for the safety and influence of England upon the Nile and along the Great Canal ought to be determined upon and put in execution without another day's delay. There is far more danger in deferring action than in offending this or that foreign susceptibility; but, in truth, nobody would be offended. Everybody's interest is to see order restored as soon and as completely as possible. If any one were offended, let it be so; we may as well give up every station abroad where the Queen's colours float as ask the leave of France or Russia, to clear Arabi and his mob out of the way, and render back tranquillity to Egypt. It is deplorable, it is miserable, it is suicidal, in a vital affair like this, to go about waiting upo n events, and humbly dove-tailing the needs and rights of England into everp crochet and reservation of other Powers. Her Majesty's Government ought, with or without the help of the Conference, to come at once to some settled line of their own and act upon it, whoever follows or does not follow, whoever approves or does not approve. Less than this is less than the security of the realm demands-less than the terrible urgency of the danger indicates. Another such horror and disgrace as the unprevented massacre of the 11th would cause an explosion of the indignant and amazed emotion seething in the public mind. Must more English officers and men be butchered before our right is established to safeguard the passage to India? Must the Conference endorse the claims of Great Britain to make Arabi Pacha respect her flag? Blunder will grow into crime, and trifling will pass into treason, if many more examples be witnessed of that helpless mismanagement which has brought Ministers from their fruitless ultimatum to their futile expedition, with the massacre

THE EGYPTIAN BONDHOLDER.

and the ruinous exodus of Europeans as

comments upon their statesmanship .-

Daily Telegraph.

Among other attempts of the partisans of the Government to diminish the discredit of its disastrous blundering in Egypt, we have to note the revival of a familiar but very foolish cry. It is some years since "the bondholder" was first held up to public reprobation by the more reckless and virulent of the political enemies of the statesman who was accused of basing his policies upon "bondholders' interests;" and it has now apparently struck these same persons that abuse of this kind may be made to serve the purposes of defence as well as of attack. Accordingly we hear Ministerial inaction in Egypt excused on the ground that the restoration of English influence in that country is, after all, mainly a matter of concern to the Egyptian bondholder; and that, since the bondholder is a person to be abhorred by all well-regulated minds, we ought rather to rejoice than otherwise (the argument has actually and in all seriousness been pushed to this length) that his ruin is involved in his Government's discomfiture. Some of this absurd talk is no doubt the expression of honest ignorance; but some of it, we fear, is a dishonest attempt to play upon the ignorance of others. The bondholder is assailed as the Irish landowner is assailed, and by precisely the same form of misleading appeal to the popular imagination. In the Irish landowner the uninstructed masses of the people are taught to see only a great territorial magnate, a monopolist certainly, an absentee probably -a man of many thousand acres, and deriving from them a magnificent income, which as a rule he withdraws altogether from the country of its origin to squander it on wasteful luxury in England and abroad. And so the bondholder of Radical diatribes is intended to figure in the popular imagination as a heartless financial millionaire, a man well able to afford a loss upon one of his numerous ventures, but, by very reason of his wealth and the avarice which wealth engenders, and more determined to insist upon his expected profit at any cost to his country or to humanity at large. Of course the two pictures are equally fancy portraits. The landowner in a great majority of cases is a man of moderate, or even small means, who has inherited or has invested his savings in the purchase of land. The bondholder in a great majority of cases is a man who has invested his savings in the securities of some foreign Government, and is unable to bear the loss of his dividends and the consequent depreciation of his capital without sinking into poverty. If the Government by its own deliberate acts has encouraged him to lend his money-if it has assured him that it will maintain a control over the finances of the State to which he lendswhat blame attaches to the bondholder for urging the Government to act upon its professions? True it is his own interests which he is thus pressing; but the Government are continually declaring that these interests are identical with those of the country, and it was because the

Egyptian bondholder believed in this

identity that he became an Egyptian bond-

POLITICAL POWER IN AMERICA. Of the many instances of far-sightedness in the Constitution of the United States, few are more remarkable than the provision for the redistribution of political power. The framers of that document had every reason to expect that population would increase, but not that it would wander far to regions of which at the time the newly-formed States were not even in possession. Nevertheless, they framed a scheme uuder which, if the weight of population shifted, representative power

should follow it closely and exactly:-Congress was bound to alter the distribution of representation every ten years, with an eye to population alone, and has done so, with the result that power, so far as power is de-posited in Congress, has never been dissociated from the centres of physical force. It has steadily gone westward with the people, until in the redistribution of this year the process may be considered complete. The older States are effaced. New England, which in Europe occupies a most disproportionate space in the public eye, is reduced to 26 representatives out of 326, or less than one-twelfth of the whole; the Middle States, including New York and Pennsylvania, though not reduced. return only seventy-six members, or less than one-fourth of the whole; the Southern States on the Atlantic, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, which are to Europe "the South," have only forty-eight members, while the Valley of the Mississippi, the true West, North, and South, returns 168, or five more than a clear majority of the whole Union. If upon any question whatever the population of that region choose to "vote solid," as the Americans phrase it, the destiny of the Union is in their hands. The old States are powerless, and even the junction of all the other States of the Union could not prevent the Mississippi Valley from appointing its own President, and its own House of Representatives. The superiority of this system to the British is self-evident. It prevents the main evil of our system, the disconnection which tends to arise between actual power and power within the governing body, and the fierce struggles by which, from time to time, that disconnection is partially remedied. Completely remedied it never has been. The weight of population has, since the beginning of the century, shifted in England as completely as in America, and the North now overbears the South almost as fully as the West overbears the East. But for the gigantic size of London, and the accident that the metropolis is as much southern as northern in sympathy, the disproportion would be overwhelming, and it has only partially been represented in the distribution of power. Up to 1832, the South retained its old preponderance, and though some portion of it was transferred to the North by the first Reform Bill, the process is still so incomplete that scientific representation would amount to a revolution. So many representatives would be transferred to London, the Midlands, and the North, that it would be impossible to predict what Parliament would be like, and quite certain that it would be radically different from anything we have seen. The dread of so vast a change is on all parties, the effort to minimise it is very great, and consequently a Redistribution Bill, which ought to be the lest of all measures, and to be gove by strict principles, becomes the subject of the fiercest party struggles, and ends invariably in a compromise, which leaves the whole future open, and London, with its vast population and still vaster wealth, comparatively unrepresented. There are many compensations for the evil; but still it is an evil, legal power and practical power being dissociated, and from this evil the Union is entirely free. -Economist.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SCOTCH FARMERS.

The deputation of the Scotch Farmers. Alliance, which waited on the Prime Minister on Wednesday for the purpose of urging the necessity of a reform of the Land Laws, clearly indicated the direction in which public opinion is moving with re-

ference to agricultural questions :-With the aspirations of the Alliance, as far as they were expressed by the deputation, the Prime Minister avowed his substantial accord. The Government, he said, would be very glad to meet the views of the Scotch farmers, and of the English farmers, and of many other classes in the community; but until Parliament sees fit to mend its ways the Government can do nothing, or next to nothing, for anybody. The Alliance has formulated a programme, the several points of which were specified by its Chairman, Mr. Hay, as including the abolition of entail, compensation for tenants' improvements, security for tenants' investments, representation in county government, increased facilities for the transfer of land, and the liability of the landlord for all increase of taxation imposed during the currency of a lease. As regards the latter point, every leaseholder objects to find his rates increasing, and would be very glad if his landlord could be made to pay them: but uneasiness under taxation is hardly in itself a sufficient reason to give for

exemption from the burden. The abolition of entails, which is another plank in the platform of the Alliance, is naturally associated with the demand for increased facilities in the transfer of land. On the latter there is not much to be said. That the transfer of land is unnecessarily and vexatiously difficult in England no one, we suppose, denies, and no one questions the desirability of rendering it as easy as possible. The question of entail and primogeniture is, however, a good deal more complicated. It is a social and political question quite as much as it is an agricultural or economical one. The mere abolition of primogeniture and entail would do little of itself. What are popularly called entails are commonly effected, in England at least, by means of family settlements, renewed, or rather recast, from generation to generation, while the custom of primogeniture only acts directly in the rare case of intestacy. Nevertheless, it is certain that the system of family settlements tends very strongly to tie up the ownership of land and prevent its alienation, and to hinder the limited owner for the time being from developing its resources to the best advantage. Under this system it is computed that threefourths of the land of England is in possession of persons who are only temporary limited owners, real ownership being vested in a son or grandson, whether born or unborn. The disadvantages of such a system are palpable; it was devised not for the purpose of rendering land productive, but simply for that of securing its possession in certain hands. If land is thereby rendered less productive, it is obvious that the whole community is made to suffer, for the benefit, real or supposed, of particular individuals or families. question, however, is not so much a tenant

armers' question as a national question. Whether the Settled Lands Bill now before Parliament, which enlarges the powers of imited owners without directly impairing the liberty of settlement, is likely to prove adequate to its purpose, or whether it is necessary to restrict the powers of settlement themselves—powers which in principle are equally applicable to personal and real property may fairly be a matter for consideration essential thing is to remove all artificial impediments to the full development of the productive powers of agricultural land; if this object cannot be secured without the abolition of entails, primogeniture, and family settlements, it will certainly be necessary to ask whether those time-honoured customs and privileges really serve any purpose sufficiently useful to justify their continued maintenance.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. THE MILITARY TERRORISM.

The Times publishes the following telegram from its Alexandria correspondent, who tele-graphed on Wednesday evening:—" Pressure s being put on the Khedive in order to induce him to return to Cairo. It is believed that this course is being urged chiefly to spite England, and the adoption of it should be resisted at any cost which may be considered worth paying for his life. If he goes, it is generally believed that he will never come back. I was received to-day by the Khedive, together with sundry Europeans and natives, among the latter being a certain Daoud Pacha, mudir of Esneh. Some one having referred to two Syrian Christians, who were drowned in attempting to escape, Daoud Pacha said, in an excited tone, "So much the better, they have gone to hell." The Khedive looked very pained, and said, "Have they not souls, as we have?" "No, they are cursed in-fidels; let them all go the same way." The Khedive, seeing that he was excited, tried to calm him, and said, "When all the Euro-peans have left the country, what will poor Egypt do for its bread?" "We can live by ourselves; we want no cursed Giaours. Let them all go to hell!" The Khedive turned the conversation, and on his leaving remonstrated with him, and refused to allow him to kiss his hand, which, by the way, the Pacha had done very effusively on his entrance. Daoud Pacha was formerly considered a very energetic and honest, though rather brutal Governor. He is old, and possibly events have turned his brain; but in dementia veritas is probably a fair observation to make upon is speech. To show the nature of the protection afforded by the soldiers, I may mention that I heard screams for some minutes and on going out found an Arab brutally thrashing a native boy. Two soldiers were looking on. I interfered, upon which one of them came up and reassured me, saying, 'Never mind, they are both Moslems.'"

The Paris correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Wednesday night, says:-There seems to have been some misconception as to the Sultan's remarks on the subject of the Conference. He did not say that he would willingly consent to the Conference being held at Constantinople, so that he might be in immediate and direct communi-cation with it. This would have been a virtual recognition of the Conference, and an abandonment of Turkey's pretension to ex-clusive control of the Egyptian question. The Porte really stands by that theory and protests against a Conference; but this is a Platonic protest-inasmuch as it cannot prevent the Constantinople Ambassadors from meeting and exchanging views on any subject they choose to consider. Hence, doubtless, the decision, now apparently adopted, that the Commissioners who are to act with the Ambassadors shall not have the character of official representatives of their Governments, but shall merely informally assist the Ambassadors. This protest by the Porte has not, however, deterred the Powers from abiding by their decision to hold a Conference, which Turkey may affect to ignore, but whose resolutions will be public and formal expressions of the will of Europe. It is, consequently, only necessary to affirm the collective character of the decisions which may be arrived at by the meeting of Ambassadors. There are Powers who, perhaps, fancy that they are going to the Conference for the purpose of releasing themselves from individual responsibility, by substituting collective responsibility, yet who, after having questioned the superior rights of the Western Powers at the time when the latter desired to adopt separate decisions, now think the exclusive responsibility of en-forcing any decisions should fall on those two Powers. This is a twofold mistake or misconception. The object of the Conference is not to supersede isolated responsibilities by a kind of Platonic collective one. The object of the Conference is to substitute for the separate and disputed action of the Western Powers the joint action and equal responsibility of all the Powers. None of those who take part in the proceedings will have the right to shirk their share the responsibility, or the burden of executing the common resolutions. The Conference may solemnly declare that the European Powers cannot co-operate in a

common undertaking in Egypt, and that they consequently admit that the Western Powers

alone have interests and obligations in that

country. In that case the Western Powers,

backed by this declaration and by the honour

of Europe, will have to consider whether they

accept or decline the rights accorded and

imposed on them, or whether they

should decline to bear the sole responsibility for what is happening or may happen in Egypt. If, on the other hand, the four Governments continue to claim equal rights with the Western Powers in Egypt, they will be bound in honour to contribute to the common efforts and sacrifices for the execution of the resolutions of the Conference. But what must not be forgotten is that henceforth it is no longer admissible for the Powers to suffer the Porte to paralyze their collective decisions, unless they wish to realize in a tangible and humiliating manner Count Beust's bon mot-"There is no longer a Europe; there is only Turkey." The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Wednesday, says:— With reference to the new Ministry, it may be said that Arabi Pacha, as Minister of War and Marine, naturally dominates over the Cabinet. The situation is, therefore, un-changed. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Minister of Religious Domains are members of the Chamber of Deputies. The programme of the new Ministry is what might e expected. It is couched in the stereotyped phrases, expressing respect for the European Control and all international engagements. It of course guarantees public security withou the military terrorism which now reigns. It is now affirmed that at least five of the new Ministers are not favourable to the military régime created by Arabi Pacha. I am told or

od authority that the Chamber of Deputies will be speedily convened, and a Special Com-mission will be appointed to modify the regulations relative to the organisation of Army, which Dervish Pacha pronounces to be most unsatisfactory. A great many well to-do natives are quitting Alexandria for the interior. The French Consul-General advises the members of the French religious communities and establishments to leave the country It is still as hard as ever to extract informa tion from the British Consulate with reference to the situation. M. Hocdé, what shot himself in the Hôtel Abbat, was buried yesterday evening in the Catholic Cemetery, outside the town. Sir E. Malet is rather better. An Austrian frigate arrived yesterday. The French transport Sarthe is reported to be outside the harbour.

The Khedive drove out this evening, accompanied by the members of the new Ministry Ragheb Pacha and Arabi Pacha were seated in the same carriage with the Khedive. Anybody who can read between the lines of the rogramme of the new Ministry can see that it is a mockery of the policy of the Ultimatum of England and France. The Khedive resisted the programme, but as he received no support from England and France he was compelled to yield to the pressure of the Northern Powers and Dervish Pacha. seems certain that Dervish Pacha is acting accord with Arabi Pacha. Ragheb Pacha's Ministry regards the Ultimatum of England and France as null and void. The Khedive, being left alone and unsupported, had to write a letter to Arabi Pacha, entrusting him with the entire command of the Egyptian Army. This letter, with the Ministerial programme, will be published to-mor-row. Omar Pacha Loufti, Governor of Alexandria, President of the Commission of In-

been superseded. He was displaying fairness and intelligence, and would have brought the truth to light. Abdurrham Pacha Roushdi, Minister of Finance, replaces the Governor of Alexandria as President of the Commis-

RIVOLI.

The Commission will be divided into three different sections—one to inquire into the murders, the second with reference to the wounded, and the third to pillage. These sections will be composed each of six members—three natives and three Consular Delegates. The Presidency, with a casting vote, will appertain to the native President of each As Presidents of the three sections, Ragheb Pacha has appointed Cadri Pacha, formerly Minister of Justice; Yacoub Pacha, Under Minister of War; and Boudros Pacha, Under Minister of Justice.

A lady, whose son is in the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company, at Alexandria, forwards the following extract from a letter of his, relating his escape from the fury of to state that two other young Englishmen, Messrs. Dobson and Richardson, were beaten to death by the Arabs :-

"Eastern Telegraph Company, Alexandria, June 11.

"I had better give you my personal experience of what occurred. At three p.m., five of our fellows went out boating in the harbour. Having been on night duty, I was asleep until a quarter to four, when I went out with two others to see some friends. As we arrived we heard a shot fired, followed soon after by two more. We took no notice, but went upstairs, where we found them all loading rifles and guns, in case of a rising, which, they said, had been threatening for some time. There were two ladies (to whom the house belonged) and the captain of one of the ships in the harbour. So it was proposed to send the women on board, in case of accidents. They were sent off with the captain and another man. Whether they got on board safe or not I don't know, but God help the poor girls if they got into the hands of those brutes of Arabs. We then went back to quarters and got our revolvers. There were four of us, and we determined to go to the harbour and warn the other men not to come up, or else to come immediately, before the row commenced. We drove all right until we got to the turning down to the landing-stage, when all of a sudden a crowd of Arabs rushed round the corner, shouting "Down with the Unbelievers!" "Death to the Eng-lish!" Before we knew where we were we got beaten about the head with sticks. We all got out of the carriage, revolvers in hand. As I was alighting, an Arab caught me a fearful blow on the top of the head with a stick. I marked him, aimed carefully, when I found that my revolver had got jammed somehow, and would not fire. I cocked it and levelled again, but the thing would not go off. Almost at this moment I received a tremendous blow on the top of my skull, and another on the wrist, which knocked my pistol out of my hand. I stooped to pick it up, when I received a stroke on the back of the head, which I shall not soon forget. It struck me that I should be no good to the other fellows if I stayed, so turned and fled for a good half mile. I ran the gauntlet up the street streaming with blood, either dodging or else going straight at the Arabs and striking with my fists somehow or other. I was covered with blood, and was just sinking when I espied a chemist's shop open, rushed in, and sank on a chair. As it happened, I arrived at the right moment and in the right place, for there were sixteen young medical students, well armed to the teeth, one of whom dressed my wounds and gave me some lemonade, and bade me lie down on a divan, with orders not to say a word, assuring me that I was quite safe. I sent a note to our quarters, and at nine in the evening they sent four men, well armed, to fetch me. One of my other comrades turned up; the remaining two have not been heard of. A party has been sent to the hospitals and Consulates to search for them, and dead or alive to find them. There is still hope they may have taken refuge somewhere and may turn up. I lost my revolver, watchchain, one shoe, my hat, and stick.'

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE. The London correspondent of the Man-chester Guardian says:—Lord Granville, it is believed, expects that the proceedings of the Conference will be brief and decisive. There is no expectation of fresh alarm, or indeed of any news of importance from Egypt during the next few days. The strong belief of the best informed persons is that there will be a thorough calm in Egypt until the proceedings of the Conference are promulgated. There is ground for supposing that the instructions to Lord Dufferin preclude the possibility of the Sultan regaining uncontrolled possession of Egypt. It is probable that his Majesty will be asked to interfere under certain conditions and that if those conditions are not acceptable other forms of intervention will be submitted. The French Government have, it is understood, recently modified their position and approached more nearly to that of the Government of M. Gambetta, whose views were communicated to Lord Lyons in December, in the following words, which it will perhaps be of some importance in regard to the future to bear in mind. M. Gambetta, looking to the future, said :- "It was a serious and delicate matter to decide upon the steps to be taken in case of a renewal of disorder in Egypt, but that was, of course, a reason for taking the subject into serious consideration at once. The best chance of preventing fresh mutinous proceedings in Egypt lay in making it apparent that France and England were resolved not to tolerate them, and were ready in case of need to take common steps to make this resolution respected. The rumours of differences in the Cabinet which amused some few people yesterday may be referred to in connection with these words. So far from Mr. Chamberlain being opposed to a strong policy in Egypt, I have reason to believe that he and Sir Charles Dilke have been rather more strongly than some of the older members of the Ministry favourable to the policy of M. Gambetta as distinguished from the policy of M. de Freveinet, which has so greatly hampered the action of the British oreign Office.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. The House of Commons on Wednesday was again engaged during the whole sitting in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill. At the commencement more than an hour was wasted on a wrangle as to the precise interpretation of Mr. Gladstone's concession in egard to the right of search on the previous sitting, as to which it was said that the Home Secretary had been guilty to some extent of a repudiation. This was warmly denied by Sir William Harcourt, and in the end the substance of the proviso to be inserted on the report was thus restated by Mr. Trevelyan and generally accepted—that there shall be no searches at night except where there is reason to believe that secret or illegal meetings or plottings are being carried on. An amendment by Mr. Sexton, giving a right of appeal against seizure to Petty Sessions and Quarter Sessions, was negatived by 168 to 42, and a proposal by Mr. Parnell, that monthly returns of the names, addresses, and results in each case of search shall be laid before Parliament, was rejected by 242 to 57. Both were discussed at great length and with much iteration; and Clause 11 had been nearly 10 hours under consideration when it was carried on a division by 250 to 45.

Clause 12—the alien clause—was next taken; but the first amendment, moved by Mr. Healy, to limit the clause to one year, had not been disposed of when the Committee adjourned until to-day. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and

the House adjourned at five minutes to 6 quiry into the events of the 11th June, has o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. The suite in attendance on her Majesty consisted of the Dowerager Duchess of Roxburghe, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Mlle. Noréle. General Viscount Bridport, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Captain Edwards, C.B., and Dr. Reid.

The Hon. Evelyn Moore has left the Castle, and the Hon. Harriet Phinzs and the Hon.

and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan have arrived as Maids of

Honour in Waiting.

Lord Sudeley and Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton are the Lord and Groom in

Major-General Du Plat has relieved General Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting.

Marlborough House, Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the members of the Dean Stanley Memorial Fund Committee at Mr. Boehm's studio, Ful-

ham-road, this morning.
Mr. Wallis, of the French Gallery, has had the honour of submitting to the Prince and Princess of Wales a picture of Napoleon I., painted by M. Meissonier.

By command of the Queen, a State Ball was given on Wednesday evening, at Bucking-ham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by Lady Suffield, Miss Knollys, Lord Suffield, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. A. P. Cockerell, and Col. S. Clarke, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein was present at the ball, attended by Lady Susan L. Melville and Col. G. G. Gordon. The Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn was present, attended by Lady Adela Larking. The Duc d'Aumale was present at the ball. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Bateson. The Duchess and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck arrived from Ken-Highness the Duke of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace, attended by the Hon. Mary Thesiger. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duc d'Aumale, and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Great Officers of State, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the saloon at eleven o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced. when the dancing immediately commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of Brussels lace over satin of the same colour, fastened on one side with a large bunch of nemophilas and other flowers; corsage to correspond; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein vore a dress of white satin and tulle, trimmed with bunches of pale pink roses and hum-ming birds; ornaments, diamonds and eme-ralds; head-dress, diadem of diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia, and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Mr. Liddell's orchestra was in attendance,

and performed the following selection of music, conducted by Mr. Liddell:— Quadrille, "Le Beau Nicolas" Lacome. Waldteufel Valse, "Under the Stars"
Quadrille, "Manteaux Noirs"
Valse, "Je t'Aime". Bucaloss Polka, "Un p'tit pied"

Polka, Lancers, "Patients Valse, "Loyaute". "Arrille, "L'Opéra" Quadrille, "L'Opéra Valse, "Auf Immer" Strauss Seydel. Quadrille, "Boccaccio" Polka, "Studentengress" Von Suppé Fahrbach. Valse, "Waldeck' D'Albert. ancers, Liddell. Flower Show" . Galop "Leggiero". . . . Fahrbach.

There was a large attendance of the Corps Diplomatique and general circle. The invita-

The Prince of Wales witnessed the performance of Mile. de la Seiglière at the Gaiety Theatre on Wednesday evening. Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will resume his duties as commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on July 9, ready to take part in the man-

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury entertained at dinner, at their house in Arlington-street, on Wednesday evening, Prince Osman Pacha and Prince Kamyl Pacha, his Excellency Arif Bey Effendi, Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue, the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Countess of Kenmare and Lady Margaret Browne, Lord Houghton, Lady Alice Gaisford, Louisa Lady Ashburton and Hon. Mary Baring, Lady Molesworth, Colonel Hon. E. Digby, Hon, A. Montagu, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir James Lacaita, Mr. G. Curzon and Miss Alderson.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey received at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their house in Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Countess of Lathom and bady Florence Wilbraham, Viscount and Viscountess Newark, Lord and Lady Wimorne, Lord Windsor, Lady Herries, Hon. W. Palmer, Mr. Paulton, and Mr. Buller.

THE SCOTCH FARMERS' ALLIANCE. On Wednesday a deputation from the Scottish Farmers' Alliance waited upon Mr. Gladstone (who was accompanied by Lord Rose-bery and the Lord Advocate) to present a me-morial setting forth the demands of the Scotch farmers with respect to land legislation. Mr. Howard, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., and Mr. Barclay, M.P., were among those present, and the deputa-tion consisted of the following:—Mr. James Hay, Little Ythsie, Tarves (president of the Scotch Farmer's' Alliance); Mr. John Miller, Scrabster, Thurso; Mr. James Ross, Balblair, Ross-shire; Mr. Jon Grant, Recletich, Dufftown; Mr. H. D. McCombie Milton, of Kemmay; Mr. Chas. Robertson, Hallhall, Kin-cardineshire; Mr. H. Priam, Castle Huntly, Perthshire; Mr. W. Sloan, Hamilton, Springide, Ayrshire; Mr. A. Earle McCracken, Glenluce, Wigtonshire; and Mr. W. R. Reid, of Aberdeen (secretary to the Alliance).

Mr. Gladstone stated at the outset that it would be necessary to make the interview brief, as important business in the House of Commons demanded his attention.

Mr. Barclay, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said the Scottish Farmers' Alliance consisted of 7,000 members, and among the leputation were representatives from nearly all the counties in Scotland. The Alliance had arisen spontaneously among the farmers owing to the extremity of the position in which they found themselves. This extremity was due partly to the bad seasons of recen years, to low prices, and to a great extent to the absurd conditions under which the farmers endeavoured to carry on the cultivation of the land.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said: I am very much obliged to you for the kind terms in which you have referred to the difficulties in which we, and not we only, but what is more important than any Government-the House Commons- stand at the present moment. As to the important topics you have glanced over, that compensation should be given for improvements, that the investment of capital by a farmer should be made safe and secure, that the principle of representation in county government is as sound as in the Imperial Government, that the transfer of land should be facilitated, that the principle of entail is one demanding the consideration of ParliamentPARIS, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1882.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 21-22, 1882. THE CONFERENCE. What reasons are there for thinking that, on the assumption that the Conference arrives at some definite conclusion that conclusion will be of a nature to promote the credit and the interests of England in Egypt, which, in spite of the cosmopolitan humanitarianism of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, we must continue to consider the point that most closely interests and affects Englishmen A great deal is made of the fact that, though Turkey will have nothing to say to the Conference, the other Powers have consented to be represented at it. What did the Prime Minister expect? Does he think that there exists any one so simple as to suppose that the Powers would refuse to sit at the Conference? To have done so would have been an act of diplomatic hostility to England and France, and would have been equivalent to intimating either that they are not interested in the Egyptian Question, or that they desire to see a violent solution of it. They could not possibly make the first intimation, it would be untrue; they could not possibly venture upon the second, for it would have been indecent. What in-terest could they have in refusing their assent to the Conference? People do not usually refuse to sit at a Board at which they are in a majority. It is notorious that Germany and Austria will act together; and it is equally certain that Italy will co-operate absolutely with them. Does any one imagine that Russia will desert those three Powers to act with England and France? The suggestion raises a smile. There remain England and France, who are not united upon the Egyptian Question, but profoundly disunited, and who petitioned for the Con-ference precisely because they were disunited. The position, therefore, is this. A Conference meets to-day to consider the Egyptian Question, at which Germany, Austria, and Italy, at least, are in accord, and at which England and France are not in accord. And some people regard this as a matter for congratulation! That they should do so affords som measure of the hopeless condition of their minds, and, what is a good deal more important, of the critical condition of our affairs. It is suggested, though feebly, no doubt, that Prince Bismarck would not have had anything to say to a Conference that was to end in nothing, or in worse than nothing. What reason is there for this opinion? The people who hold it are misled by their recollection of the Berlin Daily Telegraph. Conference, at which Prince Bismark was the President, and where he had publicly announced his intention of acting as the Honest Broker. But this is not his Conference. Moreover, Germany was repre-

sented at the Conference of Berlin upon the Turco-Hellenic Frontier, and it ended in an utter fiasco. It arrived at decisions which Turkey rejected, and which were not enforced, but had to be revised by the very Powers which had told Turkey they could not be revised. And Prince Bismarck did nothing. Obviously, therefore, the presence of a diplomatic subordinate of Prince Bismarck at the Conference is no guarantee that the Prince will show himself anxious to enforce its conclusions. He never pretended to settle the Hellenic Frontier Question. That was a scheme belonging to England and France, and to them he left the credit and discredit associated with it. It is the same as regards Egypt. He will doubtless take good care that the Conference arrives at no conclusions of which he disapproves; but he will not hold himself responsible for their execution. There are, consequently, three distinct objections to the Conference-this last desperate device of two differing, embarrassed, and timid Powers-and three distinct dangers connected with it. Whatever its conclusions may be, Turkey may reject them. That is the first danger. The second is that the Powers may disagree, and arrive at no conclusion at all. The third danger is that the conclusions may be arrived at by the majority, to the detriment of English interests in Egypt. For let there be no misconception or misunderstanding about this matter. Conference does not meet to sit upon Turkish interests in

Egypt, but to sit upon English inte-

rests in Egypt. It is our affairs that are in liquidation, not those of the Sultan. It is not the Sultan who has asked Europe to help him. It is England and France that have appealed to Europe for assistance. That assistance may or may not be given. But should it be given, does anybody pose that it will be given for nothing Does anybody believe that the chief object of Prince Bismarck is to rescue his "colleague Gladstone" from embarrassment, or that the chief aim of Italy and the German Powers, and Russia, is to increase the influence and prestige of Great Britain? Turn the question in which way we will and try as hard and as dispassionately as we may to see it in a pure white light, it is impossible to put out of the range of vision these two cardinal facts-that England laid down, in what it is worse than trifling not to call an Ultimatum, what she required to be done in Egypt, and that the Ultimatum having been insolently rejected, accompanied by a massacre of Englishmen, by those to whom it was addressed, the English Government have begged the Powers to meet and consider what can be substituted for the Ultimatum. This is the simple statement of the case: and if it does not involve national humiliation, and all the dangers which submitting to national humiliation entails, then national humiliation is a mere phrase, and has no meaning. We fully grant that the object of the Government is to save peace. Unfortunately, it is their chief object; and in the pursuit of it they appear disposed to sacrifice everything, present honour and future safety included. This is their policy, and their only policy; and it is necessary it should be understood. Once

understood, the Conference also becomes

intelligible .- Standard.

bonds and financial anxieties, vast as stands the pecuniary stake of our country-men in the Valley of the Nile. It is no sentimental affair of Egyptian "patriotism" -no technical question of legality and interlocking rights. The high road to India, the half-way house to the Eastern nemisphere—the sea-canal by which all our steam traffic passes laden with a priceless commerce, these are the interests with which some of the Ministry are feebly dabbling against the manly urgings of their colleagues, and against the pro-tests of every class and party in the land. It is no secret to-day that the men in the Cabinet who best understand the needs of India, the uses of the Navy, and the credit of the flag are pressing for energetic action. Indeed, Birmingham and the great manufacturing centres have found tongues at Downing-street to urge upon the Premier bolder and larger views, and conduct more worthy of the British name. It is seen that our Empire of the Sea is endangered and our trade menaced by continuance of this brutal anarchy in Egypt. What her Majesty's Government have to learn is what Prince Bismarck has often told them that Egypt concerns them ten times more than all the rest of the Powers. They ought to strike out their own policy and to carry it into effect, without waiting for France, or Turkey, or Europe itself. What is necessary for the safety and influence of England upon the Nile and along the Great Canal ought to be determined upon and put in execution without another day's delay. There is far more danger in deferring action than in offending this or that foreign susceptibility; but, in truth, nobody would be offended. Everybody's interest is to see order restored as soon and as completely as possible. If any one were offended, let it be so; we may as well give up every station abroad where the Queen's colours float as ask the leave of France or Russia, to clear Arabi and his mob out of the way, and render back tranquillity to Egypt. It is deplorable, it is miserable, it is suicidal, in a vital affair like this, to go about waiting upon events, and humbly dove-tailing the needs and rights of England into every crochet and reservation of other Powers. Her Majesty's Government ought, with or without the help of the Conference, to come at once to some settled line of their own and act upon it, whoever follows or does not follow, whoever approves or does not ap-prove. Less than this is less than the security of the realm demands—less than the terrible urgency of the danger indicates. Another such horror and disgrace as the unprevented massacre of the 11th would cause an explosion of the indignant and amazed emotion seething in the public mind. Must more English officers and men be butchered before our right is established to safeguard the passage to India? Must the Conference endorse the claims of Great Britain to make Arabi Pacha respect her flag? Blunder will grow into crime, and trifling will pass into treason, if many more examples be witnessed of that helpless mismanagement which has brought Ministers from their fruitless ultimatum to their futile expedition, with the massacre and the ruinous exodus of Europeans as comments upon their statesmanship .-

THE EGYPTIAN BONDHOLDER.

Among other attempts of the partisans of the Government to diminish the discredit of its disastrous blundering in Egypt, we have to note the revival of a familiar but very foolish cry. It is some years since "the bondholder" was first held up to public reprobation by the more reckless and virulent of the political enemies of the statesman who was accused of basing his policies upon "bondholders' interests;" and it has now apparently struck these same persons that abuse of this kind may be made to serve the purposes of defence as well as of attack. Accordingly we hear Ministerial inaction in Eg ypt excused on the ground that the restoration of English influence in that country is, after all, mainly a matter of concern to the Egyptian bondholder; and that, since the bondholder is a person to be abhorred by all well-regulated minds, we ought rather to rejoice than otherwise (the argument has actually and in all seriousness been pushed to this length) that his ruin is involved in his Government's discomfiture. Some of this absurd talk is no doubt the expression of honest ignorance; but some of it, we fear, is a dishonest attempt to play upon the ignorance of others. The bondholder is assailed as the Irish landowner is assailed, and by precisely the same form of misleading appeal to the popular imagination. In the Irish landowner the uninstructed masses of the people are taught to see only a great territorial magnate, a monopolist certainly, an absentee probably -a man of many thousand acres, and deriving from them a magnificent income, which as a rule he withdraws altogether from the country of its origin to squander it on wasteful luxury in England and abroad. And so the bondholder of Radical diatribes is intended to figure in the popular imagination as a heartless financial millionaire, a man well able to afford a loss upon one of his numerous ventures, but, by very reason of his wealth and the avarice which wealth engenders, and more determined to insist upon his expected profit at any cost to his country or to humanity at large. Of course the two pictures are equally fancy portraits. The landowner in a great majority of cases is a man of moderate, or even small means, who has inherited or has invested his savings in the purchase of land. The bondholder in a great majority of cases is a man who has invested his savings in the securities of some foreign Government, and is unable to bear the loss of his dividends and the consequent depreciation of his capital without sinking into poverty. If the Government by its own deliberate acts has encouraged him to lend his money-if it has assured him that it will maintain a control over the finances of the State to which he lendswhat blame attaches to the bondholder for urging the Government to act upon its professions? True it is his own interests which he is thus pressing; but the Government are continually declaring that these interests are identical with those of the country, and it was because the Egyptian bondholder believed in this

identity that he became an Egyptian bond-

holder .- St. James's Gazette.

The deputation of the Scotch Farmers Alliance, which waited on the Prime Minister on Wednesday for the purpose of urging the necessity of a reform of the Land Laws, clearly indicated the direction in which public opinion is moving with re-

ference to agricultural questions:—
With the aspirations of the Alliance, as far as they were expressed by the deputation, the Prime Minister avowed his substantial The Government, he said, would be very glad to meet the views of the Scotch farmers, and of the English farmers, and of many other classes in the community; but until Parliament sees fit to mend its ways the until Parliament sees in to mend its ways the Government can do nothing, or next to nothing, for anybody. The Alliance has formulated a programme, the several points of which were specified by its Chairman, Mr. Hay, as including the abolition of entail, composition for tangents. pensation for tenants' improvements, security for tenants' investments, representation in county government, increased facilities for the transfer of land, and the liability of the landlord for all increase of taxation imposed during the currency of a lease. As regards the latter point, every leaseholder objects to find his rates increasing, and would be very glad if his landlord could be made to pay them; but uneasiness under taxation is hardly in itself a sufficient reason to give for

exemption from the burden.

The abolition of entails, which is another The aboution of entaits, which is another plank in the platform of the Alliance, is naturally associated with the demand for increased facilities in the transfer of land. On the latter there is not much to be said. That the transfer of land is unnecessarily and vexa-tiously difficult in England no one, we suppose, denies, and no one questions the desir-ability of rendering it as easy as possible. The question of entail and primoge however, a good deal more complicated. It is a social and political question quite as much as it is an agricultural or economical one. The mere abolition of primogeniture and entail would do little of itself. What are popularly called entails are commonly effected, in England at least, by means of family settlements, renewed, or rather recast, from generation generation, while the custom of primogeniture only acts directly in the rare case of intestacy. Nevertheless, it is certain that the system of family settlements tends very strongly to tie up the ownership of land and prevent its alienation, and to hinder the limited owner for the time being from developing its resources to the best advantage. Under this system it is computed that three-fourths of the land of England is in possession of persons who are only temporary limited owners, real ownership being vested in a son or grandson, whether born or unborn. The disadvantages of such a system are palpable; it was devised not for the purpose of rendering land productive, but simply for that of securing its possession in certain hands. If land is thereby rendered less productive, it is obvious that the whole community is made to suffer, for the benefit, real or supposed, of particular individuals or families. question, however, is not so much a tenant farmers' question as a national question.

Whether the Settled Lands Bill now before Parliament, which enlarges the powers of liberty of settlement, is likely to prove ade quate to its purpose, or whether it is necessary to restrict the powers of settlement them--powers which in principle are equally to personal and real propertymay fairly be a matter for consideration. The essential thing is to remove all artificial impediments to the full development of the pro ductive powers of agricultural land; if this object cannot be secured without the abolition of entails, primogeniture, and family settlements, it will certainly be necessary to ask whether those time-honoured customs and privileges really serve any purpose sufficiently useful to justify their continued maintenance.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Times publishes the following telegram from its Alexandria correspondent, who tele-

graphed on Wednesday evening:—"Pressure is being put on the Khedive in order to induce him to return to Cairo. It is believed that this course is being urged chiefly to spite England, and the adoption of it should be resisted at any cost which may be considered worth paying for his life. If he goes, it is believed that he will never come back. I was received to-day by the Khedive, back. I was received to-us and natives, together with sundry Europeans and natives, among the latter being a certain Daoud Pacha, mudir of Esneh. Some one having referred to two Syrian Christians, who were drowned in attempting to escape, Daoud Pacha said, in an excited tone, "So much the better, they have gone to hell." The Khedive looked very pained, and said, "Have they not souls, as we have?" "No, they are cursed in-fidels: let them all go the same way." The Khedive, seeing that he was excited, tried to calm him, and said, "When all the Europeans have left the country, what will poor Egypt do for its bread?" "We can live by ourselves; we want no cursed Giaours. Let them all go to hell!" The Khedive turned the conversation, and on his leaving remonstrated with him, and refused to allow him to

kiss his hand, which, by the way, the Pacha had done very effusively on his entrance. Daoud Pacha was formerly considered a very Governor. He is old, and possibly events have turned his brain; but in dementia veritas is probably a fair observation to make upon his speech. To show the nature of the prohis speech. To show the nature of the pro-tection afforded by the soldiers, I may mention that I heard screams for some minutes, and on going out found an Arab brutally thrashing a native boy. Two soldiers were looking on. I interfered, upon which one of them came up and reassured me, saying, Never mind, they are both Moslems." The Paris correspondent of the Times,

telegraphed on Wednesday:—
There seems to have been some misconception as to the Sultan's remarks on the subject of the Conference. He did not say Conference. He did not say that he would willingly consent to the Con-ference being held at Constantinople, so that he might be in immediate and direct communication with it. This would have been a virtual recognition of the Conference, and an abandonment of Turkey's pretension to ex-clusive control of the Egyptian question. The Porte really stands by that theory and protests against a Conference; but this is a Platonic protest—inasmuch as it cannot prevent the Constantinople Ambassadors from meeting and exchanging views on any subject they choose to consider. Hence, doubtless, the decision, now apparently adopted, that the Commissioners who are to act with the Ambassadors shall not have the character of official representatives of their Governments, but shall sentatives of their Governments, but shall merely informally assist the Ambassadors. This protest by the Porte has not, however, deterred the Powers from abiding by their decision to hold a Conference, which Turkey may affect to ignore, but whose resolutions will be public and formal expressions of the will of Europe. It is, consequently, only necessary to affirm the collective character of the decisions which may be arrived at by the meeting of Ambassadors. There are Powers who, perhaps, fancy that they are going to the Conference for the purpose of releasing themselves from individual responsibility, by substituting collective responsibility, yet who, superior rights of after having questioned the the Western Powers at the time when the latter desired to adopt separate decisions, now think the exclusive responsibility of enforcing any decisions should fall on those two Powers. This is a twofold mistake or misconception. The object of the Conference is not to supersede isolated responsibilities by a

There is no mere matter of Egyptian MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SCOTCH of the Conference is to substitute for the of the Conference is to substitute for the separate and disputed action of the Western Powers the joint action and equal responsibility of all the Powers. None of those who take part in the proceedings will have the right to shirk their share of the responsibility, or the burden of executing the common resolutions. The Conference may solemnly declare that the The Conference may solemnly declare that the European Powers cannot co-operate in a common undertaking in Egypt, and that they consequently admit that the Western Powers alone have interests and obligations in that country. In that case the Western Powers, backed by this declaration and by the honour of Europe, will have to consider whether they accept or decline the rights accorded and or Europe, will nave to consider whether they accept or decline the rights accorded and duties imposed on them, or whether they should decline to bear the sole responsibility for what is happening or may happen in Egypt. If, on the other hand, the four Governments continue to claim equal rights with the Western Powers in Egypt, they will be bound in honour to contribute to the common efforts and sacrifices for the execution of the resolutions of the Conference. But what must not be forgotten is that henceforth it is no longer admissible for the Powers to suffer the Porte to paralyze their collective deci-sions, unless they wish to realize in a tangible and humiliating manner Count Beust's bon mot—"There is no longer a Europe; there is only Turkey.'

The Khedive drove outthis evening, accompanied by the members of the new Ministry. Ragheb Pacha and Arabi Pacha were seated in the same carriage with the Khedive. Anybody who can read between the lines of the programme of the new Ministry can see that it is a mockery of the policy of the Ultimatum of England and France. The Khedive resisted the programme, but as he received no support from England and France he was compelled to yield to the pressure of the Northern Powers and Dervish Pacha. It seems certain that Dervish Pacha is acting in accord with Arabi Pacha. Ragheb Pacha's Ministry regards the Ultimatum of England and France as null and void. The Khedive, and France as full and volume to the penns left alone and unsupported, has had to write a letter to Arabi Pacha, entrusting him with the entire command of the Egyptian Army. This letter, with the Minister and the published to more will be published to more than the published to the publ terial programme, will be published to-mor-row. Omar Pacha Loufti, Governor of Alexrow. Omar Pacha Loufti, Governor of Alexandria, President of the Commission of Inquiry into the events of the 11th June, has been superseded. He was displaying fairness and intelligence, and would have brought the truth to light. Abdurrham Pacha Roushdi, Minister of Finance, replaces the Governor of Alexandria as President of the Commission.

The Commission will be divided into three different sections—one to inquire into the murders, the second with reference to the wounded, and the third to pillage. sections will be composed each of six mem-bers—three natives and three Consular Delegates. The Presidency, with a casting vote, gates. The Presidency, with a casting vote, will appertain to the native President of each section. As Presidents of the three sections, Ragheb Pacha has appointed Cadri Pacha, formerly Minister of Justice; Yacoub Pacha, Under Minister of War; and Boudros Pacha. Under Minister of Justice.

A lady, whose son is in the service of the forwards the following extract from a letter of his, relating his escape from the fury of the mob during the recent riots. We regret to state that two other young Englishmen, Messrs. Dobson and Richardson, were beaten

to death by the Arabs:—
"Eastern Telegraph Company, Alexandria

"I had better give you my personal experience of what occurred. At three p.m., five of our fellows went out boating in the harbour. Having been on night duty, I was asleep until a quarter to four, when I went out with two others to see some friends. As we arrived we heard a shot fired, followed soon after by two more. We took no notice, but went upstairs, where we found them all loading rifles and guns, in case of a rising, which, they said, had been threatening for some time. There were two ladies (to whom the house belonged) and the captain of one of the ships in the harbour. So it was proposed to send the women on board, in case of accidents. They were sent off with the captain and another man. Whether they got on board safe or not I don't know, but God help the poor girls if they got into the hands of those brutes of Arabs. We then went back to quarters and got our revolvers. There were four of us, and we determined to go to the harbour and warn the other men not to come up, or else to come immediately, before the row commenced. We drove all right until we got to the turning down to the landing-stage, when all of a sudden a crowd of Arabs stage, when all of a sudden a crowd or rushed round the corner, shouting "Down rushed Linbelievers!" "Death to the Engwith the Unbelievers!" "Death to the Eng-with the Unbelievers!" "Death to the Eng-lish!" Before we knew where we were we lish!" We hard with sticks. We got beaten about the head with sticks. all got out of the carriage, revolvers in hand, As I was alighting, an Arab caught me a fearful blow on the top of the head with stick. I marked him, aimed carefully, when I found that my revolver had got jammed somehow, and would not fire. I cocked it and levelled again, but the thing would not go off. Almost at this moment I received a tremendous blow on the top of my skull, and another on the wrist, which knocked my pistol out of my hand. I stooped to pick it up, when I received a stroke on the back of the head, which I shall not soon forget. It struck me that I should be no good to the other fellows if I stayed, so turned and fled for a good half mile. I ran the gauntlet up the street streaming with blood, either dodging or else going straight at the Arabs and striking with my fists somehow or other. I was covered with blood, and was just sinking when I espied a chemist's shop open, rushed in, and sank on a chair. As it happened, I arrived at the right moment and in the right place, for there were sixteen young medical students, well armed to the teeth, one of whom dressed my wounds and gave me some lemonade, and bade me lie down on a divan, with orders not to say a word, assuring me that I was quite I sent a note to our quarters, an nine in the evening they sent four men, well armed, to fetch me. One of my other comrades turned up; the remaining two have not been heard of.

ARTISANS' DWELLINGS .- The report of the Select Committee on the Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement 1875, and the amending Act of 1879 has been issued. The Committee state their opinion that nothing will contribute more to the social, moral, and physical amelioration of the working classes than the improvement of the houses and places in which they live In carrying out such reforms they believe tha there is ample room for the operation of all existing agencies—that is, Sir Richard Cross's Acts 1875-1879, Mr. Torrens's Acts, 1868-1879, the Public Health and other sanitary and local Acts, as well as for private enterprise. Starting upon this basis, the committee make a number of recommendations—some general and the others with special reference to particular metropolitan improvement schemes Inter alia, they advise, first, that similar conditions as to workmen's trains within a certain distance from London to those now imposed upon the Great Eastern Railway Company should be enforced in the case of other railways as opportunities may offer; secondly that many of the sanitary provisions of the Metropolitan Building Acts be at once extended to the suburbs, under the control of the several local authorities; and thirdly, that all existing sanitary legislation should be more fully enforced, especially in those of the suburbs where buildings are so rapidly

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons on Wednesday wagain engaged during the whole sitting Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill. the commencement more than an hour was wasted on a wrangle as to the precise interpretation of Mr. Gladstone's concession in regard to the right of search on the previous sitting, as to which it was said that the Home regard to the right of search on the Secretary had been guilty to some extent of a repudiation. This was warmly denied by Sir William Harcourt, and in the end the substance of the proviso to be inserted on the re-port was thus restated by Mr. Trevelyan and generally accepted—that there shall be no searches at night except where there is reason searches at night except where there is reason to believe that secret or illegal meetings or plottings are being carried on. An amendment by Mr. Sexton, giving a right of appeal against seizure to Petty Sessions and Quarter Sessions, was negatived by 168 to 42, and a proposal by Mr. Parnell, that monthly returns of the permes addresses and results in each of the names, addresses, and results in each case of search shall be laid before Parliament was rejected by 242 to 57. Both were dis-cussed at great length and with much iteration; and Clause 11 had been nearly 10 hours under consideration when it was carried on a division by 250 to 45.

Clause 12—the alien clause—was next taken; but the first amendment, moved by Mr. Healy, to limit the clause to one year, had not been disposed of when the Committee adjourned until to-day. Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and

the House adjourned at five minutes to

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. The suite in attendance on her Majesty conin a state of the Dowerager Duchess of Rox-burghe, the Hon. Evelyn Moore, Mile. Noréle, General Viscount Bridport, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Captain Edwards, C.B., and Dr. Reid.

The Hon. Evelyn Moore has left the Castle, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan have arrived as Maids of

Honour in Waiting.

Lord Sudeley and Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton are the Lord and Groom in

Waiting. Major-General Du Plat has relieved General

Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, WEDNESDAY.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the members of the Dean Stanley Memorial Fund Committee at Mr. Boehm's studio, Fulbrunged this marging. ham-road, this morning.

Mr. Wallis, of the French Gallery, has had

the honour of submitting to the Prince and Princess of Wales a picture of Napoleon I., painted by M. Meissonier.

STATE BALL. By command of the Queen, a State Ball

was given on Wednesday evening, at Bucking-ham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the garden entrance of the vales arrived at the garden entrance of the Palace from Marlborough House, attended by Lady Suffield, Miss Knollys, Lord Suffield, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. A. P. Cockerell, and Col. S. Clarke, and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards. Princess Christian of Schloswig-Holstein was present at the ball of Schleswig-Holstein was present at the ball, attended by Lady Susan L. Melville and Col. G. G. Gordon. The Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn was present, attended by Lady Adela Larking. The Duc d'Aumale was present at the ball. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Colonel Bateson. The Duchess and his Serene Highness the Duke of Teck arrived from Kensington Palace, attended by the Hon. Mary Thesiger. The Prince and Princess of Wales, The Siger. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duc d'Aumale, and the members of the Royal family, conducted by the Earl of Kenmare, K.P., Lord Chamberlain, and attended by the Great Officers of State, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the saloon at eleven o'clock, when the dancing immediately commenced.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of nemophila brocade with draperies of finest Brussels lace over satin of the same colour, fastened on one side with a large bunch of nemophilas and other flowers; corsage to correspond; head-dress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Danish Family Order, and the Order of St. John of Jeru-

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of white satin and tulle, trimmed with bunches of pale pink roses and hum-ming birds; ornaments, diamonds and emeralds; head-dress, diadem of diamonds; orders, the Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family Order, the Prussian Order for Care of the Sick and Wounded, the Order of Louise of Prussia. and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Mr. Liddell's orchestra was in attendance, and performed the following selection of music, conducted by Mr. Liddell :-Quadrille, "Le Beau Nicolas" Valse, "Naples" Quadrille, "La Mascotte Andran. Quadrille, "La Massent Valse, "Scintille" Valse, "Under the Stars" Quadrille, "Manteaux Noirs Valse, "Je t'Aime" Polka, "Un p'ti pied Lancers, "Patience" Waldteufel Lancers, "Patience Valse, "Loyaute". Quadrille, "L'Opéra Wheeler Valse. " Auf Im Quadrille, "Boccaccio" Polka, "Studentengress Valse, "Waldeck". D'Albert Lancers, "Vive I Lancers, "Vive I Flower Show Liddell.

ons were numerous. The Prince of Wales witnessed the performance of Mlle. de la Seiglière at the

Diplomatique and general circle.

Saiety Theatre on Wednesday evening. Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will resume his duties as com-mander of the 3d Infantry Brigade at Aldershot on July 9, ready to take part in the maneuvres.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury

There was a large attendance of the Corps

entertained at dinner, at their house in Ar-lington-street, on Wednesday evening, Prince Osman Pacha and Prince Kamyl Pacha, his Excellency Arif Bey Effendi, Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue, the Countess of Shrewsbury, the Countess of Kenmare and Lady Margaret Browne, Lord Houghton, Lady Alice Gaisford, Louisa Lady Ashburton and Hon. Mary Baring, Lady Molesworth, Colonel Hon. E. Digby, Hon. A. Montagu, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady North cote, Sir James Lacaita, Mr. G. Curzon and Miss Alderson.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey received at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their house in Great Stanhope-street, Park-lane, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Countess of Lathom and Lady Florence Wilbraham, Viscount and Viscountess Newark, Lord and Lady Wimborne, Lord Windsor, Lady Herries, Hon. W. Palmer. Mr. Paulton, and Mr. Buller.

Breach of Promise Case.-In the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday (sitting at Nisi Prius, before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury), the case of Pilbeam v. Clemence was concluded. It was was an action for breach of promise of marriage by the daughter of an architect at Shepherd's Bush against an architect's assistant, who was stated to be in receipt of an income of about £1,000 a year. The jury, after consulting together for about five minutes without leaving the court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff with £1,000 damages.

THE SCOTCH FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

On Wednesday a deputation from the Scottish Farmers' Alliance waited upon Mr. Gladstone (who was accompanied by Lord Rosebery and the Lord Advocate) to present a memorial setting forth the demands of the Scotch farmers with respect to lead local beautiful. Howard, M.P., Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Sir George Balfour, M.P., and Mr. Barclay, M.P., were among those present, and the deputa-tion consisted of the following:—Mr. James Hay, Little Ythsie, Tarves (president of the Scotch Farmer's' Alliance); Mr. John Miller, Scrabster, Thurso; Mr. James Ross, Balblair, Ross-shire; Mr. Jon Grant, Recletich, Duff-town; Mr. H. D. McCombie Milton, of Kem-may; Mr. Chas. Robertson, Hallhall, Kincardineshire; Mr. H. Priam, Castle Huntly, Perthshire; Mr. W. Sloan, Hamilton, Springside, Ayrshire; Mr. A. Earle McCracken. Glenluce, Wigtonshire; and Mr. W. R. Reid

f Aberdeen (secretary to the Alliance).

Mr. Gladstone stated at the outset that it would be necessary to make the interview brief, as important business in the House of

Commons demanded his attention.

Mr. Barclay, M.P., in introducing the deputation, said the Scottish Farmers' Alliance consisted of 7,000 members, and among the deputation were representatives from nearly all the counties in Scotland. The Alliance had arisen spontaneously among the farmers owing to the extremity of the position in which they found themselves. This extremity was due partly to the bad seasons of recent years, to low prices, and to a great extent to the absurd conditions under which the

farmers endeavoured to carry on the cultiva-Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said: I am very much obliged to you for the kind terms in which you have referred to the difficulties in which we, and not we only, but what is more important than any Government—the House of Commons- stand at the present moment. As to the important topics you have glanced over, that compensation should be given for improvements, that the investment of capital by a farmer should be made safe and secure, that the principle of representation in county government is as sound as in the Imperial Government, that the transfer of land should be facilitated, that the principle of entail is one demanding the consideration of Parliament all these are questions upon which generally the declarations of the Government are similar to yours. As to entail, I will not say the Government as a Government have said anything as decisive as you have laid down, but that matter stands for future consideration. Various members of the Government, and I myself among them, have announced publicly that the principle of entail is unsound and injurious to all the parties concerned, although I will not say the Government as a whole have had occasion finally to deliberate upon that question. As to the present hill dealing with Scotch entail in the House of Lords,

you will understand it was not possible for us to consider the principle of entail at large for Scotland alone until we could consider it for the three kingdoms; therefore we accept the bill, which is a bill of importance, without prejudice to any future decision at which the Government may arrive for the three kingdoms. With respect to the opinions you entertain, I make no doubt that beyond the limits of your own association. throughout the whole body of the farmers of Scotland as well as the farmers of England, there does is shared by the Government, of the necessity of legislation upon this subject, and many who may not agree with some of your views have yet adopted that general basis. It will be our duty to consider the views of others together with your views in respect to the subject on each point as it arises. With regard to that legislation it is right that I should be frank. It is true that we are waiting the report of the Royal Commission; but I will not dwell upon that as if it were the only or most important point that presents itself to us. The real truth is this—your case is the case of the whole country, and every parti-cular question which can be proposed at this moment for legislation runs up to one ques-tion that embraces them all, and that is the condition of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) The condition of the House of Commons with respect to its relation to the scale on which debate is now conducted, the incessant multiplicity of speeches, the time allowed to us, and the strength given to the human body and mind, has become so disturbed that it is impossible under present circumstances to do justice to your interests or those of any-body else. (Hear, hear.) The question of procedure lies at the root of question, and until we have effectually handled that question it is useless for me to pretend a disposition to legislate on your matters or those of others. It would be mere idle words cast upon the air without practical meaning. At the moment we are placed in a freer condition, as I stated yesterday in the House of Commons, by the removal of the most trying necessities that do not admit of postponement, we will then fee! it to be our duty to arrange by the best means in our power the question of procedure. I tell you fairly the condition of impotence to which we are reduced in the House of Commons is such that I would be deceiving you if I pretended to say that I saw my way to Government legislation this year. Where anything useful is meditated or intended by private members we wish it well, and hope to afford it any assistance in our power; but when we are compelled to throw aside guestions of the compelled to throw aside questions of the atmost importance that were even announced utmost importance that were even announced in her Majesty's Speech, it would be idle if I were to say on June 21 we could take up difficult questions connected with land. It is to the settlement of procedure that I am delighted to see the country is addressing its mind, and that is the main ground of my hope that the Hause of Commons will be lead to mind, and that is the main ground of my hope that the House of Commons will be led to deal with it effectually. (Cheers.) You will understand that I do not seek to limit the opinion of your association either as to the importance or urgency of dealing with the abject of the land in its various branches but I place first that which relates to the

Mr. Gladstone then left, and other members of the deputation addressed Lord Rose-bery and the Lord Advocate.

position of the farmer, in regard to what is

commonly called compensation for his im-

provements and security for his capital.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANISM .- The Plymouth correspondent of the Press Association has had an interview with Admiral Houston Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief at Devon-port, who stated that no information had been received by him of any threatened Fenian rising in the West of England, nor does he know of any grounds for uneasiness in the district. He had had no instructions whatever from the Admiralty to take precautions of an extraordinary character for the protection of the harbour and dockyards; the exercise of his discretion he had for several months past systematically carried out such measures of precaution as commended themselves to him. Periodically these pre-cautions have been redoubled, and at no time has the Commander-in-Chief's close supervision ceased. The military officials in command of the district also state that for several months past a system of precaution has been observed. Colonel Morrison, R.E., has heard nothing of the receipt by General Pakenham of an anonymous letter threatening Government House. General Sir Evelyn Wood, in command of the Chatham district, has issued an order for the removal of the arms of the local artillery volunteers from the armoury at their headquarters to Chatham Barracks headquarters has for several weeks been guarded nightly by volunteers, as a letter was found containing particulars of a conspiracy to blow up the building. No. 20,900 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Such subscriptions as expire at the end of this month ought to be renewed as soon from Lord Carnarvon as to the state of things in Zululand and the Transvaal, read the most recent telegrams from Sir H. Bulwer, and ob-served that there appeared to have been no actual outbreak and no fighting between the chiefs. The Archbishop of Canterbury moved the second reading of the Cathedral Statutes Amendment Bill, which embodied as possible, IN ORDER TO PREVENT ANY DELAY in the receipt of the "Messenger." The amount may be remitted direct to the proprietors of "Galignani's Messenger," by a CHEQUE ON LONDON OR PARIS.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 22-23, 1882

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN THE EAST. The accounts which reach us with respect to the proposed Conference on Egyptian affairs are singularly contradictory. The Vienna Presse positively announces that Germany, Austria, and Italy have declined to take part in it, on the ground that Turkey considers it unneces-sary; and that, as the intention of the Powers was to arrange for Turkish intervention, this preliminary refusal on Turkey's part would render the Conference abortive. In spite of this very definite statement, we still venture to hope that there is no such insurmountable unwillingness to take part in the Conference, and it is at least certain that such was the opinion of the French Government so late as Thursday afternoon. M. de Freycinet, who seemed to believe that the Conference was at that moment sitting, went out of his way to answer a question on the subject at considerable length, and to state very fully the instructions which had been sent by France, in concert with England, to the representatives of the two Western Powers at Constantinople. The supposed "misunderstanding" is a pretext that can hardly deceive anybody. It is not likely that the foreign Minister of one of the Great Powers should have sought an interview with the Ottoman Ambassador on a question of the first importance, and should have risen with a wholly mistaken idea of the views of the Porte on that question. If certain Powers have really seized upon so flimsy an excuse as this for retreating from a position which they had been believed to occupy, it is not much to the credit of their straightforwardness. If the Conference meets, certain advantages at least may be expected from it. In the first place, it will reveal the real intentions of the various Powers, as to which there is as yet room for considerable uncertainty. Supposing the best results to happen, there will be unanimity on the part of the Powers, and joint representations to the Porte which Turkey can hardly ignore. If on the other hand, there results no such unanimity, or-and it is the same thingif there is to be no Conference, England will recover her freedom of action, and will be at liberty to reconsider her own position from the beginning. We do not say that England will at once recur to the ship with France was formed; but she will be nearer that position than she has ever been, and the Government will find itself face to face with the question whether, in presence of the diplomatic hostility of several of the Powers, it would or would not be desirable to declare boldly for the principle of independent action At all events, Conference or no Conference the moment has arrived for our Government to look straight at the facts, to realize their extreme gravity, and to come to a determination as to the course which the interests of the country demand. At best, the task before our Government is no light one, and it does not become lighter or less complicated as time goes on. When any phase of the Eastern Question becomes acute, forthwith a number of conflicting interests begin to assert themselves, and, with every appearance of concord, the Powers set to work to scheme against one another and to make each other's course as difficult as possible. The Italian Foreign Minister claims for his Government the credit of having led the three "Eastern Powers" in their opposition to anything like "privi-leged or preponderating influence" on the part of England and France. The spirit that breathes through the speech is jealousy of England and dislike of France. Italy taking the opportunity of paying off old scores incurred in the Tunis affair; and if she has really succeeded in upsetting the Conference, it must be owned that she has paid an instalment of them very effectively. The incident has a direct moral for ourselves. It brings home to us with greater emphasis than ever the need of having a definite policy of our own which we are prepared to carry through with or without the support of other Powers.—Times.

ITALIAN FINANCE.

The practical execution of the law for the abolition of the forced currency in Italy may be said to be accomplished: for with the last arrival of 21 millions of francs in gold, and the announced arrival of 40 more shortly, nearly the whole sun required will have been paid in :-

If therefore, the last issue of stock was not taken up quite satisfactorily that is a matter which concerns the contractors for the loan which concerns the contractors for the loan and not the Italian Government. By the end, then, of this year, or the beginning of next, a resumption of specie payments may be looked for. In 1866 the forced currency began. But how changed the condition of the country is now from what it was then a few figures will show. While in 1866 there were 5,090 kilometres of railway opened—at present there are 9,040; the receipts per kilometre were then 16 fr. 95 c.—now they are 22 fr. 15c. Five great lines now pierce the 22 fr. 15c. Five great lines now pierce 22 fr. 15c. Five great lines now pierce the mountain-barrier which separates Italy from the rest of Europe—the Cenis, the Nice, the Brenner, the Pontebba, and last, the St. Gothard; and we may soon look for others through the Splugen, the Simplon, and the Great St. Bernard. Looking, too, at the banking business of Italy, we find that while a little time ago there were fifty popular a little time ago there were fifty popular banks—or, as we should say, local banks— there are now 170, and their capital has risen joint-stock banks have increased from thirty-one in 1870, with a capital of 188 millions, to 112, with a capital of 372 millions. The five principal banks forming the Consorzio, which issues notes, discounted bills to the from 19 million to 44 million francs. Other five principal banks forming the Consorzio, which issues notes, discounted bills to the amount of 2,150 million francs in 1881, being 354 millions more than in the year preceding; while the Post Office and other savings banks returned deposits to the amount of 977,500,000 fr. New railways are being undertaken in all directions; in the north of Italy tramways connect all the smail towns, and are being largely extended; the communes are laying out large amounts on high roads; industrial societies are increasing, especially the working of mines and textile fabrics; and there are signs in all directions brics; and there are signs in all directions that the country is immensely richer than i was, and that a few more years of peace would place Italy in a flourishing financial condition .- St. James's Gazette.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Lords on Thursday even-ing. Lord Kimberley, in reply to a question from Lord Carnaryon as to the state of things

endations of a Royal Commission

the recommendations of a Royal Commission of which he had been a member. The Bishop of Exeter considered that to pass this bill would be to legislate in the dark, for the reports on which it was framed gave general conclusions, but not the facts on which those conclusions were based. He moved the rejec-tion of the bill. Lord Cranbrook deprecated what he characterized as the rash statements of the right rev. prelate, and defended the action of the Royal Commissioners and the recommendations embodied in the bill. The motion for the second reading was agreed to without a division. Lord Monck moved the second reading of the Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill, the object of which is to make by means of registration the judgments of Inferior Courts capable of execution over the whole kingdom, as the judgments of superior Courts now are. The Lord ments of superior Courts now are. The Lord Chancellor approved the principle, but objected to the machinery of the bill. The bill was read a second time. Lord Carlingford moved the second reading of the Public Schools (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to pro-vide that teachers in the Board Schools of Scotland shall not be dismissed, except after due notice, and by a meeting at which there shall be a full attendance of the Board. The Duke of Argyll thought the bill a reasonable one, and congratulated the heads of the Education Department in not having yielded to the pressure put upon them to secure fixity of tenure to the school teachers of Scotland. The tenure to the school teachers of Scotland. The bill was read a second time. The election of Representative Peers (Ireland) Bill, the Public Health (Fruit-pickers' Lodgings) Bill, and the Local Government Provisional Order (Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings) Bill were read a third time and passed. The other orders having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock. In the House of Commons on Thursday evening, Mr. Bradlaugh appeared at the table and claimed his right to present a petition, but the Speaker informed him that, not having taken the oath, he was not competent, and directed him to withdraw, which he did accordingly. Inm to withdraw, which he did accordingly. In answer to questions from Sir W. Lawson and Sir H. Holland, Mr. Ashley said the official telegrams, which were later in date than those which have been published, made no mention of actual hostilities having broken out in Zululand, and it was not correct, therefore, that the British Resident had been compelled to leave his official residence. In answer to Mr. Cowen, the Under-Secretary said the Government had not recognized the new Egyptian Ministry in any way, and, in answer to Baron de Worms, he said the signature of the Protocole de Désintéressement would not in any way weaken our position in Egypt. In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, he said the Government was going into the Conference (which was to meet that day) with a clearlydefined policy, as would be seen when Lord Dufferin's instructions were made public, which would be in a short time. The next batch of papers would be out to-day, and a further batch in the week after next. Mr. Chaplin question relative to the suppl of fresh water for the Suez Canal, Sir C. Dilke of fresh water for the Suez Canal, Sir C. Dilke said the Government were aware that the fresh water supply was indispensable to the navigation of the Suez Canal, and that this was derived from a point near Cairo; but the possibility of obtaining a supply from another source had been considered in concert with the Canal Directors and though it would not the Canal Directors, and though it would not be wise to make any public statement, he offered to give Mr. Chaplin the information in private. Upon this, Mr. Chaplin, deeming the answer unsatisfactory, moved the adjournment of the House, and, amid much interruption from the Ministerial benches, declaimed against the Ministerial benches, declaimed against the Ministerial policy, which had placed it in the power of Arabi Pacha to make the working of the canal impossible at any moment, and had placed our great highway to the East at his mercy. Discussing the general situation, he said he regarded the Conference with dislike, especially remembering the man-ner in which Mr. Gladstone had always de-preciated the Suez Canal. Of the inaction of the Government with regard to the masthe Government with regard to the mas-sacres he spoke with great severity, and insisted that they should at once state their Egyptian policy and the measures which they contemplated for the pro-tection of British lives and property. Mr. Gladstone remarked, amid much cheering from his own benches, that he had never known motion for adjournment more indiscreet, nor a speech, in some respects, more mishievous, and expressed a hope that whenever the Egyptian question came to be discussed it would be in a very different temper. He declined to countenance such a motion by entering at large into the question, further than to say that the Government were sensible of its immense importance, and especially he held that it would be grossly culpable to indicate the source from which the canal could be supplied with fresh water. Sir S. Northcote, while admitting the difficulty of discussing the subject in the present state of information, thought it extremely natural that the question should be put, and remarked that it was something to have drawn from the Prime Minister the expression of a change in his opinion as to the importance of the canal (Mr. Gladstone dissented from this), and that the Government took upon themselves the responsibility of protecting it. It was also satisfactory to know that the Suez Canal would be excluded from the consideration of the Conference. (Here Mr. Gladstone explained that what he had said was that the canal was not referred to the Conference, but, of course, as part of the territory of Egypt, it would not be excluded from its consideration.) Sir Stafford Northcote concluded by suggesting that, without waiting for the mass of the papers, information might be laid before the House which would enable it to form an opinion on the actual situation.

After several members had spoken Sir M.

Hicks-Beach asked for some strict assurance that the Powers would be definitely informed that the canal did not come within the limits of the Conference, to which Sir C. Dilke replied that had already stated that the neutralisation of the canal would not come within its objects, and that assurance was not weakened by what Mr. Gladstone had said. Sir M by what Mr. Gladstone had said. Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked whether the other Powers had been warned of this, to which Sir C. Dilke replied that it was unnecessary, as the Powers were quite aware of our views. Sir Powers were quite aware of our views. H. Wolff gave notice of a question on this point for to-morrow, and the motion was then withdrawn. In answer to a question from Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Gladstone said it would be necessary to go into Supply on Monday for the Navy Estimates and a Civil Service vote the Navy Estimates and a Civil Service vote on account, but he proposed somewhere about the middle of July to fix a Supply night to give an opportunity, if desired, to raise a dis-cussion on Egyptian affairs. In answer to questions from Mr. Baxter, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Cowen as to the Procedure Resolu-tions, Mr. Gladstone said that some six weeks ago he had intimated to Sir S. Northcote his ago he had intimated to Sir S. Northcote his readiness, with a view to an early settlement of the question and by way of trial only, without any compromise of opinion, to accept Mr. Gibson's amendment to the cloture resolution, but that intimation was given with reference to a different state. given with reference to a different state

vention of Crime Bill, and was engaged all vention of Crime Bill, and was engaged at the evening on the Alien Clause (12.) The consideration of Mr. Healy's amendment— limiting the clause to one year—was re-sumed, and Mr. Trevelyan, in opposing it, impressed on the Committee that not only did the funds for committing crimes in Ire-land come from abroad, but many of those who perpetrated them and who intended to perpetrate them were aliens, and read an atrocious passage from the last *United Irishman*, in which the doctrine was preached that every Englishman who would not leave Ire-land must share the fate of "Cayendish and Burke." On a division the amendment was negatived by 72 to 33, and Mr. M. Lloyd then moved an amendment extending the clause to Great Britain, which led to a long discussion. It was supported by Sir J. Hay as the representative of a Scotch constituency (Wigtownshire) which, distant only 20 miles from Ireland, would become the Alsatian of the artificiant in the worse driven from Ireland. of these ruffians if they were driven from Ire-land; and Mr. Peel, on the same side, maintained that the powerwas necessary to grapple effectually with a secret organisation, danger-ous to Ireland and the Empire. It would be idle to fight ruffians and desperadoes of this kind with constitutional methods, and after the statement of the Chief Secretary that those who were behind the scenes as to the state of Ireland grew more anxious daily, he could not refuse the Government this power. On the other side, Mr. Dlllon opposed the amend-ment to the utmost, quoting long extracts from the speeches of great Whigs against an Alien Act, and putting it to the Government how, if they accepted this power, they could refuse the demands of foreign Governments for the expulsion of the refugee assassins and conspirators who swarmed in this city. Mr. A. Elliot thought the ordinary law sufficient for England and Scotland, and Mr. O'Connor Power doubted whether the clause would give the Government any increase of power. Mr. Broadhurst protested against voting away a part of the British Constitution without notice, and Mr. Hopwood also opposed the amendment. Mr. Whitbread spoke in its favour and re-minding the Irish members of the sacrifices English and Scotch members had made for the sake of doing justice to their country, appealed to them not to persevere in a cours which was rapidly exasperating the English people. Mr. H. Davey, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Warton, Mr. Gregory,

Mr. Heneage, Mr. Warton, Mr. Gregory, and Captain Aylmer supported the amendment, and Mr. Gladstone said that the Government, after listening carefully to the debate, had come to the conclusion that it was acceptable to the great body of the House. He admitted that it was necessary to the complete efficacy of the clause, and it left the alien the same privileges as he possessed now as long as he refrained from disturbing the tranquillity of the realm. The Government, therefore, accepted it; but, considering the considering the considering and the considering the considerin that it was a new amendment and that the country might be more or less taken by surprise, he proposed that it should be passed over for the present and dealt with on the Report. Sir S. Northcote, considering the Prime Minister's speech, the test of this a most countries of the present and dealt with on the Report.

thought this a most surprising course which showed great want of courage and placed the House in a false position. Sir William Har-House in a false position. Sir William Har-court repelled this charge, and Mr. Cowen, Mr. Reid, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, and others approved a postponement, while Sir H. Wolff, Sir J. Pease, Mr. Roundell, and Sir R. Cross urged that the question was ripe for decision at once. Mr. M. Lloyd offered to withdraw his amendment, but this was not allowed and Mr. Gladstone said that as his reasonable request had been refused the Government would vote for the amendments on its merits. Some

vote for the amendments on its merits. Some further discussion ensued, and ultimately the amendment was carried by 228 to 51. The Committee then adjourned until to-day at 2 o'clock. The Arrear of Rent (Ireland) Bill was committed pro forma. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to 2 o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY.

drove out yesterday afternoon, and her Majesty, with the Princesses, went out this morning.

Earl Granville, K.G., had an audience of

the Queen to-day.

The Hon. Horatia Stopford has arrived at Captain Edwards, C.B., has left, and Cap-nin A. Bigge, R.A., has arrived at the

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, THURSDAY. The Prince and Princess of Wales, at-tended by Lady Suffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, left London this morning on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Titus Salt, at Milner Field,

Burghley, for the purpose of opening a tech-nical school at Bradford to-morrow. Princess Christian returned to Cumberland Lodge to-day from visiting the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House.

The Prince and Princess of Wales receive Sir Allen Young at Marlborough House this morning to take leave of him previous to his

morning to take leave of him previous to his departure from Gravesend in command of the Eira search and relief expedition.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Miss Tait entertained the following company at dinner at Lambeth on Wednesday evening:—
The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Thomson, the Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench the Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench, the Archbishop of Dublin and Miss Trench, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord and Lady Sherbrooke, the United States Minister, the Lord Chief Justice and Miss Coleridge, the Bishop of Gibraltar, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Bishop of Gibraltar, the Right Hon. Sir Bartle and Lady Frere and Miss Frere, the Right Hon. Sir Richard and Lady Cross, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Fremantle, Mr. and Mrs. George Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, M. and Mme. de Bunsen, M. de Pressensé, Mr. Hallam Murray, the Rev. Randall and Mrs. Davidson, Mlle. Naville, the Rev. H. Johnson, Miss Sitwell, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Richmond, and the Rev. T. H. Ellison.

H. Ellison.

His Excellency M. Tissot had a dinner party His Excellency M. Tissot had a dinner party at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, on Thursday evening, the guests including the Duc d'Aumale, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Earl and Countess De-La-Warr, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Hothfield, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, Lord Thurlow, Lord Houghton, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice and Lady Brett, Sir Charles and Lady Forster, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Miss Gurwood, Count and Countess d'Aunay, and Viscount de Petiteville.

count de Petiteville.

Mrs. and Miss Goschen have left 69, Portland-place, for Switzerland.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between Colonel Owen Wil-liams, M.P. (late of the Royal Horse Guards), and Miss Nina Sinclair, youngest daughter of Sir Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., M.P., of

Thurso Castle, Caithness.

The marriage between Mr. Carter Wood and Miss Evelyn Adair will not take place.

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a message dated Thursday says:—"At the International Chess Match yesterday Masondrewagainst Dr. Meitner, and thus won the third prize. Weiss beat Zuckertort, and the latter ties with Mackenzie for the fourth and fifth prizes. To-day Weiss drew against Winawer; the latter therefore stands even with Steinitz, and the tie-match between the two champions will be played to-morrow and Saturday. The conditions are of things, and the Government thought them selves at liberty to reconsider the matter if it should seem desirable. With regard to Part II. of the resolution—the power of delegation—he held strongly to the belief that something of the sort was indispensable. The House then went into Committee on the Pre-

CHURCH REFORM. The National Church Reform Union has

taken a fresh lease of life:-Its great measure, indeed the Church Boards Bill—"that attempt of the ultra-Eras-tian party to secularize the Church beyond hope of recovery," as the Church Times good-naturedly describes it—" has got itself com-fortably shelved," and the Union has as yet accomplished nothing in the way of legislation But then in this respect it is in the same boat with many worthy and unexceptionable persons and movements. And if the work of the Union is still nil, its talk is plainly more effective than it used to be. It has, for a wonder, succeeded of late days, as the meeting at Zion Hall shows, in attracting the interest, and even the sympathy, of a good number of the clergy. The clergy being as a body always the first persons to lend a hand in any work of Church reform, this fact is in itself a substantial achievement. The meeting of Tuesday, however, despite its strong resolutions, leaves us a little in doubt whether the Union means to adopt a sufficientl "thorough" policy with regard to Church patronage. To run a straight tilt at the whole ystem is plainly the right cue for agitating reformers. Let those interested in the abuse be left to suggest difficulties and make reserva tions. There are always plenty of people ready to do that.—Pall Mall Gazette.

ACTIONS FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Wednes In the Queen's Bench Division on Wednesday (sittings at Nisi Prius, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury), the case of Belt v. Lawes was opened. This was an action for libel. The defendant denied he wrote and published one of the libels, and alleged that the other libel was true in substance and in fact.—Sir H. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, Mr. Montagu Williams, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinek appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles williams, and Mr. Cavendish Bentinek appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. Lewis Coward for the defendant. Mr. Houghton watched the case for Mr. Heyden.—Sir H. Giffard, in opening the plaintiff's case, ex-plained that his client, Mr. Richard Belt, was a well-known sculptor, and the action nomi-nally brought for damages was really brought to try his client's character, both as a sculptor and as a man of honour. The plaintiff had un-doubtedly obtained a high reputation in the profession to which he belonged, and received commissions from most distinguished persons, including her Majesty. Unfortunately his success had excited the envy of others, including that of Mr. Charles Lawes. The plaintiff was only 30 years of age at the present time, and had no wish to conceal the fact that he was a self-made man, and had not received the usual early training of sculptors. The plaintiff had received his education at Baroness Burdett-Coutts' school at Westminster while living with his mother, who was a widow in very poor circumstances. Subsequently he was employed as a messenger and in other inferior capacities by Messrs. Day and Sons, engineers, and Messrs. Spottiswoode and Co., and Messrs. Nicholls and Co., rinters. While taking the books and printed. printers. While taking the books and printed materials to the House of Commons for the latter firms the plaintiff became acquainted with members of Parliament, and frequently amused himself with taking sketches, and on one occasion picked up a rough piece of stone which had fallen during repairs and carved it into the form of a head with the aid of only a nail. That incident appeared to fix the plaintiff's future profession, and in consequence he was apprenticed to Mr. Plowes, an ornamental sculptor and stonemason. Subsequently the plaintiff, wishing to reach the higher branch of the profession, when 17 years of age, obtained an engagement with Mr. Foley at £1 a week. At this time the plaintiff executed certain private works in his spare hours, including busts of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Charles Dickens, and others, all of which would be produced. Several orders had also been given by distinguished persons, and executed by the plaintiff to the entire satisfaction of his employers. The plaintiff had achieved so great and speedy a success as to arouse the The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse envy of several persons, who resorted to scurrilous paragraphs in newspapers, and whom he would not hesitate to call conspira-tors against Mr. Belt, by going to one of those newspapers, which were the scandal of their times, and which in this instance was known by the name of Vanity Fair, and obtaining the insertion of an article which was vouched to be true by C. B. Lawes, Thomas Brock and C. B. Birch. Under those circumstances, the first article was published in Vanity Fair on Saturday, August 20, 1881, and at con-siderable length stated that a statuette of Dean

> ceeding.
>
> At Bow-street Police-court, on Wednesday At Bow-street Police-Court, on Weinsday, afternoon, Mrs. Hamilton Dunbar Tennent, of 107, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater; Mr. Robt. Crawford, of the Reform Club; and Mr. Robert Morris, barrister, of 5, New-square, Lincoln's-inn-fields, appeared before Mr. Vaughan in answer to summonses charging them with having unlawfully and maliciously published certain defamatory libels of and concerning Mr. Charles Welch Tennent, the husband of the first-named defendant. Mr. Grain, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that there were three summonses issued at the instance of Mr. Tennent, against Mrs. Tennent, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Morris. Mr. Vaughan remarked that he did not issue any summons against either of the last-named defendants. Mr. Grain explained that they were granted by Mr. Cooke at another Court were granted by Mr. Cooke at another Court, and on his explaining the matter to that gentleman it had been suggested they should all be heard together. On this being made known to Sir James Ingham he had granted the other summonses, so that they might be all heard in the same Court and before the same magistrate. It was, however, desirable that the cases should be taken separately, and he would therefore first go on with the sum-mons against Mrs. Tennent. The complainant in this case, Mr. Charles Welch Tennent nn this case, Mr. Charles Weich Tennent, practised in Scotland as a solicitor, and somewhere in 1877 married the present defendant, with whom he lived happily until 1881, when certain differences arose. The cause of those differences, so far as was concerned, had nothing to do with this case, but they resulted in Mrs. Tennent coming to London, where ne received a substantial allowance from he husband. After that time further disputes about which he would say nothing, took place and action was taken by the defendant, Mrs Tennent, in the Divorce Court, for a judicia separation, she alleging cruelty on the part of her husband. The matter was heard in it lifferent stages before the President, who dis missed it, as being out of his jurisdiction. Immediately after that dismissal, Mrs. Tennent proceeded to write post-cards as to the ibellous character of which there could not be the slightest doubt, a packet of which h handed in to the magistrate, and on which h

Stanley, said by the plaintiff to be his own work, was worked up by Mr. Brock, and so

also were the memorial busts of Charles Kingsley and Canon Conway, and the statue in the Byron competition. The case is pro-

or the information laid before us.

Mr. Grain, resuming, said that three of them were. One of these was as follows:—

Well mey ven feet to die. them were. One of these was as follows:—
"Well may you fear to die. You seduced
and killed Miss Thoms, of Rumgally, after
you had got her to make that will in your
favour. You seduced and ruined and plundered another lady client, by whom your
three children are in want. You obtained by
fraud £52,000 from your client." The others
related to the case in the Divorce Court, and stated that a pamphlet would be published on June 18, by Mrs. Hamilton Dunbar Tennent. of Pool, containing many facts that would interest the legal profession in London and Edinburgh. (These were addressed to Mr. Charles Welch, alias Tennent, Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand. He (the learned coun-

sel) would prove beyond the possibility of doubt that Mrs. Tennent wrote those cards, doubt that Mrs. Tennent wrote those cards and caused them to be posted, and also wrot lozens of others of a similar character, which she sent to other persons. Three were sent as a sort of series to Mr. Welch, the Plaintiff's brother; others to Rumgally, which was the property alluded to in the post-card, ad-dressed Mr. Welch, and there received, he the summons was served on Mrs. Tennent, the Plaintiff received on the 17th June three

cards of a similar character.

Mr. Vaughan asked how it was that the name they were addressed to was Welch alias

Cennent? Mr. Grain said that the plaintiff's name was Welch, but when he married he took his wife's name of Tennant, by which he was afterwards known. He was now obliged, in consequence of these matters being circulated all over the country, to take steps that he would not have done but for the wholesale character of the distribution of these cards. No doubt there was a certain amount of prejudice against husband prosecuting his wife. He (Mr. Grain) did not wish to enter into private matters, but must press it home, if his law was right, that must press it home, it his law was right, that Mr. Tennent could lawfully prosecute his wife for libelling him. He should tender him as a witness, and if his friend objected he was quite willing to argue the case. What he proposed to do was to prove the libel, and ask the magistrate to commit the defendant for trial for libelling her husband.

Mr. Pitt Lewis said he thought there was n precedent of a husband prosecuting his wife for libel. After the decision in the case of "The Queen v. Carden," he would not attempt to say there that the libels were in any sense to say there that the mels were in any sense justified. The matter having gone so far, he presumed all that was wanted was to prevent a repetition of that kind of thing. It occurred to him that there might be means to that end. He did not suppose that the plaintiff wanted the lady sent to prison.

Mr. Grain.—He does not. Mr. Vaughan said he thought it would be well if the thing could be arranged satisfactorily. The libels were not justifiable; on the contrary, it was very reprehensible conduct for the defendant to send such post-cards to her husband. Supposing there could be an understanding arrived at that Mr. Tennent should be freed from the persecution which it ap-peared he had submitted to for some time, he (Mr. Vaughan) certainly would be very willing to accept a suggestion for an arrangement, so that matters painful to both parties might be kept from the public. Although there might be no precedent for such proceedings, the foundation of libel actions was to prevent a breach of the peace. It was not a matter at the instance of the husband, but was in point of fact at the instance of the Crown, and the Crown was the real prosecutor to prevent such breach of the peace.

Mr. Pitt Lewis said that exactly met his

suggestion. He did not wish to say that Mr. Tennent should not be protected.

Mr. Grain called attention to the fact that the other post-cards had been sent after the summons was served, and it was absolutely

necessary the plaintiff should be protected. He was willing that the summons against Mrs. Tennent should be adjourned for a week. Mr. Pitt Lewis said that if that was done, Mrs. Tennent would undertake not to molest Mr. Tennent or any of his friends in any way and in the meantime he hoped that the legal advisers would come to some arrangement.

Mr. Grain proposed to go on with the summonses against the other defendants, and a long argument ensued, Mr. Grain pressing the point that Mr. Crawford, if not Mr. Morris, were more to blame than Mrs. Ten-Mrs. Tennent, in an excited manner, here

exclaimed, "I swear they are not. On the memory of my father, a most sacred oath, I Mr. Vaughan said if he adjourned one he

should adjourn all. Mr. Grain again protested against this course, and said they would not stop a libel-lous pamphlet which they had circulated at various times at all sorts of places in England and Scotland, even after the summonses were served.

Mr. Pitt Lewis said they would give an undertaking to stop it pending the pro-

ceedings.

Mr. Vaughan thought if these summer were taken matters must necessarily be entered into of an unpleasant character. They had all better be adjourned together, and if no arrangement was come to, then the case might be gone into at length.

Mr. Grain said he had two witnesses from Scotland who had received the pamphlet in question, and it would be awkward for them to come up again, so Mr. Vaughan agreed to

take their evidence at once.

Mr. Crawfurd and Mr. Morris were then Mr. Crawfurd and Mr. Morris were then called upon to answer to their names, and Mr. Robert Fleming Johnstone, Writer to the Signet of Edinburgh, who said he was a friend of the complainant, proved the receipt of a letter from the defendant Crawfurd, dated 17th September last, and also a pamphlet some time this year in an envelope in the same handwriting, which he had destroyed. The pamphlet he sent to Mr. Tennent.
Mr. Jas. Young Guthrie, solicitor, of Edin-

burgh, also proved receiving a pamphlet, which was produced, some time in May or June last. He was a friend both of the plaintiff and the defendant Crawfurd. The summonses were then all adjourned until next Wednesday, the defendants agreeing to stop all annoyance in the meantime.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Browning has promised to sit to Miss Clara Montalba for a bust, for which she has commission from one of the poet's ad-

about to publish a posthumous volume of poems by Mr. Longfellow, entitled "In the Harbour."
Mr. Holman Hunt's picture "Strayed Sheep," originally named "Our English Coasts," was sold on Saturday week by

Messrs, George Routledge and Sons are

Messrs. Sotheby for £700.

King's College and University College have been putting their claims to endowment as the only academical teaching bodies in London before the Commission charged to inquire

into the City Companies,

Before very long Captain Burton will pub lish, in pursuance of his project of translating the whole work of Camoens, his version of the sonnets of the Portuguese poet. It is complete in manuscript.

Mr. Anthony Trollope, who has been

making a somewhat lengthy sojourn in Ire-land, has just returned to London. We understand that a new work in connection with reland may shortly be expected from his pen.

It is now proposed to issue an illustrated volume dealing with the life and works of David Scott, R.S.A. The letter-press will consist of a biographical and critical essay by Mr. J. M. Gray, author of "George Manson and his Works," reprinted, with a revision and considerable additions, from Blackwood's Magazine, and a carefully compiled catalogue of the artist's works, giving particulars as to their size, present owners, etc.
Mr. Francis Watt and the Rev. A. Carter

are preparing a work entitled "Picturesque Scotland," in which the chief points of interest in the scenery of that country will be treated of in connection with its history and legendary and literary associations.

Professor Hiram Corson, of the Cornell

Professor Hiram Corson, of the Cornell University, has come across the Atlantic on purpose to read his paper before the Browning Society on Friday next. His subject is "Browning's Method of Revealing the Soul to itself by means of a Startling Experience." It is in contemplation to erect a bronze statue somewhere in the neighbourhood of Paistey to the memory of the Scotch poet Tannahill, the proceeds of the recent anniver-

sary concert with those of previous ones affording a nearly sufficient sum for that pur-

At the request of the family of Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Theodore Martin has agreed to write a memoir of his life, and for this purpose has been furnished by Lady Lyndhurst with letters and other documents. The communication of letters from other quarters is solicited. The work will be published by Mr.

Murray.

Mr. Raggi, to whom, as our readers have been made aware, has been intrusted the business of executing the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for the National Memorial, is well advanced with a bust of Lord Frederick Cavendish, in which an excellent likeness and an agreeable work of art will probably be re-From an official return it appears that the

otal number of works licensed to be printed in Japan during the past year was 4,910, as against 3,792 in 1880. School books take the lead with 704; then poetry, 556; political, 545; drawing and writing, 339; history, 276; medicine, 267; law, 255; belles-lettres, 193; geography, 164; commerce, 113; mathematics, 107; ethics, 93. Unless included under this last heading, theology and religion would seem heading, theology and religion would seem to be entirely unrepresented. One hundred and forty-nine newspapers were born during the year, but only 34 survived. Among the translations were Mill's "Three Essays on Religion," Buckle's "History of Civilisation," "Lord Chesterfield's Letters," Roscoe's "Chemistry," Smile's "Character," Leone Levi's "International Commercial Law," and Palgrave's "Chairman's Handbook."

The only known work of any English Jew

before the expulsion in 1290 is that of Moses, son of Isaac of London, of the family Nassiah (Princess or Countess), containing a Hebrew grammar, a lexicon, and a Massoretical treatise, and entitled "Sepher hash-Shoham," the book of Onyx (the letters Sh-h-m forming in another order M-sh-h Moses). This work is found in a MS. of the Bodleian Library, and was considered unique until another one was acquired some ten years ago by the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg. The Rev. G. W. Collins, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and of Keble College, Oxford, is making an edition of it according to the two extant MSS., and has just published the grammatical part with a preface on the life of the author and a short exposition of his grammatical system. Dr. Pusey is defraying the expenses of the printing

of this book.

A literary treasure of singular appositeness has just turned up in the form of a preface, written by Thackeray for the second edition of his "Irish Sketch Book," but suppressed by the publishers as being too outspoken. This preface, which forms a long essay on the political situation in Ireland, will shortly be printed in the Century Magazine. In it Thackeray strongly supports, not merely the disestablishment of the Established Church, which, he says, "will no more grow in Ireland than a palm tree in St. Paul's Churchyard," but even the repeal of the Union. He goes so far as to venture on a of this book. Union. He goes so far as to venture on a prophecy that the latter concession will be eventually wrung from Sir Robert Peel. The paper is said to be written in Thackeray's most vivacious and characteristic style, and will form a curious contrast to those acid comments by Carlyle on Irish affairs which are now also appearing in the Century Ma-

gazine.

Among the books belonging to the late Mr. D. Rossetti which will be sold by auction at Athenxum says, there is one of special interest to the admirers of Blake. This is the MS. book so frequently mentioned in Gilchrist's "Life of Blake," in Swinburne's essay on the mystic painter, and elsewhere. It is a rather thin, bound book of small quarto shape, and contains a large majority of those poems of Blake which have been first published since his death—chiefly in Gilchrist's book, and some others in Swinburne's and in the Aldine edition, such as "Broken Love," "The Everlasting Gospel," "The Mental Traveller," the epigrams on Reynolds, Hayley, etc. It also contains a number of important or curious memoranda, and the two prose writings first published by Gilchrist -" The Canterbury Pilgrimage" and
"The Last Judgment." There is moreover a

"The Last Judgment." There is moreover a multitude of designs—portraits of Blake and his wife, sketches for the "Gates of Paradise," and several others not as yet reproduced in any form. As the various writings in this book are scattered up and down its pages in a miscellaneous and often confused manner, Dante Rossetti copied out the verse, and Mr. William Rossetti the prose; these transcripts (the prose now much multilated) are bound into the same volume. The book was preinto the same volume. The book was procured by Rossetti when aged nineteen or there-abouts, for he was already at that early age an enthusiastic admirer of Blake's genius— then unknown save in a very narrow circle— owing to a connection of Mr. Palmer, the water-colour painter, who was the son-in-law of Blake's friend John Linnell. Another interesting feature of the Rossetti sale is sup-plied by the presentation copies from Messrs. Browning, Swinburne, Morris, and others. One of these is Mr. Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon," inscribed by the author as being the first copy issued from the press, and therefore lacking the dedication. A collection of autograph letters, forming

the cabinet of a French collector, is to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's on June 26. Amongst the most important lots there are the following:—A correspondence between Louis XIII.
and Cardinal Richelieu from March 2, 1636,
to September 19, 1642, in which the King
gives the Cardinal an account of all his actions and most minute details of his health and military events. Another correspondence be-tween the great French Marshal Turenne and M. de Lionne, in which the former mentions the military operations, his conversations with the King respecting England, and his nego-tiations with Germany. Of Henrietta Maria, consort of Charles I., there is a letter to Cardinal Mazarin, dated July 19, 1645, in which she informs him that the Scotch are ready to conform to the peace proposals made by the Parliament, and solicits the Cardinal's intervention to prevent the last disasters and absolute power falling into the hands of the

Parliament.
Sir George J. Elvey, who for nearly half a century has been organist to the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor, having been ap-pointed by William IV., has resigned that

EARLY BILLIARDS .- Originally the game consisted in simply pushing one ball against its adversary, so that the latter, after having struck the band, would fall into one of the six pockets round the table. For this purpose a straight or carved stick was used, which was called the queue. With one of these queues, in the form of a cross, it is that the prints of the seventeenth century show Louis XIV. playing with Chamillard. One day, at an inn at Caen, tradition says One day, at an inn at Caen, traduon some that a brilliant party were playing, when a difficult stroke presented itself. As it would bring the game to an end, every one gave advice as to the manner in which the stroke advice as to the manner in which the stroke should be made. A grazier entered at the moment, elated with wine, "I will do it with my whip," cried he. Suiting the action to the word, he struck the ball with his whip, which was tipped with leather. The ball recoiled, and the stupefied grazier thought it was a miracle; he tried again with the same success—he had invented the stroke. Billiards were not known at the French Court until the reign of Louis XIV. Chamillard, an eminent councillor goved his fortune to an eminent councillor, owed his fortune to his skill in this game. He was introduced to the King, and immediately became a favourite, for although so skilled he know when and how to lose; hence he rose steadily in reyal favour, until at last he became a Minister.—

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 24-25, 1882.

CONSERVATIVE DISUNION.

History demonstrates that whenever the Conservative party has been in Opposition at the time of any grave crisis, it has supported the Government of the day with full-hearted loyalty. But in most, if not all of these cases, that support was accorded to action, not to inaction; to a Ministry engaged in doing something, not to one whose policy consisted in waiting on events, and doing nothing when they disclosed perils to the State. This a vital distinction between the past and the present, and it may be that it has not received sufficient recognition by Sir Stafford Northcote. We give him every credit for his desire to save a bewildered Cabinet from further bewilderment; we can well believe that the Leader of the Opposition has been buoyed up by hopes restore the status quo on the Nile without

that the Ministry were concerting some grand plan of operations which should disconcert and suppress Arabi Pacha and resorting to the dangerous instrumentality of an Anglo-French occupation, It was right and just, and most patriotic, to give the Government the benefit of this hypothesis. But is it any longer tenable? Has not abundant proof been afforded that the interests of the Empire have been played fast and loose with in the interests of a party? Were not Englishmen massacred the other day under the silent guns of an English fleet? And is it not the fact that the de facto ruler of Egypt-Mr. Gladstone has admitted Arabi Pacha be so - and the custodian of the Suez Canal is an avowed enemy of England? There is another objection to continuing the policy of silence and reserve. The Conservative party, like all political organisations, has among its members some whose zeal frequently outruns their discretion. When, therefore, the general opinion of the party as a whole is in favour of action-as it undoubtedly is at present-these irresponsible critics have factitious importance conferred upon them, and their indiscretions consequently do a good deal of injury to Conservatism. It is solely because dumbness reigns where there ought to be speech, that speech from irresponsible quarters is attentively listened to by the nation, and interpreted as the voice of Conservatism. Nor can we much blame those who thus take upon themselves to act as free lances. A pact seems to them to have been established at a moment when patriotism calls for combativeness, and as they are no parties to the treaty,

they act as guerillas and harass the enemy

so far as they are able. If they go too far

in this warfare, as they sometimes do, the

blame must be partly assigned to the policy

of silence and inaction .- Globe.

"Why are there no public meetings?" is the cry. The answer is, Because while the Ministerialists have a well-laid system of wires from one little centre of political activity to another all over the country, and willing men to work those wires whenever it seems desirable to "demonstrate." their opponents have not, or make no use of, any similar organisation. In all that they do there is little management and nothing like organised leadership; and nowhere is this more apparent than in Parliament itself. The official chiefs of the Opposition are, no doubt, thoroughly earning the compliments bestowed on them by their adversaries; but in the meantime they are steadily losing influence and repute with their own party. Their followers are obviously getting more and more out of hand; and the contrast between the inactivity of the leaders and the restlessness of the rank-and-file becomes more striking and significant with every night that passes. It is impossible under the circumstances to condemn the peculiar method of attack to which the unofficial Opposition are resorting. Guerrilla warfare is the only form of combat which is open to them, and it is only natural that they should adopt it. All we say is that parliamentary sharpshooting is not the best employment for an Opposition, and that when we find it becoming the only employment of an Opposition for weeks together-and indeed the only sign of life and spirit which is visible in its ranks-it is pretty evident that something must be wrong. Nor is it hard to say what this something is. The reason why the energies of the army are being unsatisfactorily exerted is because the energies of its leaders are being unwisely economised. Mr. Chaplin, and Sir Henry Wolff, and Baron de Worms might be employing their time to better advantage if Sir Stafford Northcote were so employing his own. The importance of Egypt to the European position of England as a Great Power; its importance to us as the possessors of a vast Oriental empire ; its importance—the most vital of all-to our solid interests as a commercial community; all these considerations, or certainly the two latter, are matter of common ground with both political parties in Parliament, and it would almost seem matter of common indifference to the public outside. What, then, have the Opposition done, and what might they not do to awaken the country to a sense of all that is involved in the Egyptian crisis while yet that crisis awaits solution?-St.

James's Gazette.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CLOSURE.

The Spectator says it is admitted by the Prime Minister that the Government did contemplate making the very unfortunate concession to "the two-thirds Liberals:—

If the Liberals of England have got a single deep belief in them, it is that the House of

Commons needs reform a great deal more than the constituencies themselves—nay, that the Resolutions on Procedure err not by being too strong but by being too weak. What the country desires is not to have the first Resolution on Procedure weakened, but to have it a good deal strengthened. Let them not only take back their provisional concession, but recast the first resolution in a stronger form. Let them place formally on the shoulders of the Administration the most urgent and critical of its duties, the due economy of the time of the House of Commons, and the whole country will give them that enthusiastic support which would carry them even through a dissolution, should that prove necessary. We are sick of the impotence of the House of Commons."

The Saturday Review remarks that the real objection to the Rules is that they would do very little to facilitate public business. They would, however, do something; and if the Government would but shape its first Rule consistently, there is no reason why the Rules, apart from those which create Grand Committees, should not be passed this session in a time equal to that which a debate on Egypt must occupy. In strictness, the Government is of course not bound by the two-thirds proposition at present; but to recede from it would be not only somewhat unhandsome, but also decidedly unwise. The most long-suffering Opposition would resent, and could still resent effectually, fast-and-loose play of this kind. But a reasonable compromise on the point would smooth the way for the acceptance of all but the more speculative and

less important part of the Rules.

The Statist observes:—"Apparently, Ministers have not known their own minds for a single week together, or else have not had resolution to stick to any one course, but have shirked and shuffled, and got deeper and deeper in the mire. Mr. Gladstone did not understand the dislike of the House of Commons to his procedure proposals. We have in this journal supported the proposals, but we must say, nevertheless, that it was the clear business of the Government to ascertain before taking action the feelings of its own supporters with regard to them, and also to calculate carefully whether the resistance of the combined Opposition could be overcome without too great a waste of time. It is now evident that Mr. Gladstone took no pains to find out this, and is now about to strain the fealty of his party by holding an autumn

The Economist says there is no doubt that had the power of closure existed, whether vested in a simple majority or in one of two-thirds, the Prevention of Crime Bill would have been by this time in the House of Lords, and that without the sacrifice of a single useful amendment or an hour's practical debate.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.

The *Economist* says the Government

The Economist says the Government considers an armed rising in Ireland as not entirely impossible:—

"The Fenians are deceived by the example of the Transvaal, which has been accepted by sanguine Revolutionists all over the world as proof positive that undisciplined men, if only sufficiently determined and well led, can make themselves into a formidable army. And above all, they are convinced that a serious rising, even if defeated, will tend to deepen the disgust with which Englishmen just now regard Irish affairs, and therefore to increase their readiness to grant Home Rule. On the other hand, they do not see any particular danger in rising. They know that martial law will hardly be more difficult to bear than the new Coercion Bill; they believe that the British will not be bloodthirsty, and they can, even if defeated, recommence their present semiconstitutional agitation. It is, therefore, just possible that a rising may be tried, and the Government is wise in using every precaution, and erring, if at all, upon the side of an overreadiness to believe.

The Tablet remarks :- "The large and increasing number of evictions in Ireland is a source of danger far exceeding in social peril such wild enterprises as that of Clerkenwell. An army for the establishment of O'Donovan Rossa or James Stephens's Republic is a pure Transatlantic fiction: but the ejection of the Irish people, by tens of thousands, from their homesteads, and the relegation of many of them to the workhouses, from which there is no redemption, is a sad reality, the contemplation of which will embitter popular resentment, and mitigate in the minds of millions that horror of agrarian crime and outrage which are the inevitable result of such wholesale clearances. No one supposes that any Crimes Bill could prevent agrarian outrages following in the wake of clearances on such a scale. With all the facts before the Government, speedy and adequate legislation is an imperative duty."

VANITY FAIRINGS.

The fright of the Minlsters about their own precious lives is taking quite a ludicrous aspect. Each one of them has a detective who trots about after him in the most persevering manner, sits upon his doorstep with the utmost patience, and meets other detectives in pleasant conversation in the Lobby of the House of Commons. In fact the Lobby is filled with this new body-guard. I am told that the detectives call each other by the names of their charges, and that this kind of thing is often heard:—"I say, Childers, Gladstone, and I are going round the corner to have a drink, and Harcourt is going to join us. Just look after our old men while

An incident occurred at the Military Tournament last Saturday which strangely affected those present. The charge of the First Life Guards, which took place at the end of the entertainment, was sounded on the very identical bugle which had been used to sound the charge of the same regiment at Waterloo. A veteran who had ridden in this very charge, and who was present at the Agricultural Hall, was so moved that he burst into tears and

ried like a child.

I have been asked to suggest—and I do so with much pleasure—that the managers of the different orphan asylums would be consulting the interests of the children placed under their care much better if they were to give them a sound commercial education instead of teaching them a smattering of Latin, as they do at present. How much more useful, for instance, in after life would it be for these children if they were taught French, not as they now are by Englishmen whose own acquaintance with that language is very slight, but by a French professor, whose services could always be secured. There can be no doubt that many persons refrain from subscribing to these institutions because they feel that the funds are to a great extent wasted

through the present system of teaching.

Mr. Gilstrap, who is well-known in Suffolk, has presented to his native town of Newark a Free Library, which he has also endowed with an income. This is an example which should be followed.

should be followed.

The marriage of Prince Doria with Lady
Emily Pelham-Clinton took place on Saturday, the 24th—instead of on the 27th—at 11
o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, Cadogan-

A report has been current during the last week that Lady Shrewsbury is about to be married. This report is entirely without foundation.—Vanity Fair.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Lord Granville on Friday evening, in reply to Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords, said the Powers were to hold a Conference at Constantinople without the consent of the Sultan; but this would be done without any want of respect to the rights of his Majesty. Lord Salisbury could not imagine a proceeding more offensive to the Sultan. To assemble a Conference in the capital of a Sovereign for the purpose of dealing with his subjects against his will was a flagrant interference with the independence of that Sovereign. It was, moreover, in this case indecorous and unfair towards one who had an historical and treaty right to our consideration. We had engaged to uphold the Khedive and remove Arabi Pacha. If we did not perform that engagement the English would be a laughingtock from Egypt to Japan, and that ridicule would tell with fearful effect, not only on our commercial interests but on the lives of British subjects. Lord Granville condemned the course taken by Lord Salisbury, who, when all the Great Powers of Europe were about to enter into Conference, including Austria, endeavoured to do that Conference as much damage as possible and to excite the Sultan against his own interests. He really would not argue the case with the noble lord. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past six.

In the House of Commons, Sir C. Dilke, in reply to questions, said that the guarantee for carrying on the Control in Egypt was legally the same as before; but the Controllers, thinking that their presence at the council might strengthen the military party, had refrained from attending. In answer to Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gladstone said that the Porte objected to the Conference, but the Government had not received any copy of the Circular in which it was said to have embodied its objections. The Conference did not meet on Thursday as, at the last moment, it was found that some of the representatives had not received their definitive instructions. All the representatives except the Austrian had now received them, but there was no reason to believe that Austria intended to maintain an isolated position. The House again went into Committee on the Prevention of Crime Bill, and resuming at Clause 12, the Alien clause, for the third time spent the whole of the morning sitting in considering amendments moved by the Irish members, all of which were withdrawn. At the evening sitting the debate was continued on the question that the clause stand part of the bill. Mr. Bright, whose opposition to the Act of 1848 had been frequently referred to, took the opportunity of explaining why he felt justified in sharing the responsibility for this proposal. That Act, he said, was brought in to prevent the spread of opinions; but the object of this clause was to meet the incursions of the American-Irish and to save the country from the contamination of criminals of the deepest dye. Referring to the Chicago Convention, which was attended by two Irish members, he said in so far as any person took part in the Convention who was a subject of the Queen and had taken the Oath of Allegiance it was a convention of traitors. Mr. Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor denied . that the Irish members who attended the Convention were responsible for its proceedings; and Mr. Healy replied to the imputation in an acrimonious speech. In the end the clause was carried by 132 to 30. It was just three o'clock on Saturday morning when Mr. Healy proposed a proviso to Clause 13, setting forth "that no magistrate who had exercised powers under this section should afterwards act judicially in the case of any person charged with the commission of any offence." At this hour the sole occupants of the Treasury Bench were the Attorne ral and the Solicitor-General for England, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, and Mr. Court-The front Opposition bench was vacant and the only representative of Torvism in attendance was Mr. Warton. Some fifty hon. gentlemen were scattered promiscuously over ministerial benches, but for the most part they were oblivious to the proceedings. Mr. Porter, replying to the proposition of Mr. Healy, said he was perfectly willing to add on report a proviso to the effect that no magistrate who had acted ministerially should act judicially. "Then you accept the principle of the amendment?' interposed Mr. T. P. O'Connor. "Yes," retorted Mr. Porter. But this monosyllabic assurance by no means satisfied Mr. Healy. "The principle," said he, "upon which I always act in this House is to bear in mind that we are dealing with our enemies. And that being so (he continued) I am not prepared to permit the matter to be thus indefinitely postponed." Mr. Gray cordially supported Mr. Healy in his "no-compromise" attitude. Mr. Biggar likewise rushed to the aid of the member for Wexford, declaring that the real obstructionists to the progress of public business were the members of the Government. Finally, the amendment was withdrawn, and a division being challenged on the question "that clause 13 stand part of the bill," the clause was adopted by 65 to 24. After this progress was reported, and at a quarter-past three the House adjourned.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The Times publishes the following telegram, dated Alexandria, June 23, 8 p.m.:-"Sir E. Malet is progressing favourably. It seems that he has gone on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer in order to divert his attention from business. Admiral Seymour states that in the event of a rising he could only land from 800 to 1,000 men. Strong efforts are being made to propagate the belief that the English alone are opposed to the policy of considering the present arrangement final; and that but for their opposition everything would return to a normal state. I am inclined to think that some Consuls-General are not quite blameless, if not for asserting at least for not contradicting this view, and the mischievous effect on a credulous population, who see starvation staring them in the face, may be easily imagined. If the boasted agreement of the Powers really exists, it is a pity that the Consuls-General are not instructed to make it more apparent. Arabi Pacha is said to have openly that he will prevent the Conference from meeting. He is to-day more confident than

ever."

The Berlin correspondent of the same journal telegraphs:—" The fact that Prince Bismarck has recommended Turkish intervention in Egypt, though M. de Freyeinet has earnestly deprecated that measure, is not regarded here as a personal demonstration against M. de Freyeinet's Cabinet, as the latter is not held responsible for the present French policy in Egypt, which was inaugurated by M. Gambetta alone. The news announced by certain Paris newspapers that England had come to a private understanding with the Porte regarding the occupation of the Suez Canal is commented upon to-day by most of the evening papers; and they all express the opinion that by such an arrangement alone could England protect her important interest in that highway to India."

A telegram from Paris (since contradicted), stating that Lord Granville and Musurus Pacha had signed a convention on Friday last, authorising England eventually to occupy the Suez Canal, has called forth rather angry articles, in the perfide Albion key, from some of the leading papers at Rome. According to their view, England has no right to take steps for the safeguarding of a means of communication of vital importance to her commerce, without the consent of the other European

The correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria has had an interview with Arabi Pacha, who complained that the English public had been misled by persistent misrepresentations as to the Egyptians, whom they would not matter quest. The Legislatte Council, by nine votes to eight, have agreed to propose the meeting of a conference of delegates from Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, to consider the customs, postal, telegraph, and other questions of common interest.

find so easy to deal with as Afghans, or Zulus, or Ashantees; in fact, he added, England had not the slightest idea of the peril in which she stood when she dared to meddle with the rights and liberties of the Egyptian people, who were with him. He could not regard any settlement as satisfactory until the fleets were withdrawn. The correspondent also reports that the exodus of Europeans has recommenced, and last evening the streets of Alexandria were thronged with refugees. Admiral Seymour has taken precautions to protect British subjects in the event of another outbreak occurring.

A baily News telegram from Alexandria states that the exodus of Europeans continues. The Narissa sailed for Malta on Friday morning with 800 distressed British subjects. A Greek steamer arrived, and was full of refugees shortly after mid-day. The despatch adds that the misery, public and private, entailed by this movement is incalculable. The exodus is ruining commerce and agriculture in Egypt, and the Arabs complain bitterly of the loss of employment.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Telegraph had another interview with the Turkish Premier on Friday, during which Said Pacha declared that, if Europe persisted in holding the Conference, the consequences would be terrible, and Turkey would have no responsibility in the matter. He held that the state of Egypt now presented no real difficulty, and that but for the presence of the Anglo-French fleet there would have been no rioting in Alexandria. He bitterly complained of the hostility recently shown by England to the Porte.

England to the Porte.

Considerable anxiety, says an Alexandria telegram, was felt by the National party about the meeting of the Conference, but, on the spread of a rumour that it is was not to be held, they became jubilant, saying Germany and Austria would keep England in check.

The Prefect of Police at Alexandria, who was suspected of causing the massacre of the 11th, has mysteriously disappeared since the discovery of strange evidence, which will shortly be forthcoming, showing the premeditated and arranged character of the riot.

It is stated that the Government have ap-

It is stated that the Government have appointed Mr. W. C. Cartwright Acting Consul-General at Alexandria during the absence of Sir E. Malet, who has gone on board one of the ships in the harbour for the benefit of his heath. Mr. Cartwright left the Foreign Office for Egypt about a week ago, having been sent out specially by Earl Granville. Mr. Cartwright was Third Secretary at Constantinople in 1878, and secretary to Sir H. D. Wolff, her Majesty's Commissioner for Eastern Roumelia, the same year, and in 1880 was secretary to Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.

The Daily Telegraph states that it was currently reported on Friday, towards the close of business, in influential quarters, that her Majesty's Government has directed the preparation of a large force for immediate employment in Egypt. The expedition would consist, it was said, of about 8,000 men of all arms, drawn principally from the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta. They will be placed under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood, and matters were alleged to be so far advanced that the transports are now engaged and nearly ready for the reception of the troops. "It is obvious, however, that no such force as 8,000 men could be sent direct from Malta, inasmuch as at the present moment there are only six regiments of infantry which would number at the very outside 4,800 men, quartered in that command. Only a small portion of this force could be detached for service elsewhere, as it would be impossible materially to weaken the defence of Malta when a European crisis might be imminent. In Gibraltar there are at present only four battalions. It should also be noted that one of the battalions at Malta furnishes five companies for the garrison at Cyprus. The Channel Fleet is already anchored in Valetta Harbour, where everything is ready for embarkation upon the order being despatched, The detached squadron is to rendezvous at Gibraltar, while the *Hecla*, torpedo ship, has sailed for the Rock, with an enormous store of explosives, several torpedo launches, and an extra detachment of Marines." Some light is thrown on the supply of fresh

water to the Suez Canal by what is taking place at the dockyards. On Friday morning, the Supply, a vessel of 250 tons, which was originally intended to relieve the Albacore at Bermuda, left Portsmouth for Gibraltar and Alexandria, under the command of Commander Rapson. She was specially constructed and engined by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead as a tank vessel, and is fitted with powerful pumps, capable of delivering from 80 to 100 ons of water per hour. With her tanks full her mean draught is 7ft, 9in. Before leaving Portsmouth she made a full-power trial of her engines, when a speed of 7.33 knots was realized, with a power equal to 119 horses. The Chester, another tank vessel at Portsmouth, of slightly less displacement than the Supply, was also ordered by the Admiralty on Friday morning to be got ready for the Mediterranean She is already under repair, and efforts will be made to complete her by the 1st proximo. Should it be deemed necessary to transport troops to Egypt there are a couple of troopers at Portsmouth ready for the service. Euphrates is to be commissioned by Captain Hand on 1st July. The Orontes is having her bottom coated with composition in No. 10 dock, but as she is to be held in readiness to sail within 24 hours' notice, no repairs are to be taken in hand. Both vessels are fully manned. The Belleisle, armour-plated corvette, Captain Prattent, which was suddenly ordered from Kingstown to Portsmouth, wil act as guardship at Cowes during the Queen's residence in the Isle of Wight, or until relieved by the Hector, now with the Reserve

squadron. The time necessary to enable the *Hotspur* and *Prince Albert* to be completed as guardships for the Suez Canal has induced the Admiralty to reconsider the position, with the result that it is now deemed more desirable to have the Canal guarded by a number of small, well-armed, swift-travelling gun-yessels.

It is reported that Admiral Ryder, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, was desired by telegram from the Admiralty on Friday evening to immediately report the date at which the Malabar, one of the five Indian troopships, could be made ready to proceed to sea on special transport service. After consulting with Captain Hand, he replied, "Within forty-eight hours," and directions were subsequently received for her to at once commence coaling, taking on board six months' supply of provisions.

The Admiralty has sent instructions to Chatham that the armour-plated ship *Orion* is to be commissioned by Captain Fitzroy for service with the Mediterranean Fleet, instead of replacing the *Belleisle* on coast-guard duty on the Irish coast.

A special Army Circular, issued from the War Office, directs that no Army Reserve man is to leave the United Kingdom, or proceed to sea, without obtaining the special permission of the officer commanding the regimental district in which he resides.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—The Durban correspondent of the Times telegraphs as follows:—Under date the 19th inst., a correspondent in Zululand writes as follows:—"Undabuko is rebuilding the old kraals, and has killed several of Usibepu's people. A native, said to be a messenger from Bishop Colenso, who had been arrested by John John Dunn and sent to the Resident, has escaped. In Dunnsland all remains quiet. I am hopeful that the Governor's firmness and tact, aided by Mr. Osborn's discretion, and Dunn's experience, may succeed in keeping matters quiet." The Legislative Council, by nine votes to eight, have agreed to propose the meeting of a conference of delegates from Natal, the Free State, and the Transvaal, to consider the customs, postal, telegraph, and other questions of common interest.

M. GAMBETTA'S EGYPTIAN POLICY.

The Times' Paris correspondent, telegraphing on Friday night, thus reviews the contents of the diplomatic correspondence which was issued a few hours afterwards, and of which he had been favoured with an advance copy:—

As far as I can judge at this late hour, the Vellow Book to be issued to-morrow tends chiefly to show that M. Gambetta's Egyptian policy was one without an outlet or would inevitably have led either to retreat or to isolated intervention. Such were really the alternatives as matters stood. From the moment when England refused to join M. Gambetta and act with him, there could be but one logical conclusion. It would, however, be unfair to hold M. Gambetta solely responsible for this deadlock. Undoubtedly this Yellow Book displays his diplomatic inexperience. He positively appears like a young student in love for the first time. He takes all the base money offered him for gold; he accepts as sincere all the coquettish phrases which are addressed to him. This man, represented by his adversaries as an Italian distinguished by subtlety and mental reservations, as a Mazarin who conceals his devices under the veil of a good-humoured smile, is artless in the extreme. He amuses himself by communicating to Lord Lyons his views on the causes and origin of the Crisis. He gravely gives an ingenious description of Egyptian events—the Khedive's embarrassments; Ismail's intrigues; Halim's aspirations; Arabi's fanaticism; the pretensions of the Notables; the dangers incurred by the Controllers; and the necessity of signal and decisive action by the two Governments. And the next day, satisfied with the way in which he has explained things, he relates them to his Ambassador at London in an elegant style, writing a real leading article, in fact, such as would earn for a newspaper the character of being well informed and well edited. It is easy to picture the English peer who for 15 years has held the delicate post of Ambassador here—his eyes half closed, his countenance displaying attention and amiability, like that of a man charmed at hearing things quite new to him,—listening, with an approving look in his face, to this earnest exlanation, and gravely transmitting it to his Government, with the announcement of M. Gambetta's intention to submit to it a decisive resolution. It is necessary to read despatch 44, of the 17th of January, to form an idea of the diplomatic imperturbability possessed by the English diplomatist.

Such are one's impressions on reading this Yellow-book, more especially the four or five despatches referred to. Undoubtedly, however, this diplomatic artlessness, this generous confidence, which escapes like the sparkling effervescence of a bottle of champagne, seems fresh and winning in this improvised diplomatist, forced by malicious enemies into the post he fills. His childlike trustfulness may thwart his schemes and upset his calculations, but he is a kind of blooming oasis amid the melancholy aridity produced by merciless diplomatic warfare. From beginning to end of the book you meet with the same naive, and at times, comic note. It is like amateur theatricals.

But unfortunately, if on the French side there are amateurs, on the English the actors are artistes of the highest experience, for whom the stage has no secrets, and diplomacy no difficulties. In despatch 18, dated the 6th of January, M. Challemel-Lacour announces to M. Gambetta that Lord Granville has told him that the dual Note would in no wise imply "an effective action," but that its simple object was to give the Khedive moral and platonic support, and to inspire him with more self-confidence and decision. But in despatch 27, dated the 17th of January, this same M. Challemel-Lacour thanks M. Gambetta for having communicated to him his interview with Lord Lyons, "whose words are the more satisfactory, inasmuch as they seem to indicate that Lord Granville's reservations were less explicit and less absolute than he had understood them to be in his interviews with the Foreign Secretary.'

Thus M. Gambetta retained the impression, from the 6th to the 17th of January, that M. Challemel-Lacour had imperfectly represented the sense of Lord Granville's reservations, and that the British Cabinet was in harmony with him in the final construction of the dual Note, and in the measures to be concerted between France and England, with a view to possible contingencies. Evidently, whether it was true, or whether M. Gambetta merely imagined it, he seems to have thought that there were two currents in the English Cabinet, and that in this particular Mr. Gladstone's policy differed from Lord Granville's. The illusion may have lasted till the 17th of January, and it may have corresponded with a state of things which really did exist in the English Cabinet.

But on the 17th of January despatch 44 dispels the most obstinate illusions, and a perusal of it almost brings about a concurrence in the view of those who maintain that M. Gambetta could not but resign. It was the rudest and most undeserved rebuff which a Prime Minister could undergo. It is, however, written in an admirable style, a style not so much diplomatic as literary. People here will ask whether M. Challemel-Lacour was conscious of its surprising character. He was anxious to know distinctly whether Lord Granville would go the length of dual intervention. "I told Lord Granville how warmly you appreciated the goodwill he had shown n seconding you in the policy which had dictated your draft of the dual Note; and he replied that he had never expected the Note to be of the slightest use." can only mean, "Yes, you are right. M. Gambetta ought to be grateful to me, for have joined with him solely because I did not wish to vex him; otherwise I should have told him at once that his policy was usless and a mere waste of time." Despatch 44 is certainly one of the most vaudevillesque document ever penned by a diplomatist. But for 17 days Lord Granville had effected to treat as serious a Note in which he had never believed; and M. Gambetta, with his ready trustfulness and inexperience, may plead his sincerity, and that if he had not been alone in his sincerity, Egyptian affairs would now have been settled.

Equally curious is despatch 69, dated the 3d of February, in which M. de Frevcinet narrates the first interview with Lord Lyons. He remarked, on glancing through the correspondence, a discrepancy between the construction put on his words by M. Gambetta, and that put on Lord Granville's by M. Challemel-Lacour. The latter understood that England declined to join in any coercive measure; the former understood quite the contrary. Which was right? Lord Lyons at once, with admirable self-denial and discipline, declared that M. Challemel-Lacour was right, England was averse from an English, French, or Anglo-French intervention. M. de Freycinet at once declared that he was also averse from it. Lord Lyons thought a Turkish intervention, which had been spoken of, was very much to be deplored. M. de Freycinet was of the same opinion. Lastly, Lord Lyons having from the outset declared that England would preserve her entire freedom of action, M. de Freycinet asserted the same right for France : and, having found that they both, first, desired to preserve their action; secondly, considered Turkish intervention highly undesirable; and, thirdly, were opposed to all coercive measures, "we separated, delighted with the perfect harmony existing between us relative to the policy to be followed in Egypt."
The despatch does not say, and it is a decided omission, whether Lord Lyons wept, or M. de Freycinet shed a torrent of tears; to be supposed that the two diplomatists parted in a state of deep emotion, persuaded that nothing could thenceforth disturb so touching an accord.

RUSSIA AND THE EGYPTIAN OUESTION.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Central News telegraphs :- I have just had an interview with Count Ignatieff, during which the conversation turned upon the position of affairs in Egypt. Count Ignatieff's remarks are so interesting at the present juncture that I give them in full. He said:—"As to the Egyptian question Russia has no interest in it except so far as Turkey is concerned. Russia will never permit that Western influence should predominate on the Bosphorus. Turkey having already made such territorial concessions as entirely obviate all danger of an Ottoman and Mussulman invasion in the direction of Western Europe, it is to the interest of Russia to help her to free herself from the tutelage of the Western Powers and to become her friend. As Russia now concerns herself little with active politics abroad. she is in no hurry to appoint an Ambassador at Constantinople. The Embassy will be maintained, but the Government will content itself with sending provisionally a Minister Plenipotentiary. Nelidoff has been chosen for the post because it is considered certain that he will strictly follow the instructions given him, and will not seek to give effect to his own personal views.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FRIDAY.
The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the
Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse
drove out yesterday afternoon.
Mr. Charles S. Scott, Chargé d'Affaires

and Secretary of Legation at Coburg, arrived at the Castle yesterday.

Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, the Hon. Lady Bid-

dulph, Mr. Charles S. Scott, General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B., Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, and the Master of the Household. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse, went out this morning. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen to-day and remained to

The Queen will review the whole of the troops under the command of Major-General Higginson, C.B., on the 3d July, in Hydepark, all regiments belonging to the home districts quartered in London being represented.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went faom Milnerfield, the residence of Mr. Titus Salt, M.P., on Friday morning, escorted by a detachment of Yeomanry Cavalry, and drove into Bradford, being received in the town and along the route with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome. At the town-hall addresses were presented from the corporation and the Freemasons. Their Royal Highnesses then opened the new technical schools, which have been erected at a cost of £30,000. After the ceremony Mr. Henry Mitchell presided at a luncheon in the annexe, where, in responding to the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales," etc., his Royal Highness said that Mr. Forster had asked him to visit that town to open the technical schools, and it would be his gratifying duty to inform the Queen of the loyal sentiments of the people of Bradford. The Prince and Princess again ford on Saturday morning, and were present for a short time at a bazaar, held George's Hall, on behalf of the local Church Institute. The weather was beautifully fine, but the throng was not so great as on Friday. The bazaar was opened by Mr. S. C. Lister, president of the institute, and an address was delivered by Mr. Forster, M.P. The Prince and Princess arrived soon after noon, and on leaving the hall went to the Exchange Station, and left for London at 12.40 by special train on the Great Northern.

on the Great Northern.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and the Duc d'Aumale honoured Dowager Viscountess Galway and Lord Houghton with their company at dinner on Friday in Norfolk-street. After dinner Lord Houghion received the members of the Philobiblon Society, of which their Royal Highnesses are patron and pre-

The Duke of Roxburghe and the Duke of Marlborough have embarked at Leith on board the yacht Francesca for Bergen, Norway, where their graces intend spending about six weeks.

The Earl and Countess of Selkirk left town on Friday for Sweden.

The Countess of Errol has been staying at

Slaine Castle, Aberdeenshire, since her ladyship left Balmoral.

Lord and Lady Tenterden entertained at dinner on Friday evening, at their residence in Portland-place, Viscount and Viscountess Bury, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, Lord and Lady Tollemache, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Coleridge and Hon. Miss Coleridge, Lord and Lady Reay, Sir Robert and Lady Maxwell, Captain Kelso, Dr. and Mrs. Pollock and Miss Pollock, Mr. Lee Steere, Hon. Miss Abbott,

Mrs. Hughes Onslow, and Sir Francis Denys.
Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson entertained at dinner on Thursday, at their residencetin Grovenor-square, the Duke of Madrid, the Marquis and Marchioness of Abergavenny, the Earl and Countess of Lindsay, the Countess of Ellesmere, Lord and Lady Gough, Lord and Lady Harris, Lord Westbury, Lady Westbury and the Hon. Miss Bethell, Lady Dashwood, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicksbeach, and Lord D'Arey Osborne.

The marriage of Mr. Douglas Hamilton, Coldstream Guards, with Lady Margaret Hely-Hutchinson, will take place on Thursday, July 6, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square. Dean Close is slowly recovering from his

last attack of bronchitis.

The Dean of Gloucester is lying dangerously ill at his deanery. Dr. Law is in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Bass, M.P. is at present staying at Buxton for the benefit of his health.

FIGHTING ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA. The steamship Malemba has brought the following advices to Liverpool:—"Sherbro, May 31.—A serious affair has occurred at Martio. The natives of that town, having plundered a boat belonging to the people of Bunthe Island, where the British Gevernment offices are stationed, were visited by the Bunthe police. Byambia, the chief of Martio, refused to allow any of his people to be ar-rested and fired upon the police, who had to retire. The circumstance was reported by the Commandant to Governor Havelock at Sierra Leone, who, with his suite and 25 of the Sierra Leone police, promptly left for Sherbro in the steamer Prince of Wales, which was accompanied by her Majesty's ship Foam. Arrived at York Island, a detachment of blue jackets, 25 Sierra Leone police, and 15 Bunthe police was sent forward in launches of light draught. The force had penetrated close to the town of Martio when a fusillade was opened upon them from the bush. The fire was returned and a general encounter ensued. The natives were compelled to retire with a loss, it is said, of 200 men killed. On the British side no fatalities occurred, though British side no fatalities occurred, though several men were wounded. The latest information from the district in question is that an attempt to retaliate will be made, the Martio people threatening an attack upon the town of Bendo. This place is being fortified in consequence by the white traders and the natives." Name from Bendon the services in News from Bonny states that the natives. blockade continues and trade is consequently at a minimum. In New Calabar trade is at a standstill.

Defalcations in Naval Stores.—On Saturday the court-martial reassembled on board H.M.S. Royal Adelaide at Devenport for the trial of Alfred Morecombe, assistant ship's steward, on a charge of having made from January to March false entries in the weekly

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 25-26, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT. It may be taken for granted that there is something more than empty sound behind the preparations now going forward in some of our dockyards. The possibility of an Egyptian expedition is a topic of conversation as much in India as here at home. That our Indian fellow-subjects should feel an absorbing interest in a question of such vital importance to them is natural enough, and our Calcutta correspondent's telegram this morning is an opportune reminder that we are intrusted with the fulfilment of an imperative duty towards our great dependency. A rumour is mentioned by our correspondent that the authorities contemplate an expedition composed of Indian troops. There are some obvious objections to such a step, founded upon the latest development of the Egyptian question. While it was hoped that the Sultan would lend his authority to any measures contemplated by the Western Powers to support the authority of the Khedive, the employment of Mahomedan troops, whether Turkish or Indian, was probably the least

objectionable mode of restoring tranquillity in Egypt. But the Sultan, while willing and anxious to step in, provided that he be allowed to make Egypt a Turkish paschalik in something more than name, has definitely refused to incur the enmity of believers by assisting to rehabilitate in ing influence of England and France. Thus Turkey not only absents itself from the Conference, but holds, as Said Pacha explained to the Ambassadors on Friday; that "there is no longer an Egyptian question." If the account given by our correspondent at Constantinople of what passed at the Turkish Cabinet Council is correct, the Porte even indicates that it is prepared to resist actively an Anglo-French landing in Egypt. Such words may, perhaps, not be supported by acts, but, at all events, they teach us that the whole weight of the Caliph's displeasure would be encountered by Mahomedan troops landing in Egypt on behalf of British interests. In any case, therefore, we might well hesitate before exposing our Indian Mussulman regiments to the ordeal of being called upon to fight against the head of their faith in what might be proclaimed as a holy war. On the other hand, it is clear that England cannot sit satisfied with things as they are. Already we may expect that the news that England has been checked, that the orders of its Government have been deliberately set at naught, and Englishmen massacred by Mahomedans under the very guns of an English fleet will be discussed with Oriental exaggeration in every bazaar throughout British India. Too much may, no doubt, be said and thought of national prestige and national pride, but the nation which always turns its cheek to the smiter is sure one day to pay the penalty of its meekness. It is humiliating to most Englishmen that a British admiral should have telegraphed home, and that a British Minister should have repeated in Parliament, that a massacre of Englishmen like that at Alexandria had no political significance; and meanwhile that British subjects should be hustled out of Egypt by the very party whom the British Government or their representatives have denounced. The problem, doubtless, bristles with difficulties. Upon this much, however, it will be necessary to insist, that the Suez Canal shall be put beyond the reach of hostile interruption. Whether, in addition, England and France will feel bound to up-

perity of Egypt, is more debatable.— THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND

hold by force the anthority of a Khedive

proved so essential in promoting the pros-

THE GOVERNMENT. The object of the Opposition Leaders must be to convince the country that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues no longer deserve its confidence. It can scarcely prove a particularly difficult task. Indeed, the difficulty experienced by the Conservative Chiefs is rather the embarrassment that always attends the attempt to describe extraordinary and notorious blunders in ordinary and moderate language. We do not exaggerate when we say that the sentiment that pervades all that portion of the nation that is not pledged to support the Government, no matter what they do or neglect to do, is one of suppressed indignation. Many men have remained silent hecause they have felt they can hardly trust themselves to speak. When people are enraged and humiliated they often overstep the judicious limits of remonstrance and reproach; and there are hundreds of thousands of good citizens at this moment who are enraged, because humiliated, by what has happened, and is still happening, in Ireland and in Egypt. We are ourselves conscious of having fallen not a little behind the popular sentiment on these subjects; but we have been sensible of our responsibility, and have, consequently, been perhaps too scupulously cautious in dealing with the blunders and the failures of the Government. But

The nation is somewhat in the position of Hamlet, who felt that his heart must break if he must hold his tongue. In plain words, the position has become intolerable; and Englishmen who have a spark of spirit can stand it no longer. There are not a few men, but many men, who, as in the days of Cromwell, " will not have it so." They feel they have been lowered quite enough, indeed a little too much, in their own eyes. They are sick of seeing England made ridiculous and contemptible before the whole world; and they have made up their minds that if they can replace the Government who have made it ridiculous and contemptible they will do so. In the short space of two years more more damage has been wrought to the principles of orderly government at home and to the national credit and honour abroad than any could have supposed it possible to effect in a generation. Ireland has accomplished a social revolution, with the connivance, and to a certain extent, with the assistance of the Government, and is at this moment in a state of suppressed rebellion. In Egypt the difficulties, even on the confession of Earl Granville, are unprecedented, whilst everybody feels that our embarrassment there has by no means reached its worst stage. It must be remembered, moreover, that everything done in Ireland, and everything done in Egypt, has been done against the continuous protests not only of the Opposition proper, but of every independent member or organ of opinion of the Liberal Party. The perversity has been complete. Under such circumstances there is one remedy, and one remedy only, The authors of our perplexity and of our failures should be removed from power. They have had every chance; indeed, no Government before ever had such fair and splendid opportunities. Mr. Gladstone acceded to office under conditions that seemed to ensure and even command success. He had behind him a majority of unprecedented size and, as far as obedience can make a Party homogeneous, of compactness. He had the assistance of colleagues of great ability and still greater reputation; and he was faced by an Opposition thinned in numbers, dispirited by a surprising and unparalleled defeat, and not boasting, it must be owned, in the House of Commons, any very remarkable amount of debating power. Within a year of the discomfiture of the Conservative Party it lost its Chief, the only politician in the country whose position and authority could compete with those of Mr. Gladstone, Yet none of those advantages seem to have profited the Government in the very faintest degree. They have gone on piling blunder upon blunder, disorganising Parliament, disorganising society, disorganising the Empire. - Standard.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Times correspondent at Alexandria

telegraphed on Sunday :-Sir E. Malet, having been ordered a short sea voyage, will leave by the Brindisi mail, returning within a week if he has recovered. Mr. Cookson having suffered a slight relapse and Sir A. Colvin's official position not permitting him to act offically, Mr. William Chauncy Cartwright, who has recently arrived from the Foreign Office as secretary to Sir E. Malet, will be Acting Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General. The great danger at the present moment lies in the possible failure of the water supply. The pumps at Atfeh, supplying the Canal from the Nile, are worked by native engineers, and may become un-workable at any moment. The sanitary effects would be most serious; but the ignorant natives would certainly attribute it to an intentional act on the part of Englishmen. Mr. Cornish, the English manager of the works, is doing his utmost; but the Government is showing culpable apathy in the matter. We are without news from Stamboul. The exodus of Europeans continues, in spite of repeated entreaties from Arabi Pacha to consider the country tranquil. The Turks seem to fear a disembarkation of troops, and are sending their harcem to the interior. Whatever may be the result of the Conference, public opinion in Egypt has expressed itself more eloquently than by words. The entire wealthy, hardworking, and respectable elements of the country have shown in an unmistakable manner that until the military party is completely crushed-until not Arabi only, nor principally, but the whole of the actual leaders of this revolt are permanently exiled from Egypt—until some example has been given, sufficiently striking to impress upon all the natives, without distinction, that Europe has both the will and the power to prevent and punish outrage, by whomsoever approved, and to insist on justice without regard to the rank or position of the culprit—until all this is effected, the classes who have made Egypt what she is, who have been the life of the country, refuse to inhabit it. And this opinion is not only tacitly expressed by those who have sacrificed the fortunes of years to escape, under the influence of a panic; it is expressed with even more force men who have not been induced by excitement to exaggerate the immediate danger; who have remained here through all, quietly attending to such business as could not be at once abandoned; who are in positions who has received from both Governments which a sense of duty will not allow them to leave; who ridicule exaggerated fears of pera personal guarantee of support, and to maintain a Control which has hitherto sonal danger; who have even expressed some sympathy with the political objects of the movement; but who are equally unanimous in asserting that they purpose leaving a country in which existence will be unendurable unless

the remedies above indicated are applied. Those who have left went despairing of life; those who have yet to leave will go despairing of Egypt. To such the question is not political. It is shared by all classes, creeds, and nationalities, and, if such an expression can be said to have any meaning, by all political parties. The enemies as well as the friends of Tewfik Pacha agree in the absolute necessity of maintaining him upon the throne, and of strengthening his authority. The supporters of Ismail Pacha and the ex-Khedive himself are using every influence in this direction - nay, some even state that Arabi Pacha himself, in despair at the utter incredulity which his assurances excite, is beginning to realize the position, and will not refuse a golden bridge of escape, if it be offered him. few fishers in troubled waters who call themselves Halimists form, perhaps, an exception; but they would be equally opposed to any settlement which restored quiet. They are not associated with a single interest in the country, they are unsupported by a single name of respectability, and even the opponents of Halim hardly accuse him of sympathy with his self-styled supporters. It may be added that Halim is over 50—an age, in a Turk, not far removed from dotage; and he can hardly covet the few years' tenure of a turbulent throne, which would ultimately again pass to

Tewfik Pacha. The Calcutta correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Sunday, says :-

The condition of affairs in Egypt is exciting as much public interest in India as in England, and forms a fruitful topic for discussion in the Indian Press. India has necessarily an imthe lattures a time when not silence only mediate and paramount right to insist that no but even reserve is no longer possible. policy shall be countenanced which may have

either for military or for mercantile purposes, her free communication with England through the Suez Canal. It has been pointed out, in dealing with this subject, that the employment of the Indian Army for this purpose would not only be legitimate, but equitable. The objections raised to the Malta expedition are entirely without weight if applied to the despatch of an Indian force o fulfil the urgent and essential duty of preserving free from obstruction the existing communication between India and England through the Canal. We are reminded that an analogous policy has been adopted on previous occasions-notably in the case of Sir David Baird's expedition to Egypt in 1801, the expedition to Persia, and the Abyssinian war. It is stated, in connection with this subject, but with what degree of accuracy I am unable to say, that the military authorities are in a perfect state of preparedness for any emergency, and have elaborated a detailed scheme for the collection of an expedilionary force of all arms, to be immediately despatched on the receipt of telegraphic

In a despatch dated Sunday the correspondent of the Standard at Alexandria

Eight battalions of Infantry and two of Artillery are now in Alexandria, making a total

of about eight thousand men. The garrisons of Aboukir and Rosetta have, perhaps, two thousand five hundred each. I may mention that the National Party entertain great hopes of stirring up disaffection among the Mahometan population of India in the event of England interfering in Egypt. This accounts for Arabi's menacing warning that war is a greater danger for England than Egypt. Ingreater danger for England than Egypt. Indian Mussulman Sepoys, he thinks, would not fight against the Egyptian Nationalists. Arabi Pacha says:—'In the event of the threatened disembarkation of European troops, I would, with the officers of the Army, in according to the control of the control of the packet of the Army, in the packet of the Army, in according to the control of the packet of the Army, in the packet of the Ar accordance with the responsibilities we accepted, maintain order. But we would do so only so long as no foreign enemy actually landed troops on our shores. If that were done it would be my duty to fight till the last drop of blood was shed. In that event the European populations must necessarily be left to look after themselves—my duty as a humane Minister and soldier being then discharged." I may mention, with reference to the demands which have been made for active intervention, that on the night of the outbreak of the 11th inst., about twelve o'clock, the English Admiral attempted to send ashore two large boats to bring off fugitives. The moment this was heard of the order was given to sound the "Assembly" for the Egyptian soldiery. The very greatest alarm prevailed for some time. The Governor besought the British Consul to prevent the boats from touching shore, telling him if he did not a general massacre of Europeans was imminent. The boats were accordingly recalled. I believe it is now the intention of the National Party, in case an invasion is attempted, not to seriously oppose the landing of British troops here. They will instead cut off the water supply and withdraw the soldiery to the interior, whereupon they calculate that the city will become the prey of a horde of Bedouins who are waiting in readiness to sack it. Yesterday the Arab population was somewhat excited, owing to the spread of mich rumours. One report is that the English have poisoned all the drinking water. The mains have therefore been kept running today in the streets in order to pacify the

THE CONFERENCE.

The Times correspondent at Constan-

tinople telegraphed on Sunday :-The extraordinary incident which prevented the assembling of the Conference on the appointed day is not yet fully explained. All that is known with tolerable certainty may be briefly stated thus: -One day last week Musurus Pacha made a communication to Lord Granville, which the latter understood to mean that the Sultan, though resolved to take no part in the proceedings, had no objections to a Conference of the six Powers being held in Constantinople. Lord Granville communicated this important information to the five Cabinets, and suggested that the first meeting should be held on the 22d inst. The com-munication and suggestion were the subject of a semi-official conversation at a diplomatic dinner party at Prince Bismarck's on Sunday evening, at which the representatives of all the Powers were present. The Prince was of opinion that the matter might be conveniently settled at once, and proposed that the date suggested should be adopted. The five Ambassadors, with the respectful deference which they habitually show for the Chancellor's opinion, unanimously con-curred; and Sadullah Pacha, being told about Musurus's declaration, raised no objections. Next morning the five Cabinets were informed of what had taken place, and immediately gave their consent; so that in Europe it was generally supposed that a meeting of the Conference was arranged for the 22d, to the satisfaction of all parties con-

Meanwhile, the Porte had heard of what had taken place, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs was greatly astonished by the inteligence, because he had sent no instructions to London. Unable to admit that Musurus Pacha could have made such a communication on his own responsibility, he at first supposed that a telegram had been sent direct from the Palace without his cognizance; but on making inquiries, he found that it was not so. The Sulian not only declared that he had sent no private instructions, but showed great indignation, and gave orders that Musurus Pacha, if he really had made any communication of the kind, should be in-stantly recalled. Musurus Pacha, on being asked to give explanations, replied at once that he had never made the communication attributed to him; and two days afterwards sent a second telegram, in which he reported that Lord Granville had expressed regret at the misunderstanding which had occurred. The wording of this second telegram con-

veys the impression that Lord Granville admitted having made a mistake. But upon this point we must await further information; all the more so, as the statement attributed to the Turkish Ambassador in London coincides with the language used unofficially, at about the same time, by influential personages here. The Powers had agreed to the meeting of the Conference at Constantinople in the belief that the Sultan had no objection, so long as he was not expected to send a representative, and the discovery that a misunderstanding had taken place on this point made it neces-sary that the Cabinets should be again consulted. In order, probably, to give to the incident as little importance as possible, strenuous efforts were made to arrange matters in such a way that the Conference should still meet on the appointed day; and it was generally expected that no delay would occur. But on Thursday afternoon, when all the others were ready, it was found that the Austrian Ambassador had not yet received the necessary instructions, and consequently, as I have already informed you, the intended meet-

ing could not be held.

It is quite possible that this delay may have been partly accidental, because two of the other representatives only received their in-structions on Thursday; but there are other circumstances which pointed to a different conclusion. The Austrian Ambassador had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on Wednesday afternoon, and after the interview it was confidently predicted at the Porte that Austria would prevent, or at least postpone, the assembling of the Conference. This prediction has been fulfilled, and now some Turkish officials go so far as to say that next.

any tendency, however remote, to obstruct, Austria has fortunately saved Turkey from the inconvenient pressure of United Europe. Austria has thus, for the moment, made a little political capital in the Turkish World, at the expense of the other Powers; but she will probably have reason to regret it, unless she intends to pursue a new and independent policy in Egyptian affairs; for if she does not realize the expectations which she has raised, she will more than lose the ground thus gained In any case the delay is to be regretted, for the Conference can hardly enter upon its labours with the same moral prestige as it would have possessed if it had met on the day originally fixed.

The creation of the new Ministry in Egypt is generally regarded here as a mere temporary compromise, which will probably be of very short duration; but the Porte, for diplomatic reasons, professes to regard it as a satisfactory solution of the question. Said Pacha, with that dignified composure which never deserts the best Ottoman diplomatists, even in the most trying circumstances, gravely explained to the Ambassadors that there was no longer any Egyptian question, and that the idea of holding a Conference or of sending troops to Alexandria need no longer be considered. Some of the Ambassadors, it is said, could hardly restrain a smile; and adopted a thinly disguised ironical tone in the conversation. But the Minister for Foreign Affairs persistently maintained his gravity, and continued to speak of the compromise as if it were highly satisfactory to everybody. This attitude of the Foreign Minister was the result of repeated deliberation in Cabinet Councils, and of the final decision of the Sultan. In these Councils two questions were discussed at great length-first, whether Turkish troops should be sent to Egypt; and, secondly, whether the Porte should accept the proposal of a Conference. The former question was unanimously decided in the negative. The Ministers perceived that the Sultan, as I have explained fully in previous despatches, would seriously compromise himself in the eyes of all fervent Mussulmans if he endeavoured to suppress a movement which aimed at liberating a Mussulman country from the influence of foreign Christian Powers.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS. The Portsmouth correspondent of the Times

writes:-So far as Portsmouth is concerned

tion. There are a number of rumours abroad

but nothing authentic is known by the military

authorities as to the intentions of the Govern-ment with reference to the Egyptian crisis.

On the other hand the preparations at the

present time are exclusively of a naval charac-

ter. It has long been foreseen that a military

the situation is one of suspense and exp

occupation of Egypt was one of the possibilities of the immediate future, and the sudden despatch of Mejor Tulloch, the Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster - General at Portsmouth to Cairo, some few months ago, with instructions to report to the Intelligence Department as to the strength and armament of the army and the character of the defences, strengthened the conviction that a bold stroke was to be made on the part of the War Department. The subsequent departure of the same officer to Alexandria, as military adviser to Admiral :r Beauchamp Seymour, was another circumstance which tended to show that an important movement was contemplated. During the tive military expedition to Egypt seems to have assumed a substantive form, owing to the repeated communications, by wire and otherwise, which are known to have passed between the dockyard authorities and the Admiralty, and the practical measures which arose out of them. The commissioning of the *Don* and the *Dee*, gunboats, for service in the Mediterranean, the hurried departure of the Hecla with ammunition to Malta, the preparation of water tanks, and the urgent demand that the Orontes and the Malabar should be got ready at once for sea, all tended to show that, in the opinion of the Government events were passing beyond the diplomatic stage. The Orontes had only recently returned from a seven months' voyage between Malta and the West Indies on trooping service, and in the ordinary course of things would have undergone a refit at Portsmouth while the officers and men would have had leave granted. Instead of this, however, she was suddenly ordered to be docked, coaled, and provisioned, while no repairs were to be taken in hand which would prevent her being ready for duty in 24 hours. The Malabar, again, was to have turned over her officers and crew to the Euphrates and to have undergone so thorough an overhaul below the water-line as would have prevented her taking part in the autumn reliefs. The 1st prox., had been actually fixed for the turn over to take place and the commissioning of the Euphrates, and in a few days the decks of the Malaar would have been in the same disintegrated condition as those of the Serapis and Crocodile. Just, however, in the nick of time the Malabar was also ordered to be coaled and got ready, so that there are at the present time three large and powerful troopships ready to embark troops for any part of the world. But, as a matter of fact, neither Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar nor any of his staff has been informed of the purposes of this sudden preparation, although it is undoubtedly well known to the military authorities that an expeditionary force has been constituted, together with the commanders and their respective staffs, and is in readiness to move at very short notice. Although the constitution and strength of this force is not generally known, it is regarded as certain that the 1st Brigade, told off for service in Egyptian territory, will be composed of troops at present stationed at Malta and Gibraltar. These consist of the 1st Lothian Regiment (1st Royal Scots), the 1st Staffordshire (38th Foot), the 3rd Battalion Rifle Corps, the 2nd Manchester (96th Foot), and the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders (75th Foot), stationed at Malta, and the 2d Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (46th Foot), the 2d Derbyshire (95th Foot), the 1st Berkshire (49th Foot), and the tst Cameron Highlanders (79th Foot), stationed at Gibraltar. There is also the 1st Royal Sussex (35th Foot), stationed in Cyprus. Should it, therefore, be deemed necessary to transport troops to Egypt, the probability is that the Malabar and Orontes will leave Portsmouth empty and take on board their freights at Gibraltar and Malta. This would be a wholly exceptional proceeding, as, under ordinary circumstances, they would embark battalions at Portsmouth, to replace those they were about to convey elsewhere. The extreme probability, however, of the ships going out empty is considered as pointing to one of two things-either that the Egyptian trouble is considered only of a temporary character, or that the reliefs may be advantageously deferred until after the forthcoming manœuvres at Aldershot. None of the regiments now in the Portsmouth command are under orders to embark, and, in fact, they are not on the roster for foreign service, as whole of them have only been a short time in England. The Gordon Highlanders returned from Natal in January; the 2d Royal Highlanders from India on the 19th of February, 1881; the 1st Leicestershire Regiment from India on the 9th of March, 1881; and the 2d Berkshire from India on the 19th of February. If reliefs are sent to the Mediterranean they will be selected from the troops at Aldershot. It is not considered at all likely that in case troops are despatched to Egypt they will be sent either to Cairo or Alexandria, but will be exclusively employed for the defence of the Suez Canal. The Government are evidently acting without precipitation. There was no work performed in the dockyard to-day (Sunday), vhich would have been the case had there been any desire to get the Orontes and the Malabar to sea at once. The Don and the Dee are expected to leave Portsmouth on Saturday

Peremptory orders were telegraphed from he Admiralty to the Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard on Saturday for the Hotspur to be completed and undocked at the earliest possible moment. A large number of shipwrights and caulkers were at once instructed to work on until midnight to cover her bottom with cement and complete the underwater alterations that have been for some time in hand, and which in ordinary circumstances would not have been completed for three weeks. She will be undocked this morning. Her Majesty's ship *Bolleisle* has arrived in Plymouth Harbour from the coast of Ireland, and as soon as the Hotspur is finished she will be placed in the vacated dock to have a defect in her bottom made good and for slight recoating. She is to be out of hand again by Thursday, and it is be-lieved that her destination will be the Mediterranean. To complete the work as hastily as required by the Admiralty, a strong staff of men have been placed on overtime, and 200 special hands were working until 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The Hotspur has not received her orders yet, but it is fully understood in naval circles here that she is to act as guardship to the Suez Canal. She has been undergoing alterations with that special object for the past four years. Her turrets have been made revolving, with a view of bringing her guns rapidly to bear. The Hotspur was under orders to be ready for commission by October, but the present instructions to accelerate her completion are considered to imply that she is to be commissioned forthwith; and with a little exertion she can be ready for the pennant by the end of the week. There are at present in the Devonport Dockyard the Audacious, Raleigh, and Bellerophon undergoing repairs, but with-out great effort no one of the three could be ready for commission under two months. The Shannon is also in the harbour awaiting repairs to the hull and internal fittings, but it is not considered that these are absolutely essen tial to her being commissioned. No instructions, however, have yet been received in

regard to either one of them. The Detached Squadron, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, has left St. Vincent for Gibraltar. It is believed that the ships will only remain there a day and will then continue their journey to Malta and join the Channel Squadron. The Lively, with the Duke of Connaught on board, remains at Cape Verd. The Carysfort and the Tourmaline have arrived at St. Helena. It is believed their ultimate destination is Malta.

It is stated that all the officers whose regiments a e near the top of the roster, and who have asked for leave, have been requested to hold themselves ready for immediate recall, while extension of leave has been refused except in particular cases. It is the opinion in military circles that within a month the Government could land a force of 20,000 men in Egypt, drawing them from the Indian, Mediterranean, and other stations.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.

Princes Christian and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Queen yesterday, and remained to luncheon. The pupils of the Loyal Normal College and Musical Academy for the Blind at Upper Norwood had the honour of playing and singthe Roys g vesterday before the Family in St. George's Hall, under the direction of Dr. F. J. Campbell, LL.D. Her Majesty and the Royal Family, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, entered St. George's Hall at three o'clock. His grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G. (president),

In the afternoon her Majesty the Queen and Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse drove out. Miss Mackworth arrived at the Castle and had the honour of being included in her Majesty's dinner party. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. J. St. John Blunt, Master of St. Katharine's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, preached the sermon. The Marquis of Hartington had an audience of the Queen o-day.

Lady Charles Beresford arrived at Cowes on Saturday morning in the Aline from the

Mediterranean. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left London on Saturday afternoon for Eton College on a visit to the Hon. Edward Lyttelton. Mr. Gladstone was present during the afternoon at a cricket match between the College and Cambridge Quidnuncs, and on Sunday he attended the service at the college chapel.

Mr. Brooman White and Miss Schuster, second daughter of Mr. and Lady Isabella

A marriage, says the *Post*, has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Schuster. The marriage of Prince Alfonso Doris Pamphilj, Duca d'Avigliano, second and youngest son of the late Prince Phillippe Doria Pamphilj Landi, with the Lady Emily Pelham Clinton, second daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle, was celebrated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Cadoganstreet, on Saturday last. A distinguished party, including several members of illustrious Italian families, were present at the ceremony. The nave of the church was entirely reserved for those attending the nuptials. The invitations were for eleven o'clock and among those who met on the interesting occasion were the Italian Ambassador and Marchioness Menabrea, di Val Dora, the Brazilian Minister and Baroness de Penedo, the Spanish Minister, Prince Odescalchi, Prince and Princess d'Avella, the Duchess Massimo, the Duc and Duchesse de Marino, the Marquis and Marchioness Leggani, the Marquis and Marchioness de Santurce, Count Somaglia, M. de Gallatin, Signor Tosti, Mlle. Gayrard-Pacini, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh and Ladies Feilding, the Earl and Countess of Mexborough and Lady Marie Savile, the Earl and Countess of Romney, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, Viscount Torrington, Viscountess Mandeville and Miss Iznaga, Lord and Lady Ventry and Miss Wauchope, Lord and Lady O'Hagan, Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, Lord and Lady Edmund Talbot, Lord and Lady Herries, Lord and Lady Camoys, Lord and Lady Hylton and Hon. Miss Jolliffe, and many others. The bride, who arrived accompanied by the Duchess of Newcastle, at twenty minutes past eleven, was met by the Duke of Newcastle, her brother, who conducted his sister to the sanctuary, and afterwards gave her away; and was re ceived by her six bridesmaids, namely, Lady Florence Pelham Clinton, her sister; Donna Maria Massimo, niece of the bridegroom Lady Margaret Hare, Lady Florence Masham Miss Paget, and Miss Candy. The bride's dress was composed of a petticoat of white satin trimmed with orange blossoms and Brussels lace, the train and bodice being of white broche. A spray of orange-blossoms and a veil of Brussels lace fastened with diamond bees, constituted her headdress. She wore a necklace of pearls and large pearl drop earrings, the gift of the bridegroom, and pearl and diamond bracelets. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white Indian muslin, trimmed with Valencienne lace, white moiré sashes, and hats to match and each carried a bouquet of damask roses. Each of the bridesmaids wore a handsom brooch with the bride and bridegroom's mono gram and coronet in pearls, corals, and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Prince Doria acted as best man to his brother. The bride and bridegroom having taken their places at the steps of the sanctuary, the simple marriage rite of the Church of Rome was celebrated by his Eminence Cardinal Manning, At the end of the ceremony the customary registration of the marriage took place in the sacristy. The nuptial mass which followed

was celebrated by the Rev. Father Robinson assisted by the Rev. Fathers Brenan and Crook. Among the clergy present were the Right Rev. J. L. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus; and the Rev. Fathers Collis and Leslie. The marriage ceremony and mass lasted nearly an hour. On leaving the church some of the relatives and intimate friends of the families breakfasted with the Duchess of Newcastle and Mr. Hohler at their residence in Wilton-crescent. At half-past two o'clock the Duc and Duchesse d'Avigliano started for Rufford Abbey, Mr. Augustus Savile's seat in Nottinghamshire, for the honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of grey cashmere trimmed with blue and silver braid, and grey Spanish hat to match.

MUSIC.

Two additions were made last week to the repertory of the current season at Covent Garden. On Tuesday last, Le Prophète was produced, with a magnificent mise en scène, and in most respects the performance merited praise. M. Sylva, as the rustic John of Leyden, lured to become a pretended Prophet, exhibited great dramatic intelligence. His voice, being of baritone quality, was unsuited to the tenor music he had to sing, but his vocalisation was good, and he earned considerable applause. Mlle. Stahl (Fides) was overtasked in a rôle which has taxed the highest powers of Viardot and Titiens, but she made a greater success than could have been expected, and encouraged favourable anticipations of her future career. Mme. Valleria (Bertha) won the chief honours of the occasion, and both as actress and vocalist honourably earned the warm applause bestowed upon her. The minor parts were efficiently filled, and the band did justice to the fine orchestration. Fra Diavolo was produced on Thursday last, and Mme. Pauline Lucca, as Zerlina, repeated an impersonation which has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Her vocalisation and acting were alike excellent, and elicited frequent tokens of admiration from the large audience. M. Lestellier, as Fra Diavolo, showed much dramatic ability. Signor Scolara (Lord Coburg) and Mile. Lonati as the languishing Lady Coburg, successfully reproduced fami-liar traditions. H. Dauphin was an efficient Giacomo. The choruses and ballet were excellently executed, and the band, under the skilful guidance of Signor Bevignani, interpreted admirably the sparkling and melodious

orchestration of Auber.

Tristan und Isolde, the greatest and most complete exposition of the latest theories of its composer, Herr Richard Wagner, was performed on Saturday night at Drury Lane, for the second time in England. At the first performance, on the previous Tuesday, nearly all the performers were entirely new to their parts, and were naturally more or less nervous. On Saturday night they were more at home in their respective rôles, and the 'opera drama" was in many respects better performed than on Tuesday last, since which date certain portions of the work have been further rehearsed, under the zealous and masterly direction of Herr Hans Richter. The performance on Saturday was excellent, Rosa Sucher (Isolde) declaimed the trying passages allotted to her with wonderful energy, and her graceful and impassioned acting was instinct with dramatic genius. Herr Winkelmann (Tristan) both vocally and dramatically a triumph in a most fatiguing rôle: Fraulein Brandt (Brangane) acted admirably, and the other less important parts were well filled. The orchestra earned the lion's share of the applause, and Herr Hans Richter main-

tained his high reputation.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's concert on Friday last, in aid of the English Chapel at Paris, was in all respects successful. Her delightful vocalisation in the Jewel Song from Faust elicited enthusiastic applause, and she was equally successful in duets with Mme. Trebelli and Mr. Maas, both of whom contributed welcome solos. Mr. W. G. Cusins played Thalberg's Mose fantasia in masterly style, and M. Musin's violin solos were worthy of warm praise. Mme. Sophie Menter, at her recital on Thursday last, delighted a large audience by her execution of a varied selection

of pianoforte solos. The French competition concerts at the Albert Hall presented no feature of special musical interest, but the Orpheonistes sang

The Vicar of Bray, a new comic opera, the libretto of which is by Mr. Sydney Grundy, and the music by Mr. Edward Solomon, will be produced for the first time at a matinée at the Globe Theatre, July 8th. It will be strongly cast, and after the production of the work at the Globe Mr. Solomon goes with it to America, where he will personally superintend its production.

THE DRAMA. LYCEUM THEATRE.

It must in any case be much for a manager to boast that for four successive months Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet has constituted the entertainment which he has set before the public. It is still more when, on the hundredth evening of the production, the theatre is filled by such an audience as thronged the Lyceum on Saturday night. The special occasion was, it is true, the benefit of one of our foremost actresses; but there is no reason to think that on this account the usual attendance was materially increased. In spite of all precedent—save, perhaps, the precedent afforded at this same theatre by the run of *The Mer*chant of Venice—a Shakesperean play never considered, in spite of all its beauties, to 'have money in it" has proved a lasting attraction to the mass of theatre-goers. Mr. rying and Miss Terry, loyally aided by their coadjutors, have shown once more their power to awaken practical interest, the interest of playgoers and not of students, in dramatic poetry of the highest kind. They have helped the public to give its unmistakable answer to the oft-repeated and ever-recurrent charges against its dramatic taste. Mr. Irving has demonstrated once more the hold that he has over a large body of admirers, and has once more employed that hold to secure the success of the worthiest possible undertaking. From this point of view the achievement which was in some sense consummated on Saturday night will deserve recognition long after all discussions as to the individual rendering of this character or of that in the Lyceum revival has been forgotten. Of the actual performance on this hundredth night there remains to be written little or nothing that would be at once new and true. It would not, of course, be expected that Mr. Irving and Miss Terry would change in any important respect their well-considered renderings of the characters which they here undertake. The one remains at his best when asked to illustrate the more manly attributes of the hero's character, as in the scene with the Apothecary; the other is seen to most advantage in Juliet's less tragic moods. Both impersonations well deserve consideration and study even by those who do not regard them as these players' happiest efforts. Each has that rare and almost indefinable quality which indicates its possessor's real sympathy with the poet's creation. To single out for mention any one of the minor features of the cast would be unjust to the rest. It is hardly necessary to add that the representation, as a whole, has lost nothing that persistent care can give it, and that the series of stage pictures provided is only more beautiful than ever now that it is slightly mellowed by time. Miss Ellen Terry's personal reception was most enthusiastic, and at the close of the performance she was more than once recalled before the curtain .- Observer.

VAUDEVILLE. Money went remarkably well with its hearers when it was revived a few Saturdays ago at a Vaudeville matinée. On Saturday night its reception at this theatre, where it took its place in the evening programme for No. 20.903 .- FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 26-27, 1882.

THE EVENTUALITY OF WAR. The Conferance is a means to an end, and in the judgment of the Government is is the best means available in the circumstances. Even if the chosen means fail the end will still remain to be secured. England's interests in Egypt are vital, and must be rendered secure at any cost. They are by no means inconsistent with the welfare of Egypt nor with the legitimate aspirations of its inhabitants. But they are inconsistent with the predominance of a man who, if he is not the mere agent of the Porte, as he himself avows, is at any rate the implacable enemy of all European influence in Egypt. These are, we trust, substantially the views which the representative of England will be instructed to uphold at the Conference. They may meet with opposition from some of the Powers represented, and very likely they will be singularly distasteful to the Porte terests of England in Egypt are to be that they should undergo much modiment of France, so much the better; if the deliberations of the Conference choice of means for this end will naturally

in its present mood. But if the vital inrendered safe, it is hardly possible fication or abatement. If similar views are entertained by the Governshould result in a substantial accord among the Powers to the same effect, England would, of course, desire nothing better than the support of Europe, whatever measures may be necessary for protecting the common interests in Egypt and the restoration of tranquillity and order. The rest, in the first instance, with the Powers assembled in conforence. The employment of a Turkish force under strict limitations still appears to be the course least open to objection, though the present attitude of the Porte renders its feasibility more than doubtful. It is, of course, not impossible to hope that diplomatic measures may still avail to accomplish the end in view without a resort to actual force. But if all other means fail, England must make it clear that she will not shrink from undertaking the task herself. Questions were asked in the French Chamber on Monday as to the warlike preparations which England was alleged to be making, and M. de Freycinet gave a becoming reply. To a question of a like nature asked in the House of Commons, Mr. Childers very properly declined to give an answer. It would be neither becoming nor politic, when a Conference has assembled to consider a delicate international question, for one of the Powers concerned to make a parade of warlike preparations. But it would not be prudent, in view of the contingency of an untoward issue of the Conference, to ignore the consequences that it would involve. A very proper reticence is, therefore, observed by the Government and by the military and naval authorities. But, in view of the information which reaches us from various quarters, we cannot doubt that contigent preperations for a possible expedition for the protection of the Suez Canal are being matured on a considerable If it should unhappily prove necessary to resort to actual force, we believe that the naval and military authorities would not be found unprepared. There is evident activity in the various Supply Departments of both services, and though we naturally refrain from giving currency to all the rumours that reach us, we have nevertheless reason to believe that the First Army Corps and a great part of the Second are at their full strength, and that should it be necessary to strike a sudden blow there would be no difficulty in despatching 20,000 men to Egypt in a few days. A portion of such a force could, of course, be supplied from the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta, their place being

LOOKING AHEAD.

speedily taken by fresh troops despatched from England. We earnestly hope that

no occasion may arise for the employment

of actual force; but in the present critical

condition of Egypt it would be folly to

ignore the contingencies of the future, and

worse than folly not to be fully prepared

for them .- Times.

The Sultan and the Khedive are in accord, it may be said; it is not quite within the province of Europe to dictate the appointment or deposition of particular Egyptian Ministers; the Khedive's new Government have declared that they mean to abide by all international obligations; there can be no difficulty in pledging them, and the Sultan with them. to formal and solemn engagements (under penalty of European interference) to that effect; meanwhile, any present attempt to dislodge Arabi might lead to general disturbances in which Europeans of all nationalities would suffer; and altogether it would be the wisest course to wait awhile, and sse whether the new Government does or does not further endanger the welfare of Egypt and imperil the engagements of the country to Europe. This, we say-judging from the more recent action of the German Powers in Egypt, and the known temper of Italy, and the natural course of policy in Russia when England's interests in the East is concerned-is what we ought to be prepared for if not absolutely to expect. Moreover, it should be no matter of astonishment if the French Government gave in to this

no desire to restore Tewfik (against whom their representatives have long been intriguing) to all his old authority and independence in administration, and they are not likely to favour the intervention of England alone. However, it will be enough if the other four Powers, without French concurrence, take the line we have indicated as probable. It will be enough if, having taken it, they say in effect to England and France, "We have given you our advice: we hesitate to force the Porte to do what after all we can hardly provide that it shall do sincerely and effectually; and considering Arabi's influence in this country, and how much mischief he may do where the lives and property of our own subjects are concerned if he is driven to the wall, we decline the responsibility of sanctioning an English invasion. At the same time, we admit that you have many grave interests involved: agree, then, with the Porte, come to us with the agreement, and we will ratify it." If, we say, the Four Powers take this line, it will be enough to land this country in serious embarrassments. We do not wish to represent them as more grave than they are, and we are far from saying that, considering the alternative of ruinous submission, the Government ought to shrink before them and succumb; but we do earnestly hope that the prospect from this point is viewed with open eyes. If taking our own course -the course which all these naval and military preparations are believed to portendwe enter upon armed occupation of Egypt, and if we are resisted by Turkey and Arabi too, it will be no light undertaking. What grounds there are for that opinion we need not say; and only touch upon them because so far our Government has shown a complete incapacity for perceiving what grave possibilities are involved in the Egyptian imbroglio; which they have hitherto treated as a "mere episode," to be dealt with in the intervals of Irish business. Even at this moment it is doubtful whether they are not deceived who fancy that these war preparations of ours are intended for a demonstration in Egypt in case the Conference declines to assist us out of our difficulties. It is just as likely that they are simply made with a view to the "mandate of Europe" solution which our Government proposes in the event of the Turks declining to act against Arabi whom the Sultan has just decorated), and not for independent action if the Conference declines to sanction an English occupation by European mandate. It is a most critical situation: and our fear is that they who have made it so, by neglect and by the most deplorable mismanagement, do not yet see how grave it is, and how much more grave it may become .- St. James's

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The correspondent of the Times at Alexandria telegraphed on Monday:-Arabi Pacha has stated to a Consul-General that, if he should be thrown over by the Porte, he will publish correspondence proving that every step he has taken since the 7th of September has been at the instigation of the Porte. The threat of Arabi Pacha to prove that he has throughout been supported by the Porte, though only now declared openly, has been whispered before. So long as he hoped to beguile sentimental English travellers, it suited him to pose as the advocate of "Egypt for the Egyptians," opposed alike to Sultan, Europeans, and Halim. When the play became complicated, he sought for a moment to seek shelter under the name of Halim. Today Europe has declared against him and against Halim as well; and he has to play with the cards on the table. What explanation, however, is to be given of the honour now accorded to him? The obvious interpretation would be that the Sultan rewards the instrument who has only moved as he pulled the strings. It is characteristic of Turkish diplomacy that no such simple idea enters into the head of any Turk about the Palace, unless possibly of the Khedive, who is too frank himself to acquire the subtleties of Turkish politics. The threat to reveal Imperial intrigues is, they all say, only to be met in one way, and that way requires force, which Turkey has not ret at hand. Until that force is disposable it is necessary to keep the victim contented. Perhaps the whole idea may be best expressed by the laconic remark of an old Turk—"You butter the toast, be-fore you eat it."

To-day was the third anniversary of Tewfik Pacha's accession. I was present in 1879, when, at two hours' notice, he became Khedive, amid the applause of an apparently enthusiastic population. I saw him in 1880, when he refused to hold a public reception upon what was the anniversary of his father's deposition. I was present in 1881, when the military were already causing him anxiety and when he was pressing on Riaz Pacha the adoption of decisive measures, and receiving assurances that all was well. To-day I have seen him, when more than his most gloomy prediction has been fulfilled, while he waits patiently for Europe to assist him in warding off the results of Europe's policy. Among the mixed crowd—which, perhaps, can only be seen in Egypt at a reception, where the possession of a black coat is the sole requirement for the admittance of a European, and of a clean gellabia of a native he was apparently the man least anxious and perturbed. From seven in the morning till noon he received his visitors—Europeans, natives, Abyssinians, and Persians; friends and declared enemies, with the same courtesy and interest, if with very slightly varying cordia-lity. I afterwards called on Dervish Pacha with one of the leading merchants of the town. His Excellency was particularly anxious to ascertain the reasons of a panic, which, though excusable at first, was now quite unreasonable, and he entreated the Europeans to return to the *status quo*, with which they had been so content. On being reminded that the disturbance of the status quo had proceeded from natives, and that it was reasonable to expect that they should first re-establish it his Excellency entered into generalities, and recommended his hearers to leave the matter in the hands of Providence and of the Sultan,

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing on Monday, savs :-

Three Greek money-lenders were murdered esterday near Cairo. Great uneasiness still prevails among the Europeans here. Out of the eight hundred persons who are members of the Alexandrian Bourse only thirtyfive now remain. At the Khedive's Reception the chief topic of discussion among visitors was the action of the Sultan in decorating Arabi. Some hold that his Majesty, considering Dervish's Mission successfully ended, simply distributes the usual decorations among the personages chiefly concerned in the business. Others believe that the rewards given are meant to conciliate Arabi and his followers, in view of a contem-plated despatch of Turkish troops. The English Delegate on the Commission appointed to inquire into the recent riots has been ordered to withdraw from it. The European Comptrollers will probably protest against the proposal to establish Government depôts in the interior for the receipt and disposal of produce. Ragheb Pacha is probably correct in saying that the coupons of the view. They certainly do not wish to see correct in saying that the coupons of the Turkish occupation of Egypt; they have Unified Debt will be met this year.

Owing to a report that England is about to take active measures for the ostensible purpose of protecting the Suez Canal, Arabi of each working admirably. In the Ajax protests that the Canal is in no danger whatever. It is, he says, an acknowledged public highway, and altogether outside the sphere of Egyptian politics. So long as it is not used to hurt the Egyptian people he will not interfere with it. He informs me that he regrets greatly the slow progress made by the Commission appointed to inquire into the outbreak of the 11th inst. This, he says, is owing to the disappearance of the chief persons implicated. He has decided, however, to banish to the Soudan large numbers of the Municipal Guard who failed to perform their duty. The Governor of Alexandria and the Prefect of Police will probably be dismissed for the

THE CONFERENCE.

The Daily Telegraph has received the following despatch dated Monday from its

Constantinople correspondent :-The following information, for the accuracy of which I am able to vouch on the highest official authority, represents the actual situa-tion as between the European Powers and the Porte up to the present moment. On Saturday last the first dragoman of the Italian Embassy called on the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and communicated a "Note Verbal" from the Italian Ambassador, the doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, and President of the Conference. This Note, after announcing the meeting of the Ambassadors on Friday, and the exchange of credentials, stated that it had been their ardent desire that their delibera-tions should be presided over by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs; and he added that the Powers still hoped the decision of the Porte in this respect might be re-considered, and that they would be favoured by his Excellency's presence as President of the Conference. The dragoman then requested permission to leave a copy of the Note, and, having accepted it, Said Pacha replied that the reports from Egypt for the last few days had been most satisfactory. They had received in the first place the declaration of loyalty and submission on the part of the troops, and in the second place the programme of the New Cabinet, comprising the four following

First. That all communication between the Khedive and Foreign Powers shall be carried on through the Egyptian Foreign

That the status quo ante shall be respected, including all the agreements or treaties with Foreign Powers. Third. That no sentence shall be passed

except by a competent tribunal. Fourth. That an amnesty shall be granted to those persons who were implicated in the recent political troubles, always excepting the rioters at Alexandria, who will be judged by a tribunal already constituted for that

purpose.

The Turkish Premier added that this programme had been received with satisfaction, not only by the Egyptian people, but also by the greater part of the European concert, and that the Sultan's Government, which before saw no useful end to be served by the Conference, now recognised still less its necessity, and refused categorically to take part in it. I am able to inform you that a formal Circular Note, embodying the substance of the above reply, was last night drawn up, and to-day it will be forwarded to the various European Cabinets. When the Powers communicated to the Porte the intention to hold a Conference, no special programme was submitted to Turkey of the points to be discussed. At first the Powers merely intimated a desire to discuss the means of restoring order in Egypt and maintaining the status quo ante, and adding subsequently a desire to consider the best means of assisting Dervish Pacha's mission. The Porte now asks how the Powers can assist Dervish Pacha, seeing that the only action yet taken, namely, the despatch of the fleets, has been the cause of disturbances. Should the Conference pass an abstract resolution, the Porte wishes to know who is to enforce it?

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The Press Association says:-The War Office issued on Monday orders to the Department at Woolwich Arsenal for 20,000 arms and accoutrements to be ready within the next three or four days, with the view, it is believed, of calling out the Army Re-serve. During the whole of the day the War Office was in telegraphic communication with the generals commanding various garrisons, instructing them to receive arms and accoutrements, and to make arrangements to have everything in readiness in the event of it becoming necessary to despatch troops to Egypt. It is within the range of probability that the Army Reserve will be called out within the next two or three days, and, if so, they will be told off to garrison duty to relieve the regular troops who may be sent out on active service. The number of men in England at present being held on war footing is between thirty and forty thousand. The sudden order for war stores has caused the utmost activity in the Government establishments, and military depôts will have to put forward all their strength to meet within the period given the very large demands made upon them. The War Department steam vessel Stanley is at present off the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, taking in consignments of war material, with which she is to sail for Malta on Thursday next Amongst the war stores being taken on board is a large number of Whitehead and Fihume torpedoes, which were not ready when the Hecla sailed. The torpedoes are for the purpose of enabling the British Squadron to surround itself with a cordon of submarine mines, so that no hostile vessels can approach. The *Stanley* is also receiving on board 2,000 waterproof sheets, a large number of cork beds, and field hospital stores, together with 30,000 feet of timber for Royal Engineer Department. The Press Asociations adds that, in estimating the probabilities of European complications large number of ships now in commission necessarily reduces the number of the reserves ready for immediate service to extremely meagre limits. In the first-class reserve there is at Chatham the iron corvette Rover, armed with nineteen 61/2 and 9 ton guns, which was recently repaired at a cost of £40,000, and intended to take the place of the Emerald on the Austrian station. At Portsmouth, the Active, Volage, Rupert, and Neptune, powerful vessels of the first-class, are ready service. Under ordinary conditions the Volage will proceed to the Cape, the Rupert to the Mediterranean, and the Neptune to the coast of Spain. At Devonport the Conquest and Prince Albert only are ready. The Conquest has had her masts shortened, and has been altered to barque rig with a view to future service in the Pacific as relief to the Thetis. The Prince Albert has long awaited officers and men to take up her station as guardship at Port Said.

A Chatham correspondent, writing on Monday evening, says:—There is just now considerable activity both at the dockyard and in the garrison, consequent on the orders from the Admiralty and the War Department, which rapidly follow each other. In addition to the Orion, armour-plated ship, which was commissioned on Saturday by Captain R. O. B. Fitzroy for despatch to the Mediterranean, there are the Agamemnon and Ajax, both armoured turret ships of the Inflexible type, each of between 8,000 and 9,000 tons, and of 6,000-horse power, which are completing their machinery, and by dint of extra exertions each could be ready to be despatched fully equipped to take its place in line of battle in the course of a few weeks. The steering arrangements of the Ajax were found at the recent trials to be unsatisfactory, and these are now being altered and improved. Both vessels, during Gazette.

and Agamemnon the vessels of the Mediterranean Squadron would possess two powerful allies: Another of the armoured vessels at Chatham available for active operations is the formidable steel-plated torpedo ram ship *Polyphemus*, 2,640 tons. 5,500-horse power, which was commissioned a few months since, and has been lying at the dockyard ever since, until her final destina-tion and duty have been settled by the Admiralty. Her recent experimental steaming trials brought out some one or two defects, chief of which were faulty ventilating arrangements in connection with the engine-room and stokeholes. These are now being remedied and the work still remaining to be completed on board hurried forward in its execution. With her crew of just under 200, including officers, the *Polyphemus*, if despatched to the Mediterranean, will undoubtedly prove herself to be the most formidable vessel either for offensive or defensive operations, of any ship in the squadron. The other armoured ships in the steam reserve at Chatham are in a les forward state than those enumerated, and, in ordinary circumstances, some time would necessarily elapse before they could be got ready for sea. The despatch of the other ironclads, would, however relieve some hundreds of workmen who could immediately commence operations on the remaining ships required, and have them available for despatch in a very brief period It is unfortunate that one of the large Indian troopers, the Jumna, is just now useless for any troop service, the vessel belng in dock at Chatham, undergoing an extensive repairthe first she has had carried out since her construction by a private firm. Even under the most favourable conditions, and with her decks, as just now, swarming with workmen several months must clapse before the Jumna will be able to resume her trooping duties. At the headquarters of the Chatham division of Royal Marines all is bustle and activity in anticipation of a battalion of several hundred men being despatched as an expeditionary force to Egypt. The battalion, which in all probability will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert W. Burton, who served with the Royal Marine battalion in Japan—is held in readiness to leave Chatham immediately. The whole of the men to compose it have been medically inspected, the officers on leave, as well as the men on furlough, having been ordered to re-join at Chat-ham immediately. The Royal Marines for the *Orion* have joined that vessel from Chatham and the blue jackets from the Royal Naval Barracks, the ship's completement being fixed at 230. It is not yet known which, if any of the battalions of infantry now at Chatham will be required to proceed to Egypt, but orders were yesterday received countermanding the order previously given for the 1st battallion of the Derbyshire (Sherwood Foresters) Regiment to proceed to Aldershot to take part in the autumn manœuvres, and the circumstance of the Sherwood Foresters being so withdrawn from the corps taking part in the military manœuvres points to its being required for more active employment, although nothing is known at Chatham of the intention of the authorities. A Portsmouth correspondent, writing on Monday night, says:—By the close of the week

of Royal Marines will be on its way to the Mediterranean. This afternoon a telegram was received from the Admiralty directing that the Orontes troopship, Captain H. G. Andoe, be prepared to embark a detachment on Thursday. The ship, which is now in dock, has taken in all her provisions, and is receiving the last of her coals. She will have finished to-night, and to-morrow, at such an hour as the tide will permit she leaves the dock. Thursday she will embark at this port a body of Royal Marines 600 strong, drawn from the Portsmouth Division and possibly from Chatham. This afternoon men on musketry and other out-duty have been recalled. On Friday the Orontes will sail for Queenstown, and there embark another detachment of 600 making 1,200 in all, and she will then proceed to the Mediterranean. The duty on which this corps is to be engaged is not specified The reinforcements are for "service in the Mediterranean," an order of considerable elasticity. The Malabar, Indian troopship, Captain H. Hand, is under a more genial order. She is, as already stated, to be prepared for sea by Wednesday night if required, and to-night she is still busy coal-

A Plymouth Correspondent, writing also on Monday night, says:-In accordance with orders received to-day a small contingent of Royal Marines will be furnished from Stonehouse to join the battalion in course of formation for Egypt. The smallness of the number arises from the unusually weak state of the Plymouth Division so far as the number of men at headquarters is concerned. Several communications took place yesterday between the Admiralty and the Executive officers at Stonehouse, and early in the day strict injunctions were issued that no information whatever was to be made public. The gist of these orders was that a hundred men were to be prepared for em-barkation on Wednesday. Accordingly this number was told off and passed an examination before the doctor this evening as to their fitness for foreign service. Only about half a dozen were declared unfit for embarcation. The contingent will consist of three captains, two lieutenants. two colour-sergeants, six sergeants, four drummers, and 100 privates, making 122 in all. A similar number of men belonging to the Plymouth Division will be furnished from the battalion serving in Ireland. They will not, however, come to England for embarkation.

THE MEANING OF CETEWAYO'S VISIT.

Cetewayo is, it seems, to be brought to England forthwith, and, of course, it must be distinctly understood that he takes this country en route for Zululand. Lord Kimberley on the 19th of January declared that his visit was then assented to solely to break the monotony of his exile, and to afford him an opportunity of personally communicating with the Government :-The Government then maintained that they had not held out any expectations to him on

the subject of his return to Zululand. But the following textract from a despatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated September 16. is sufficient to show that the Government can only have decided upon allowing him to come to England as a stepping-stone to his resto-ration:—"I think the visit very desirable, provided it is not intended that Cetewayo should, upon his return to South Africa, revert to his present condition of captivity. His sole object in undertaking a sea voyage which he greatly dreads, is to secure his restoration to his country and to his family and if his visit did not produce that result fear it would only serve, by raising false hopes, to enhance the painfulness of his posi-tion." Cetewayo therefore is to be restored. Otherwise his visit to England would merely crown the edifice of blundering which has been reared by the Colonial Office in South Africa. As he is to go back he will probably take with him a "good and discreet man to look after him," to use his own phrase, and to act "as Resident Magistrate in Zululand." Who is there so well fitted for such a post as Colonel Gordon, who is now in South Africa, and who probably would not object to accept a post for which in many ways he possesses unrivalled qualifications? No more and discreet man" for such a position could be found in all England, or for the matter of that in all the greater England over which the Queen's authority extends .- Pall Mall

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

THE CONFERENCE. Lord Salisbury asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, in consequence of a statement which appeared in the foreign correspondence of the *Times* of that day, he would make any explanation of the answer which he had given in that House with respect to the attitude of the Sultan as to the first proposal for the Conference.

Lord Granville, in declining to answer the uestion without notice, lobserved that Lord Salisbury might without any inconvenience to himself give him private notice of such

TUNIS. In answer to Lord Stratheden and Campbell who called attention to the affairs of Tunis, and moved for further correspondence on the

Lord Granville said that the further correspondence was not of great importance, but e had no objection to offer to the motion. The present representative of France in Tunis showed a disposition to meet our claims, and there was great harmony among the Consular agents there. Her Majesty's Government would not make any objection to the withdrawal of the French troops from Tunis; but the French Government were not likely to withdraw them, and he was not aware that Her Majesty's Government meant to take any step having for its object to drive the French Government to the adoption of such course.

The motion was agreed to.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE IRISH LAND ACT. Lord Galloway having asked whether the oill to amend the Irish Land Act ought not to be introduced in their Lordships House, Lord Oranmore observed that the Land Act itself was depriving the landlords of onefourth of their rents, and he believed the Amendment Act would deprive them of still

Lord CARLINGFORD explained that the Government had made no formal announcement of the introduction this Session of a Bill to amend the Land Act.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT AND EGYPT. Lord Lamington, in calling attention to the letter of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt addressed to Mr. Gladstone, which appeared in the Times of the 23d inst., expressed his opinion that Mr. Blunt and Sir W. Gregory had done a great deal of harm by the views they had put forward on Egyptian affairs. He asked for an explanation of the statements made in Mr. Blunt's letter respecting the part taken by that gentleman as mediator between our agents and the chiefs of the National Egyptian party. He moved for any public correspondence which had passed between Sir E.
Malet and Sir A. Colvin and Mr. Blunt.
Lord Granville replied that Mr. Blunt,

who was an able man, was formerly in the diplomatic service. Some months ago he was asked by Sir E. Malet and Sir A. Colvin to obtain a promise from the Egyptian War Minister that there should be no disturbance when the Controllers refused to allow an increase in the army. On Mr. Blunt's return to London he saw him at the Foreign Office and heard his views on Egyptian affairs, in which he did not concur.

Lord DUNRAVEN asked whether Her jesty's Government would lay on the table of the House the dual Note presented to the Khedive on the 8th Janury last by the representatives of England and France in Egypt. He called attention to certain passages in Lord Granville's despatches, and said it was desirable the House should know whether the noble lords' "reservation" from committing themselves to any particular mode of action was communicated to the Khedive.

Lord Granville again commented on the inconvenience arising from noble lords giving notice of particular questions and rising others. The joint Note was laid on the table last February. He declined to discuss the policy of the Government on occasions like this Replying to Lord Salisbury, he said the "reservation" had not been communicated to the Khedive with the dual Note.

Their Lordships adjourned at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Baron H. DE WORMS gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether it is the fact, as stated by M. Challemel-Lacour in his despatch of the 17th January last, which has been published in the Yellow Book on the affairs of Egypt, just presented to the French Chamber, that her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told the French Ambassador 'that he had never thought" the Joint Note to the English and French agents at Cairo, which was proposed by the French Govern-ment, and signed by her Majesty's Govern-ment, "could be of the sightest use;" if so, why her Majesty's Government signed the Note referred to, and why so important and

remarkable a statement was omitted from the

as to the measures taken by Sir B. Seymour

In reply to a question from Sir II. Wolff

papers presented to Parliament.

for the protection of British life and property on the day of the massacre at Alexandria, Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said it would not be for the public interest to lay the Admiral's despatches on the table at the present moment, though doubtless they would be included in the papers hereafter. In answer to Sir R. Cross, Sir C. Dilke said it would be quite impossible to accelerate the time named for the production of the further papers. At present they were under reference to Lord Lyons and Lord Dufferin. In answer to Mr. Puleston and Mr. G. Elliot, he said that neither Sir B. Seymour nor our Consul-General was aware that Arabi Pacha had made any threat of seizing hostages. In answer to Baron de Worms, the Under-Secretary said that a Protocole de Désintéressement had been signed by the Powers taking part in the Conference, but it would not preclude the British Govern-ment from objecting to the neutralisation of the Canal, if any such proposal were made; and in answer to Mr. Bourke he said the Government had not heard of Ragheb Pacha inviting the Consular Body at Alexandria to attend an inquiry into the massacre, but our Consular Agent had been instructed, if such an inquiry were constituted, to hold aloof from He declined to answer a question by Mr. O'Donnell as to the salaries of the foreign officials in Egypt; also a question from Mr. Puleston as to whether the expenses and outlays of the British Government incident to the present exigencies would be charged to the Egyptian Treasury; and, being asked by Mr. MacIver whether the Government would be bound by any decision of the Conference in conflict with British interests, he referred him to the text-books on international law for the general doctrine as to the force of the decisions of majorities at a Conference. Asked by Mr. O'Donnell in reference to a despatch of Sir E. Malet, what was the "political advantage" to be gained by the arrival of the combined squadrons at Alexandria, he said he must form his own opinion. Upon this Mr. O'Donnell moved the adjournment of the House in order to complain of the discourtesy of the Under-Secretary and the general inac ouracy of his answers; and Sir C. Dilke, while disclaiming discourtesy, said, in reference to the difference of opinion as to the objects of the despatch of the fleet, that the view of the British Government had been stated by him several times-viz., the protection of life and property, etc. A similar course was taken by MacIver in reference to an answer from Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; and Mr. Newdegate, in seconding the motion, remarked that while Ministers were perfectly justified in marle-street, from Kilmarnock.

refusing to answer questions, it would be well

if they avoided giving personal reasons. Sir W. Lawson asked what truth there was in the statement that troopships were being rapidly prepared; and, if so, what were they intended for? When Mr. Childers rose there were loud cries of "No!" "Don't answer!" and he said that though under ordinary circumstances he should have asked for notice of the question, it was one which he would have the approval of the House in declining to answer.

In answer to a question from Mr. W. Fowler, Mr. Ashley said that, Sir H. Bulwer no longer seeing any objection, it was intended to allow Cetywayo to pay his visit to this country. Sir M. Hicks-Beach asked whether any papers would be produced showing the reasons for this change, to which Mr. Ashley replied that the communications had all been by telegraph at present. Colonel Makins asked where the "sable monarch" was to reside when he came over, but no reply was

In answer to a question from Mr. Bromley Davenport as to the works on the Channel Tunnel, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said that, having made many appointments with Sir E. Watkin for a Board of Trade inspection of the works, and each of them having been broken, he was in consultation with the Law Officers as to the measures which could be taken for com-

pelling an inspection. In answer to questions from Mr. Harcourt, Mr. GLADSTONE said he intended to go on with the proposal in the Budget for raising a carriage tax for the relief of highway rates, and to do his best to persuade the House to put the Government in funds to carry out the pledge he had given early in the Session. Beyond this he declined to give any undertaking. Mr. Harcourt thereupon gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would move that no financial proposal can be satisfactory which does not provide for relief to the high-

way-rate payers on a basis which makes the general public rateable for the roads formerly maintained by tolls. THE PREVENTION OF CRIME BILL. The Prevention of Crime Bill having been costponed until to-day, the House was moved

into Committee of Supply, and
Dr. CAMERON submitted a motion laying
down in general terms that the Postal Telegraph service ought not to be worked for a profit, and advocated the reduction of the charge for inland telegrams to a halfpenny word rate, with a sixpenny minimum charge. This, he contended, could be done at an immediate loss of £167,000, but in a very short time the telegrams would increase to such an extent as more than to recoup the outlay.

Mr. FAWGETT said that personally he should

be very glad to see a sixpenny rate established, but it was not so easy a matter as Dr. Cameron imagined, for owing chiefly to the increase of salaries, the revenue of the Telegraph Service would be considerably reduced this year. The first cost of the lowering of rates would be £177,000, and it would be four years before the revenue recovered itself, so that the question was where was the money to come from? The shortest way to obtain a sixpenny rate was to strengthen the hands of Government in enforcing economy

in the public expenditure.

Mr. R. Martin spoke, and Mr. Gladstone remarked that when the revenue could afford it, a reduction of the teleraphic rates would have a fair claim for consideration. The mo-tion was then negatived by 145 to 77.

After this the dealings of Lord Kenmare with his tenantry were brought before the House by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, and Mr. Dillon, in speaking on this subject, referred to the new Irish Land Corporation, the object of which, he said, was to defeat the Land Act and the Arrears Bill, and earnestly entreated the Government to do something to bring about a truce in Ireland. Mr. Trevelyan replied in detail to the attacks on Lord Kenmare, and in regard to the Land Corporation said the Government would not interfere with it or any other private association of landlords or tenants as long as it confined itself within the law. At the same time he deprecated any counsels of wholesale eviction, and the tenants, he maintained, would be protected by the Land Act and the Arrears Bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK defended the Land Corporation, denying that it had any connection with eviction; while Mr. Sexton denounced it in violent language as a diabolical scheme for depleting Ireland, "a new plantation," etc., and threatened retaliation. Mr. Gibson remarked that this strong language seemed to show that the landlords had hit on something which made the Land League reflect. The scheme was a vigorous attempt at selfdefence and in no sense aggressive, and, so far from contemplating eviction, it only dealt with boycotted farms from which tenants had already been evicted. No tenant had anything to fear who paid his rent or appealed to

the Land Court.
Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR and Mr. T. D. Sul-LIVAN declaimed against the new scheme. Mr. T. Dickson urged the Government to adopt some means for expediting the working of the Land Act, and Mr. J. Lowther, while approving the Land Corporation as a laudable combination on commercial principles which ought to have been tried long ago, made some general remarks on the Irish Land policy of the Government.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson entered a protest against the intention of the Government to take a third vote on account in the Civil Service Estimate, while Mr. Gorst and Sir H. Wolff protested against the frequent post-ponements of the Naval Estimates. Mr. Gladstone admitted the justice of these criticisms, but urged that it was impossible to avoid the objections unless the peculiar circumstances of the Session were taken into consideration. The House then went into Committee of Supply and agreed to the Victualling and Clothing Vote for the Navy, and also to a Vote on account of the Civil Service Estimates. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, Miss Mack-worth, Lady Cowell, the Rev. J. St. John Blunt (master of St. Katharine's), Col. Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Capt. A. Biggs, R.A., and the Master of the Household. The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and the Princesses of Hesse, went out this morning. His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale visited the Queen to-day and remained to luncheon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Marlborough House on Monday morning for Hastings, where they opened a park which has been presented to the inhabitants of the borough by the Mayor and Corporation. Their Royal Highnesses subsequently proceeded to St. Leonard's to open a convalescent home for poor children, and having lunched with the president (Mr. C. Murray, M.P.) and the members of the committee at the Warriorsquare Rooms, they returned to London in the afternoon. Lady Suffield, Lieutenant-General Sir Dighton Probyn, and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke were in attendance on their

Royal Highnesses.
The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieut. Colonel Clarke, dined with the French Ambassador (M. Tissot) at his residence at Albert-

gate on Monday evening.

The Duc d'Aumale visited his estate at Wood Norton, near Evesham, on Saturday, returning to town in the evening.

The Earl and Countess of Roden have arrived at Homburg from Italy.

Lord and Lady Fitzgerald and Miss Fitz-

gerald have arrived at Cowan's Hotel, Albe-

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 27-28, 1882. TURKEY AND EGYPT. Whilst England and France and the Powers at Constantinople are absorbed in the most serious cares, and the Porte keeps up what, but for the admirahly sustained gravity of its remonstrances, we should be tempted to call its farcical attitude, Said Pacha has sent another circular Despatch to the Turkish Representatives abroad. He professes to be puzzled. and even shocked, by the needless fuss which the European Governments are making. He admits that they are solicitous for the welfare of Egypt. But what can they want to do which the benefice nt wisdom of the Sovereign Caliph has not effected already? The concord, which at one time was threatened by some officers. has now been restored by a definite understanding between the Khedive, the Sultan's Commissioner, and the constituted authorities. A Ministry is in power which can do everything to satisfy the legitimate wishes of Europe; and so, though a Conference is sitting already at his very door, the Turkish Diplomatist, convinced by his own demonstration of what ought to be, declines to recognise what is, and expresses a confident hope that there will be no Conference. It would argue a want of appreciation of Ottoman humour to argue about this. Otherwise, it would be to the point to return to a normal state of things," of which he speaks really is. The matter-of-fact Western simply sees that the man who

mind Said Pacha what the "gradual reviolently disturbed the status quo, who repeatedly coerced his immediate Sovereign by force into compliance with illegal demands, is now, by the very excess of his contumacy, master of all; that Tewfik is not in harmony with Arabi, but kept in duress by him; that the condition of Egypt goes every day from bad to worse; and that, even if the Western Powers condoned Arabi's offences, the European enterprise and capital which were the hope of Egypt would not return. The Army has made a kind of formal submission to the Sultan and the Khedive; but the declaration, every one understands, means only that the officers will obey any orders which the Khedive or the Sultan may, at their instance or with their approval, venture to give. As to the part the Porte has played -it may be that Dervish has really restrained the National Party from the worst excesses; but the only open exercise of the Sultan's authority that is discernible is his public recognition of Arabi's merits. When Dervish Pacha first reached Cairo it was simply a question of the degree of punishment and blame to be awarded to Arabi. The Sultan apparently conquers the enemies of his Viceroy by decorating them. The truth is, the Porte has lost the opportunity which was afforded it of being recognised as an instrument in Egypt. A little more than a month ago, when France had conditionally withdrawn her objection to a Turkish intervention, the Sultan

worthy agency.—Standard. The Daily News says :- No one supposes that Arabi Pacha, even if he were so inclined, could offer anything like an effective resistance to warlike action on the part of England. Events, we still hope, may not go so far as to make such action necessary. But it is quite possible that the sun and the sands of Egypt, combining for the time with any sort of military force which Arabi Pacha could bring to bear against us, might form an irritating. although but temporary, obstruction in our way. Any such obstruction, however, would only render more necessary the completion of whatever purpose we had set before ourselves at the beginning. At every stage of such a crisis as the present it may become more and more difficult to feel certain as to the direction which the force of public opinion may take in this or that European State. It is worthy of notice that already the organ of Prince Bismarck in Berlin seems to have made up its mind that an agreement between the Sultan. the Khedive, and Arabi Pacha is likely to be the result of the Great Powers' concerted action. This certainly would be a result unsatisfactory to England, and which, should it come about, might compel English statesmen to confront a crisis of the greatest moment, and to take a position of the utmost responsibility. We have every confidence in the capacity of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to find the best way out of these various difficulties, and to maintain to the full the interest and the character of England. We assume that they will follow the guidance of that policy which they were elected to carry

might have sent a force to Egypt to restore

order. He did not do so. Order has not

been restored, and now it must be re-

stored by some more efficient and trust-

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

RENEWAL OF THE PANIC. The Times has received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Alex-

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 27, 9 P.M.
The proposed departure of M. Sienkiewics,
compled with that of Sir E. Malet, has caused a nevival of the panic, and the few remaining Europeans are seeking refuge in the harbour. Mr. Calvert, the English Vice-Consul, has broken down in health, and we are now without either Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul. I do not apprehend any immediate danger; but it is only fair that the colony should receive some warning of any possible action which may be determined upon. number of men-of-war in the harbour is now 32, and four more are expected. The American Admiral Nicholson, on board of his flagship, the Lancaster, will shortly join them. The distress of the native population increases in intensity. An Egyptian, on trying to obtain redress at the Zaptien, or local police court, was told that they were too much occupied in preventing the people from starving to attend to mere disputes. The Khedive is suffering from a sore throat, and is, in consequence, confined to the Palace. Arabi Pacha has left

Mr. Calvert having resigned, Mr. West, the Consul at Suez, has been ordered to take charge of the Consulate. The British delegate at the Commission of Inquiry has been ordered to withdraw, and has left the country Among the emigrants to-day are Haidar Pacha and his entire family. He was formerly Minister of Finance, under Cherif Pacha, and belongs to the Yagens, the most influential family in Egypt. His brother, Mansour Pacha, married the Khedive's sister.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph has forwarded the subjoined despatches :-

ALEXANDRIA, TUESDAY. The news received here that England was her Fleet at Alexandria.

preparing to guard the Suez Canal created no little excitement. In case it is true, I wish to direct attention to the fact that the very part of the Canal which is in actual danger lies between Ismailia and Suez, and that all at-tempts to injure it will be made from the former place. My information, however, leads me to suppose that there is one point of danger not far from Sucz—about twelve miles in length-where the banks are very high, and eapable of being displaced at any moment with the aid of dynamite. I saw lately 200 tins, made for this special purpose, which were to be filled with the explosive, and to have fulminating fuses. These were placed under the care of an Englishman at Cairo, who naturally, when the excitement began, hesitated to go on with the work, and asked the advice of Sir E. Malet. I believe his employers had some made elsewhere without any diffi-culty, for an Egyptian official lately boasted to me that he could find material enough for any purpose at any time. I at first thought he referred to torpedoes, but now I believe he meant material for injuring the Canal. Anyhow, I know that men are at Ismailia ready to carry out any orders, and that, if anything is done by the English, Ismailia should be watched carefully, as well as all that part of the Canal thence down to Suez.

The Ministry left for Cairo to-day. They remained over last night specially to see the Khedive, to consult about the news that England is preparing troops to guard the Sucz Canal. The result is that one regiment of Egyptians from Alexandria and one from Cairo have been despatched by rail to Ismailia. Thus the Canal is now held by nearly five thousand disaffected soldiery. There is a re-newal of the panic in Alexandria. The Ger-man and Austrian Consuls a c urging the remainder of their fellow-subjects to go aboard the ships in the harbour, and are sending boats ashore to take the people off. The Arabs are sending away their families, being apprehensive of another outbreak. Part of the American squadron arrived here to-day.

Fifteen hundred more refugees have left for Malta. Respecting the Canal, I saw many people to-day, and find that the Egyptians are determined to keep the English away from it at all cost. They have plenty of materials for explosives if they desire to destroy the banks, and are quite aware that at Genefeh and Shebin, twenty-five and twelve miles respectively from Sucz, the work would be easy. I venture to predict that if the English troops came -unless they did so suddenly-the Canal would be destroyed. The present plan of the English authorities is to withdraw every Engishman from Cairo and Alexandria; then take the whole fleet to the Canal, and disembark every available sailor and marine who can be spared. Less estimated that 1,500 men could guard the threatened points of the Canal until a sufficient force arrives to reduce Alexandria and Cairo to obedience. If this is done at once the Canal can be held.

otherwise there is a very great chance that England will lose it altogether for some time. Meanwhile, the fleet is useless here, and is the laughing-stock of the Arabs. But in the Canal, with a good force on shore holding the banks, the fleet might easily save all Fngland absolutely needs in Egypt. To-day a black regiment from Massanah—good troops reached Cairo. This looks as though the Egyptians are concentrating their fight the Europeans.

To-night, fearing trouble here, the Khedive gave orders to disperse all crowds in the streets, and prohibited the military bands from playing. A fresh crisis is impending here.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Tuesday night:— The Ministry complain that M. Bouteron, Commissaire des Domaines de l'Etat, sent all papers connected with the loans to Europe, as they allege, in detriment to Egyptian in-Bouteron, however, holds that he has a perfect right to do this. The Ministry also complain that Borelli Bey, Directeur du Contentieux, has secreted, to suit his own purposes, important official papers con-nected with State Finance. I am informed on good authority that the reports to the effect that no preparations have been made to strengthen the embankments of the Nile, and that inundations must result, are quite untrue. Everything is in readiness as usual for the rising of the waters six weeks hence. The Government have taken over the Alexandrian Water Works. Their administration, it is expected, will collapse under native management. This is a very serious question. Owing to long disuse, the wells on which we should have to depend are now brackish. Excitement continues, and the ridiculous rumours and false reports which are flying about increase the popular alarm. It is difficult to find out the truth. The only thing certain is that the Khedive and Arabi continue bitter foes. One or the other must go. Arabi admitted to a friend of mine yesterday that he felt like a cat in a box the other day while driving with the Khedive. He only consented to accompany his Highness out of deference to Dervish. His own party is highly displeased that he should have even been so conciliatory.

Some troops were withdrawn from Alexandria yesterday. It is not known where they

have gone to. The following authentic particulars of the harbour defences will be found interesting:-Bearing on the entrance, one battery has five nine-inch muzzle-loading rifled Armstrongs. At the harbour point, three of the same, one bearing on the *Monarch*, are in readiness. Fort Ada has one heavy ten-inch rifled gun. Some heavy guns are at Kaferilia. Two rifled guns are bearing on the *Invincible*. Inside the harbour there is a host of smooth-bore batteries. All the guns, however, are miserably mounted, and would be silenced by the

Fleet in half an hour. The Arabs all profess to feel great alarm now. Their uneasiness will, in the opinion of competent observers, extend rather than diminish. They argue that the flight of the Europeans is due to the fact that the English Government has warned them that the British Fleet has orders to lay Alexandria in ruins. It is getting more and more difficult for the troops to preserve o der among the Arabs, though they have done it admirably up till now. In fact, no serious disturbances seem to me possible while they maintain their pre-

To-day five men belonging to the Oriental Telephone Company, while laying down a wire to the Peninsuler and Oriental Company's Office, were arrested by a party of soldiers. They were detained for three hours. When brought eventually before the Governor he ordered them to be liberated, but their tools and implements are still detained.

The exodus of Europeans continues. Boats are constantly carrying families, with their baggage, on board outward bound ships. An English, a French, and two Austrian steamers left to-day, crammed with passengers. Alexandria is beginning to wear a deserted appearance. The French Consul General has not yet received his recall. He, however, urges all French subjects to quit the country as soon as possible. Over ten thousand Greeks still remain.

The question now is, Will Arabi Bey obey a request which it is just probable the Porte may make—that he proceed forthwith to Constantinople? Most people here think he will not. If he were willing to do so the Army would prevent him. Orders received to-night from England to detain the English mail came too late. The steamer had gone too far on her voyage to be stopped. It is reported now that the French will co-operate with England in armed intervention if such intervention be determined on. If necessary, France will, I am told, send to Egypt a force of ten thousand men, besides the two thousand aiready with

dria writes as follows to the Western Morning News:-There are now about 10,000 men here, and it does not need that number to keep order, as the troops here at the time were sufficient to do that during the riots, when they behaved very well indeed, and it is due to them that so few Europeans were killed. Although they did not attack the mob, they went to the rescue of all they saw ill-treated. As far as the officers and men of the fleet are concerned, it is surprising that so few were killed, and it is to the soldiers that we owe it that more were not. Every ship in harbour had given leave, and a large number of officers were ashore, Sunday being a popular day, when the gardens are open and a band plays. Among those who had landed were the two admirals and nearly all the captains. Most of them got more or less knocked about. Cap-tains Fairfax and Lord Charles Beresford received blows from sticks, for which, however, they are now none the worse. the riot was in progress those on board were very anxious about their shipmates, and as the day waned without their reaching their ships positive alarm was felt. At length Admiral Seymour was seen proceeding to the Helicon in an Egyptian man-of-war's boat. The Admiral and his flag-lieutenant got off without a scratch, although filth was thrown at them. Their escape was due to their coming up with a detachment of soldiers who were escorting the French Admiral. Every officer on shore had a hair-breadth escape. The troops are evidently intended to fight us, as it is feared we shall land our men and attack both by land and water; and as Arabi has said we shall never in that case leave the harbour, he will probably do his best to prevent it. We are prepared to accept his challenge; and let him fire but one shot, and he will receive such a lesson that neither he nor his countrymen will forget for years to come. They seem perfectly ignorant of the power we possess to chastise them, and are so puffed up in vainglory as to think themselves invincible. When the Khedive with Dervish Pacha arrived here, the ships were dressed and salutes fired in the Khedive's honour; and immediately afterwards the bodies of Mr. Pibworth, engineer of H.M.S. Superb, and the two other murdered men were brought down and put on board H.M.S. Bittern, and taken outside the harbour, and committed to the deep. It was a strange situation, the bodies of our countrymen being consigned to the deep whilst their vessels were dressed in honour of the ruler of their murderers. It was, perhaps, the first time such a thing had happened in the annals of England, and it is to be hoped that it will never be repeated. The attack made in Parliament on Sir Beauchamp Seymour for his want of activity in not landing his men during the riots has caused much surprise and indignation. Everything was ready, boats out and armed, and the men in readiness at a moment's notice. The Superb was ordered round to remain off the New Harbour, and she was to send her boats inside and take off any refugees that might come down. She was recalled at the earnest request of the Governor, who stated that the troops had behaved splendidly; but if we attempted to land, or were seen preparing to do so, he would not be answerable for the troops, as he feared in the state of feeling they would join in the melée. force we could have landed from the combined squadron (supposing the French joined) would not have been more than 1,200 or 1,300 men, leaving sufficient on board to work the guns. Had the troops risen, the forts would have been manned, which would have given the fleet enough to do with the remaining hands to silence them; and it would not have ended here. Cairo would have followed suit, and the thousands of Europeans there would have had no means to escape, and would have been slaughtered like sheep. The Egyptian officers are drilling their men at the guns daily, mortars have been got into position for shelling the fleet, and in the hands of any energetic nation, not a vessel inside would ever get out. Food of all kinds is going up at a fearfully rapid rate. The Italians have offered as much as 30s, per ton

THE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

or were, in a fearful state for want of it.

for water; the poor creatures on board the

steamers which are to carry them away are,

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to direct that the following force of Royal Marines be embarked in her Majesty's ship Orontes for special service in the Mediterranean:-The Chatham and Portsmouth contingents were ordered to embark at the Portsmouth Dockyard on Thursday, and the Plymouth contingent at Devonport early on the day following. The Royal Marine Artillery will consist of the following officers: -Lieut. Colonel H. B. Tuson, Major F. A. Ogle, Major A. Donald, Captain E. Wheeler, Captaie W. G. Tucker, Lieutenants E. S. Hickman, R. H. Alexander, and E. K. L. Pym (another Lieutenant to embark if available); Adjutant, Captain E. J. W. Noble Pay and Quartermaster, Captain A. L. S. Burrowes; two medical officers, and the following non-commissioned officers: -Serjeant Major, Quartermaster Serjeant, besides the usual number of Serjeants, Colour Serjeants, Bombardiers, Buglers, and 300 Gunners. The Royal Marine Light Infantry force will consist of Lieut. Colonels F. Ley and F. G. Le Grand; Majors H. H. Strong, T. P. Norton, and H. G. Bourchier; A. H. Blaxland, A. H. Des Barres, L. H. G. Cross, and R. W. Heathcote; Lieutenants D. J. Kysh, J. H. Plumbe, A. G. Cockran, T. H. de M. Roche, J. B. Darling, A. H. Kellie, C. Field, F. J. Raitt, W. S. S. Harist H. Des Barres, M. H. riot, John Bernard, Chas. Clarke, and M. F Shewen; Adjutant, Captain J. H. Sandwith; Paymaster, Captain C. Frampton; and Quartermaster, Captain R. A. D. Ramsay, and two medical officers, with Serjeant-Major, Quartermaster, and other auxiliary men. The Chatham division will consist of two colour serjeants, eight serjeants, twelve corporals, four drummers, and 250 privates; the Portsmouth division, of one colour serjeant, six serjeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and 150 privates; the Plymouth division, two colour serjeants, six serjeants, five corporals, four drummers, and 100 privates; making a total of non-commissioned officers and men of 560. The Royal Marine Artillery is to be formed into three, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry into five companies. Horses are not to be taken. The men embark in white helmets, in addition to the usual white clothing for foreign service.

The Portsmouth correspondent wrote on Tuesday night:—"The curtain rises but slowly upon the intentions of the Government with respect to Egypt. The secrecy has been well preserved, both in Parliament and outside, and every day only produces fresh crop of rumours. As far as Portsmouth is concerned, the transport arrangements are apparently complete. The Orontes was unlocked this morning and brought alongside the sheer jetty, where she finished her victualling arrangements and received a couple of horse boats on board. The Malabar, which has been provisioned for 2,000 troops for a couple of months, was also undocked this afternoon and brought down to the troop jetty, very smart piece of work having been ac complished in docking and undocking her the same day. In spite of this expedition, however, there is no hurry. The anniversary of the Queen's coronation to-morrow will as the Queen's coronation to-morrow will as usual be observed as a dockyard holiday, no work being performed in the yard, with the exception of some repairs to the *Don*, the departure of which will be delayed through defects having been discovered in her constitution have departured as denser. Had the situation been deemed as critical as it is represented to be, it may be safely assumed that there would have been no

This Marine expeditionary force is evidently intended for service ashore, and will as the National Church.

One of the officers of the fleet at Alexan-ria writes as follows to the Western Morning of the Suez Canal. The departure of the Marines has given great satisfaction, as they are held to have been shabbily treated in Zuluiand, the Transvaal, and Ashantee. The ultimate destination of the Malabar remains as great a mystery as ever. The ship is ready, the officers and crew are on board, and everything is ready for sea, but no orders have been received as to what the ship has to carry or whither she is to go. It is stated that she will proceed out empty and pick up regiments at Gibraltar and Malta, and as she has drawn her customary amount of trooping stores it has been even supposed that she may be employed to convey native troops from Bombay o Malta, but the probability is she will abide the course of events. So far as is known, no regiments have been ordered to embark for service in Egypt, but should the troops already stationed in the Mediterranean be sent to the front it is expected that they will be relieved by the 3d Battalion Grenadier Guards and the 1st Battalion Scots Guards. The present preparations are on too small a scale to give any colour to the supposition that a military occupation of Egypt is contemplated. At the same time there is ample foundation for the opinion that the Government are prudently preparing for any emergency that may arise To-day Admiral M'Crea, the Superintendent of the Dockyard, made careful personal inquiries as to the strength of the various seamen working parties employed in the yard, and should any more ships be required to be got ready or manned he will know where to put his hand upon the necessary blue jackets. The Dee, which was to have sailed for the Mediterranean on Saturday, will, it is expected, leave on Friday evening

THE HOFFMANN TRIAL. The Vienna correspondent of the Standard writes:—The further evidence in the Hoffmann case was less unfavourable to the accused than in the earlier days of the trial. It was shown that in some of the transactions in which he was accused of fraud he had simply been unfortunate. Hoffmann had for months been in negotiation with an English contractor to build the projected railway from Pesth to Raab, in Hungary. Out of this business the commission guaranteed to Hoffmann was no less than two million florins. The negotiations succeeding, Hoffmann appeared certain of his large commission; but at the last moment the bankers withdrew entirely from the concern. Some months afterwards, however, the English contractor really succeeded in financing the railway project, but the letter bringing the favourable news found Hoffmann in prison on the present charge of swindling. Among other things proved by the prisoner was the truth of his statement that he had supplied the Italian Government with one indred and fifty thousand rifles; that he had had negotiations with the English military authorities for the purchase of arms, and that he had had offers from a London Bank for the establishment of a branch of their business in Vienna, with a capital of half a million sterling. Hoffmann also stated that the formation of the Lander Bank, which M. Bontoux subsequently established, was for a time entrusted to his hands.

The accused has frequently made references to his friendly connection with the Prince of Wales. The basis of Hoffmann's assertions is gathered from a letter which was read in Court, and of which the following is a copy:-"Abergeldie Castle, Ballater,

"Sept. 17, 1880.
"Dear Sir,—I hope you will be so good as to forgive me having left unanswered your letter which I had the pleasure of receiving. I regret that accidental circumstances have prevented my replying sooner. I am afraid you altogether misunderstood the meaning I intended conveying to you when I last wrote. I assure you I never for one moment thought of implying the Prince had in any way forgotten he had the pleasure of being acquainted with you or that it had escaped his recollection that he had known you at Pesth, and that you had been kind enough to place your yacht at his disposal at Naples. His Royal Highness remembers you perfectly well. I was anxious to explain—and I regret more than I can say that I failed in doing so—that it is not usual for the Prince, except in special cases—as, for instance, when he happens to be intimate with them—to propose foreign gentlemen for a club, the principal reason being that he considers it better for their own sakes that their Ambassador or other fellow-countryman should undertake the duty. Let me beg you to believe I am sincerely sorry if I have caused you any annoyance in this matter. I need hardly state that it was entirely unintentional.—Believe me, dear Sir, yours very faithfully, "Francis Knollys."

faithfully, The earlier portion of the proceedings against the accused turned largely on his dealings in Great Britain or with Englishmen. In the latter portion of the proceedings the charges connected with Hoffmann's doings in Austria were taken up. The question of the yacht Hoffmann offered to the Crown Prince Rudolph again came up. It was shown that Hoffmann had ordered two thousand two hundred pounds' worth of articles to fit out the berths, each article bearing the Crown Prince's coat of arms. The carpenters employed in fixing the fittings made an inquiry at the Hofburg, the Emperor's chief palace at Vienna, and there learnt that Hoffmann was a swindler The President here remarked that while Hoffmann was ordering these extravagant luxuries he had not money enough to pay his shoemaker's bill.

The debts for which claims have been put in against Hoffmann amount to seventeen thousand five hundred pounds, besides which there are many more unclaimed.

After three hours' deliberation the jury returned a verdict of guilty against Hoffmann on all the counts of the indictment. They were unanimous against the prisoner on the first, third, and fifth charges, respectively accusing him of fraud on the Manchester Railway Steel and Plant Company, the attempt to defraud a lady of her Vienna house, and fraudulent bankruptcy. On the second charge, referring to frauds in connection with the two yachts ordered by the prisoner, there was only one of the jurymen in favour of a verdict of not guilty, while three of them dissented from the finding of the majority on the fourth count, charging Hoffmann with defrauding a cabinetmaker. This slight want of unanimity, however, made no difference in the result, as by the Austrian law only eight jurymen out of the twelve are required to agree in order to obtain a verdict.

After a short interval the Court pronounced sentence, viz., seven years' hard labour, with one day's fasting every month.

THE SALVATION ARMY .- The Bishop of Manchester preached on Sunday before a large congregation in the church of St. George-inthe-East, and in the course of his sermon remarked that the necessity and urgency of bringing publicans and sinners to a knowledge of eternal truths could not be denied. He did not know what success had rewarded the labours of the new organisation called the Salvation Army in this department of their work; but, much as many earnest and rightthinking persons might be inclined to shun their emotional system of evangelisation, and disapprove of the methods adopted by that body, he thought all must admire the courage of those fervent and indefatigable people, and he for one most heartily wished them success in their efforts in reclaiming their drunken, degraded, and fallen fellow-creatures. The Church of England, if she could not reach and teach the masses by her ordinary and ac-customed methods—and he was far from underrating the value and excellence of these means—must so adapt her mode of operations to the requirements of the time, by popularising her services, sermons, and general system, as to make her extensive and admirable machinery

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

Lord FITZGERALD took the oath and his seat as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Lord Belmore called attention to the annual report for 1881 of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and asked the Government whether they would consider the recommendations therein made by the Commissioners with a view of giving effect to them by legislation next year.

Lord Carlingford was satisfied that reform in this matter was needed. The Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant would confer with the Commissioners and consider the subject in the recess.

A number of Bills having been forwarded a stage, and the other orders having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at 7

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly after wo o'clock.

In answer to a question from Baron de Worms as to the passage in M. Challemel-Lacour's despatch, in which Lord Granville is represented as having said that the Dual Note could never be of the slightest use, Sir C. DILKE replied that Lord Granville could not recall to mind every word he might have used in repeated conversations five or six months ago, but he was certain he never inconvey any such meaning, and he believed that the expression was that the Dual Note would be useful as showing the accord between the two Powers. In answer to a further question, Sir C. Dilke said the de-spatch had not been referred to the British Government before publication, as it was not usual with despatches simply reporting conversations; and in answer to Sir H Wolff, who asked whether a copy had been submitted to Lord Granville by M. Challemel-Lacour before being sent to Paris, he said that was often done, no doubt, but it was not the invariable practice. In answer to Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir C. Dilke said the Government had no information as to military preparations in France; if they had, he should not feel justified in making it public; where-upon Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice that he would on Wednesday inquire into the truth of the rumour of the joint military occu-pation of Egypt by France and England. MISCELLANEOUS.

In answer to Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir T. Brassey said there was no foundation for the rumour of an accident to the MonarcR and In answer to a question from Mr. Dawnay,

Mr. Ashley read the telegrams which have passed between the Colonial Office and the Cape Government relating to the visit of Celewayo to this country, and stated that he had been informed that the visit did not commit the Government in any way to their future dealings with Zululand. The House then went into Committee on the

Crime Prevention Bill, and was engaged during the morning sitting on clause 14 (power to arrest absconding witnesses). A proposal by Mr. Healey that the information that the witness was about to abscond should be from facts within the knowledge of the deponent was negatived by 139 to 33, and another proposal by Mr. Healy that he should not be detained longer than three months after his recognisances was negatived by 197 to 48. There was much discussion on the treatment of these witnesses while in prison, and Mr. Trevelyan, while declining to accept any statutory right to exceptional treatment, undertook to look into the subject. The usual division was taken on the question that the clause stand part of the Bill, and it was carried by 193 to 37.

At the Evening Sitting, Clause 15 (power to draft additional constabulary force into any district) was discussed

at great length. An amendment by Mr. Commins requiring that the Lord-Lieutenant should only act on a memorial of the majority of the magistrates was negatived by 78 to 23; and a proposal by Mr. Sexton that the existence of crime, and not merely apprehension, should justify the measure was negatived by 106 to 30. Several other amendments were moved and

negatived, and in the end the Committee adjourned before the Clause had been agreed to The House adjourned at 25 minutes to 3

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, JUNE 27th.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived at the Castle in the evening from Claremont. The Hon. Mrs. Morton, the Hon. Alexander Yorke, and Mr. Royle are in attendance on their Royal High-nesses. Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein dined with the Queen and Royal Family yesterday. Miss Mackworth had the honour of being included in Her Majesty's dinner party. The Queen and the Royal Family went out this morning. The Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle to-day, at 3 o'clock, to receive an address from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to congratulate Her Majesty on Her Majesty's

the Queen's life in March. The deputation, headed by the Earl of Aberleen, was introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and the Moderator read an address. After receiving which her Majesty replied as follows:—"I receive with satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. I am devoutly thankful to Almighty God, whose protecting care has been extended to my beloved daughter and myself. It is a gratification to me to receive the assurance of the loyalty and devotion of the Church of Scotland, to which I am sincerely attached." The Earl of Aberdeen having been presented by the Lord Chamberlain, kissed hands, and then pre-sented the Moderator of the Assembly (the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D.), and the Rev. Dr. Smith, who had the honour of kissing hands. Lucheon was served in the Dining Room provious to the presentation of the Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. W. Carington have succeeded Lord Sudeley and Colonel Lord E. Pelham Clinton as Lord and Groom in Waiting. The Prince of Wales made the annual inspection of her Majesty's Body Guard of Yeomen of the Guard in the garden of St. James's Palace yesterday. The corps paraded under the command of Lord Monson, the Captain.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Suffield and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, dined with his Excellency the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador (Count Karolyi) and Countess Karolyi at their residence in Belgrave-square on Tuesday evening.

Lord Chesham died at his seat, Latimer.

near Chesham, Bucks, on Monday afternoon. His lordship had been ill for some time, but his recovery was expected by his medical adhis recovery was expected by his medical advisers till quite recently. When his condition became more critical the arrangements for the marriage of his daughter, the Hon. Miss Cavendish, with the Duke of Westminster, were hurried forward, and it is reported that but for his lordship's death, the ceremony would have taken place on Saturday next, at the mansion at Latimer. On Sunday there seemed to be a slight improvement in the health of the deceased, but on Monday morning he became unconscious, and died in the course of a few hours. His lordship was the second Baron Chesham. He was born in 1815, and succeeded his father in 1863. From 1833 to 1810 he served in the 10th Hussars. second Baron Chesham. He was born in 1815, and succeeded his father in 1863. From 1833 to 1840 he served in the 10th Hussars, from 1840 to 1855 in the Bucks Militia, and

from 1855 to 1866 as captain in the 2nd Derby Militia. He represented Peterborough in the Liberal interest in 1847, and sat for Buckinghamshire in the same interest from 1857 to 1863. He was also a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the same county. He married (1849) Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, who survives him. His lordship is succeeded by his son, Captain C. C. W. Cavendish, who was educated at Eton, and appointed ensign and lieutenant Coldstream Guards, 1870, from which he exchanged to the 10th Hussars three years later. Lord Chesham took great interest in all agricultural questions; and as a breeder and exhibitor of sheep and other fat stock he was very successful.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Mr. Walker, the British Consul at Corunna, telegraphs on June 27 as follows:—"On June 20, the Reserve Squadron anchored in Carril Bay, under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. On the next day the duke, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, proceeded by express train to Santiago. After inspecting the cathedral, the university, and the hospital, accompanied by the Alcalde and the town council, their Royal Hignesses were invited to lunch by the latter, and returned to Carril the following day. While the Duke of Edinburgh was fishing near the Bayona Budas, Carrif, he hooked a large fish, and, in the excitement, lost his footing, and was dragged into the weir, sixteen feet deep. His Royal Highness was carried under four times, but fortunately got out, after being immersed nearly half an hour, and immediately went on board the flag-ship. The squadron left for Gibraltar.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")

If the first State Ball was characterised by dulness, the second was a picture of animation and enjoyment. It is not so easy to define in what the difference consisted. Perhaps the people were younger, or the ladies better looking. Liddell was certainly grandiose, and society, at all events has recovered some of the gaiety which sad and tragic events at the opening of the season had completely paralysed. I remember no other occasion when the Prince of Wales alone of her Majesty's sons was present, and universal regret was expressed when it became known that indisposition prevented the Duke of Connaught from accompanying the Duchess. Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar and the Duc d'Aumale were the Royal guests, the latter but little changed since last in England,

but apparently suffering from lameness. The Princess of Wales has this year favoured a motif of light blue, on which are disposed layers of old English point lace, diaphanous silver clouds on splendid Pompa-dour brocade. I hope one may be permitted to add that each combination seems more and more beautiful. The Duchess of Connaught wore the freshest and coolest shade of seagreen, Princess Christian white, and the Duchess of Teck iron-gray, with white lace.

Among the general company short dresses These have the great merit of predominated. looking as well at the end as at the beginning of a ball, though, of course, a long well-hung train is safer for all but slight youthful figures. For once the juste milieu is at fault, and there were opportunities for observing that a dress which draggles eight or nine irresolute inches on the ground gets just as much trampled on in a crowd, without imparting any more dignity to the wearer. Most of the leaders of society appeared in white. The Duchess of Manchester (with the celebrated pearls that, are said to have fattened in her service), Comtesse Karolyi, Lady Crawford (with diamonds enough to provoke another Dunecht robbery), and Lady Antrim, besides Lady Hermione Duncan, Mrs. Wheeler, and

many others, all wore white.

As a rule, it is extremely foolish that the unbidden world should refrain from entertainment because of the State Ball. Last year a certain well-known lady earned the thanks of many of her friends by bidding them dance at her house on one of those occasions. Nothing would be easier than to take the list of th previous ball, and out of it to find material for a remarkably cheerful gathering.

Many are the murmurs at the increasing number of foreigners invited to Buckingham Palace, to the necessary exclusion of many of our country men and women, who conceive they have a claim to be present. Ambassadors and Ministers have, of course, a right to de-mand invitations for certain individuals of distinction; but it seems a little hard on unasked English ladies that the names of American professional beauties should appear in the general list, and not amid the alien catalogue. A great deal has been said about the sad death of Mr. Robert Jenkinson, second son of Sir George Jenkinson, and brother to Lady Maidstone; but it must have been purely accidental, as there was no cause for any other assumption. Mr. Jenkinson had just attained his wish—a commission in a cavalry regiment -and was brimful of joy at the news. He went to his room, and, as was his frequent habit, took out his revolver, and in a few minutes the report of a shot startled those at hand, and, rushing in, they found the unfor-tunate young fellow dead. Lady Jenkinson, already seriously ill, is now in a very precarious state.

On Wednesday last the Premier Earl was married at the Registry Office in Mountstreet. The bride was beautifully attired, though not in bridal white. The Earl's solicitor and an elderly female were present as witnesses. The address given by the contracting parties was a street in Pimlico. In spite of the unostentatious character of the ceremony, it is no doubt as binding as though it had been performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and attended by a member of the Royal Family.

It is to be hoped that the proposal to place the "noble" sport of pigeon-shooting under the auspices of the "Society" will become law. If so it is a pity that legislation on this subject cannot extend to Monte Carlo. A peep into the large hamper, which contains the "used" pigeons, would cause a sensation of horror to all but the most callous.

Mme. Bernhard-Damala spent her last evening in London at the Lyceum, and declared that Irving was as original as Mounet-Sully.

In spite of the denials of certain Ministerial journals there is no doubt that there were and are serious differences in the Cabinet regarding Egypt. Mr. Bright threatened to resign if a single soldier were landed in Egypt with the view of coercing Arabi Bey. It was only with difficulty that he agreed to give Admiral Seymour authority to land marines if necessary for the protection of British lives and property. The rule of Mr. Bright and men of his school is that we should and men of his school is that we should scuttle out of Egypt as soon as possible; and it is quite certain that if the Government should be compelled to adopt active measures Mr. Bright would retire. It is a mistake, however, to associate Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Bright in Egyptian affairs. The President of the Board of Trade and Sir C. Dilke are in favour of a strong policy; and I belians dent of the Board of Trade and Sir C. Dilke are in favour of a strong policy; and I believe that the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs too has felt some difficulty in accepting the weak, shiftless, and spiritless action of his chief. The Egyptian Question is fraught with peril to the Ministry, and may even lead to its break up. No Government was probably ever beset with so many difficulties preliamentary domestic, and foreign and it parliamentary, domestic, and foreign—and it is only the gigantic reputation of Mr. Glad-stone that keeps it together. If he were with-drawn it would tumble to pieces in a week.

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NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary

Great-Britain.

LONDON, JUNE 28-29, 1882. THE DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS TO EGYPT. Now that we are making preparations for a Military Expedition, the public are naturally inquiring how we stand at present under the working of the new system of Army Reform. What can we do? To these questions we will endeavour to supply an answer. In the first place, the whole of the military requirements for an Army Corps have been worked out upon paper and are actually in existence, though it must be confessed, not always where they ought to be, or where they would be most easily available on the spur of the moment. It may be said, however, that the First Army Corps is practically ready, that it consists of regiments whose men and officers are fairly well acquainted with each other, though some time is yet required to complete this desirable end. and that what we may call its advanced guard is already at Gibraltar and Malta. The Second Army Corps is not complete, but it can be made so in a short time by calling out the Reserves, or even a portion of them, for nothing like the whole would be necessary. There would remain quite sufficient Reserve men to supply all casualties which would be likely to happen during a short campaign without sending to the regiment in the field a single raw recruit. We are not optimists, and are far from saying that this is all that England ought to be capable of doing; but it is at least more than has ever been possible to the country since the Peninsular War, and it admits of the despatch of a force of British troops greater than the Duke of Wellington ever commanded. Compared with a vast array of Continental armies, this organisation may appear insignificant; but it is probably enough for the present purpose, and the English Army is now so constituted that it can, by the use of means and arrangements already made, place a force in the field which, combined with the power of the Fleet in the Mediterranean, must be regarded by foreign nations as at least respectable. Moreover, the whole of the arrangements for embarking, transporting, and disembarking large military forces have been calculated in detail, so that there need be no confusion, nor will naval and military officers have to cudgel their brains as to the best means of effecting these operations at a time when their energies will all be required for active duties, and their thoughts should be concentrated on the concerns of the moment. If, then, we find that England is fairly prepared for the sort of work which may possibly be before us, we may at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that some good things have heen hammered out in the midst of the everlasting din of Army Reformers and Reactionists. Moreover, it appears to have been contemplated, if not actually decided, that in the event of a Military Expedition being sent to Egypt the Anglo-Indian army shall furnish a strong contingent. There cannot be any doubt such a decision would be held to confirm the wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield's policy six years ago in bringing native troops to the Mediterranean. The advisability of combining the scattered but formidable military forces of the Empire for the defence of a place of vital importance to the nation is not to be disputed, and as the Eastern Question has to be settled quite as much in the Levant and the Black Sea as on the Indian frontier, the employment of our Indian troops on critical occasions in Europe may be regarded as likely to become an established custom. But the inquiry to which immediate attention will be directed is, how many of these troops will it be possible to employ, if an army is sent to protect the Suez Canal? The reply may at once be made without hesitation, that a more than sufficient force could be despatched from Bombay alone. The criticism may be made of this statement, as it has been made before, that we are, therefore, palpably keeping up an excessive military force at the expense of the Indian taxpayer; but the explanation

stronger we are on the Isthmus of Suez the

more invincible must we be in Hindostan.

A prompt and vigorous settlement of

the Egyptian Question by the unaided

act of the English Gevernment would

contribute to the tranquil maintenance of our

supremacy, which has been shaken in popu-

lar sentiment by the vacillation and weak-

ness shown on recent critical occasions.

The employment of a portion of the Indian

garrison in attaining that desirable result

would be justifiable not less as a matter of

military convenience than by the impres-

sion it would produce abroad. We are

not closing our eyes to its possible draw-

backs, nor to the perils it would invite if

the Government of England were to fail

or to neglect to secure an ample equiva-

lent for such a display of vigour as the

despatch of an Anglo-Indian army to

Suez. But if Mr. Gladstone has really

made up his mind as to what he wants to

attain and sees his way how to secure it,

then the employment of native troops

must be held to be one of the legitimate

resources of an English Statesman. The

garrison of India at the present time may

be set down as consisting of sixty thousand

European, and one hundred thousand

native troops, on the effective list. The

recent reductions in the Sepoy army have

brought that force down to a lower num-

ber than it has been at for seventy

years. It is true that the Commander-in-

Chief has declared that the abolition of

twenty regiments should be effected with-

out the Army suffering in its total

strength; but the men have almost una-

nimously refused to join other regiments

than those in which they took service.

Recruits will have to come forward, there-

fore, in considerable numbers to enable

Sir Donald Stewart to be as good as his

word; and, owing to the increased ad-

vantages of many civil occupations, the

native Army does not possess as great

attractions as it used to do. The one

amply sufficient for all the work we re- | fancy that if once more demonstration | quire of them, and, could some of its component elements be increased, and others excluded, there would be few European Armies which could show greater efficiency in the field .- Standard .

BEATING THE PATRIOTIC DRUM. No one can doubt that the situation is critical, or that the Government is engaged in a task of singular difficulty and complexity. As this is admitted on all hands, t is very much to be regretted that the responsible leaders of the Opposition should have lent their countenance to the meeting to be held at Willis's Rooms for the purpose of beating the patriotic drum. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote have anything to say on the Egyptian question, we should have thought that Parliament was the proper place for them to say it. We may be told, of course, that the House of Commons is preoccupied, and that the Government declines to enter on a full discussion even in the House of Lords. But the very fact that the Government has taken this course with a full sense of its responsibility for the interests of the public service must surely be held to lay a corresponding responsibility on the leaders of the Opposition. If Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote propose to say anything at Willis's Rooms that they would not say in their place in Parliament, the country will be apt to think that a patriotic meeting has been used for no very patriotic purpose. But for their presence and countenance a meeting held under the proposed auspices and conditions would be regarded by serious politicians with an impatience bordering on contempt, and we doubt if it is worth while for the leaders of the Opposition to run the risk of incurring a like condemnation. The Egyption question is not to be settled by rhetorical speeches from irresponsible politicians, or even from statesmen who have chosen to lay aside their responsibility for the occasion. It is a question beset with difficulties on every side, and certainly many of the difficulties were inherited by the present Government from its predecessor. It is easy enough to call for vigorous and decisive action and to accuse the Government of hesitation, vacillation, and weakness. A time will come when these accusations may fairly be made and must be fairly met, but it has not come yet. A Power which has only itself and its own interests to consider may find it easy enough to take prompt and decisive action. But no Power stands in this relation to the Egyptian question. By the action of Lord Salisbury himself England has been bound as far as possible to go hand in hand with France. Such an arrangement might have been the best or even the only feasible one at the time it was made, but it is plain that its consequences must be reckoned any attempt to judge the policy of the Government. To act with France, so far as was compatible with the independent interests of this country, has been the manifest duty as well as the cordial desire of Lord Granville and his colleagues. He found the alliance existing, and he recognized the claim of France to a co-ordinate voice in the settlement of Egyptian affairs. Besides this, the arrangements made in 1879, when Ismail Pacha was deposed, had a quasi-European sanction, and, therefore, so long as the vital interests of England were not menaced, the Government was bound to pay heed to the views of the other European Powers. In this fact lies the inherent difficulty of the whole question, and it affords the key to the apparent hesitations of the Cabinet. England is the only Power whose interests in Egypt are independent of European pre-occupations. The Continental Powers, one and all, have separate and special interests which cannot be dissociated from their relations to each other and to the Porte. It is unnecessary to dwell on the divergencies to which these separate and special interests naturally give rise. They are sufficiently obvious, and they serve to explain the obstacles which any Power must encounter whose interests impel it to press for decisive and vigorous action in regard to Egypt. Undoubtedly England is such a Power, and if she stood alone, or was entitled to act alone, without previously doing everything possible to secure the cooperation of France and the countenance of the other States interested, there would be little difficulty in determining the proper course to be pursued. But, faithful to the alliance with France and to the international sanction given to the status quo in Egypt-two conditions which it found already existing through the action of its predecessors—the Government has enof our ability to employ this large force at deavoured, and is still endeavouring, to a distance from India is that the natives effect a settlement in accordance with of our great Dependency know that the

> PREPARING FOR WAR, AND WHY. The English Government is preparing for war. The intention is to land an expedition in Egypt under certain circumstances which at the moment seem not unlikely to occur. If the Sultan chooses to exercise his own authority and his own forces for the expulsion of Arabi from Egypt and the defeat of the "military party," all will be well again. If his Majesty refuses to do so, the English Government will ask the sanction of Europe for her doing the work herself, either with or without French assistance. Should the Powers decline to authorise occupation of Egypt against the will of the Sultan-(which they can do, of course, without forbidding it)—then the English Government will send its troops into the country all the same; and expel Arabi if he resists; and put down the "military party;" and restore to Egypt the rule and administration under which it flourished in so remarkable a measure from the time of Tewfik's accession to the time of the mutiny. This is the programme of the English Government; these are the proposals and the intentions which our Ambassador at the Porte was instructed to lay before the Conference, and which all these war preparations of ours are meant to enforce. By some it is doubted whether, if the European Powers decline to sanction an English occupation of Egypt, the Government will not abandon the idea : returning its ships to dock, its soldiery to barracks, and its arms and ammunition into store. And considering all that has gone before the doubt is a natural one. But it should be argued not upon the history of our recent demonstrationizings alone: we should not lose sight of the position of the Government as a Government. It is not a good position just now, but very much the reverse of good; and

these conditions.—Times.

comes to nothing-if, because Europe refuses its " mandate " and the Porte forbids, and Arabi defies, the Government abandon their warlike intentions and fetch home their ships, that Government will speedily be as a candle-end flaring in the socket with stench intolerable. War or no war, a Government must live. And yet if her Majesty's Ministers could only see their most patriotic course, and act upon it with self-denying candour, they would seriously consider the expediency of resigning their posts at once. Their friends may smile at this; but we assure them that what-we have just written is intended not for their amusement but for their instruction; and in order that they may the better understand the "responsibilities" of which we hear so much and see so small a sense of. What is the origin of our troubles in Egypt and in Europe alike; and what is it that makes them so formidable to-day? The answer is clear and undeniable. The root of these troubles, this grave peril, is in two branches. First, there is the "final over-throw" of our ancient relations with the Porte; and the fiercely proclaimed. unceasingly sustained hostility of the English party in power to the Turkish Empire and its denunciation of the Mahommedan faith. From this "final overthrow," from this virtuous implacable hostility, sprang the Pan-Islam movement: that which we see working in Egypt, and in all likelihood shall presently see working elsewhere, on the surface as well as underground. This agitation the Sultan felt himself compelled to resort to for existence against the hatred and hostility of England; and the hatred of England we mean the Gladstonian England) furnished him with the means because it extended from the rule to the faith of the Caliph. Next, this same Gladstonian England made the tremendous mistake of assuming that Turkey must go to ruin and impotence if we foreswore all friendly relations with her, even for the protection of English interests: that without England Turkey would be utterly friendless and helpless. A foolish, fatal assumption. Even before the sworn enemy of all things Turkish and Mahommedan was placed in power here, the German Government had begun to take up what he had abandoned a Turkish alliance: when it instantly appeared (to men of sense) that the Porte might yet be formidable-in hands not our own. Next, our Greatest Minister of the Age violently broke up the good understanding which Lord Beaconsfield had created with the German Powers-violently and insultingly; which of course threw the German and Turkish Governments more closely together, against a common enemy. Thereupon this Ministry of ours had nothing to do but to make friends with France-or ather with M. Gambetta, who represents the France to which Germany is most hostile, and which she is most afraid of. Good again. Then, while we are seen in alliance with France the Tunisian raid takes place, to the further exasperation of the Porte; in which, as well as the fear of conquest and annexation by the Giaour all over North Africa, we as associates and allies of the French have to share. Hence our difficulties to-day. They are the distinct creations of this Government's policy of hate to Turkey and Mahommedanism, and of open, insulting opposition to the German Governments, who are friends of Turkey; while we (to no avail whatever) were forced into alliance with the French, who are hated by both. And so if the British Government that has accomplished all this were to go out, and to be succeeded by another which has no traditions of enmity either to the Sultan or Prince Bismarck, the prospect of a settlement of the Egyptian imbroglio without war would be vastly increased. Now, perhaps, the friends of the Government, and of peace,

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. The House of Commons, on Wednesday went into Committee again on the Preventior of Crime (Ireland) Bill, and the consideration of Clause 15 (power to draft additional constabulary force into any district) was resumed An amendment, moved by Mr. Redmond, to omit words authorising the Lord Lieutenant to exempt from charge for extra police any specified portion of the area declared to be chargeable, or any specified rateable property in such area, underwent very lengthened and occasionally somewhat heated discussion It was firmly opposed by the Government Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy denounced the unamended clause as opening the door to gross favouritism and other abuse, and as calculated to drive the Irish people into "a general fiscal revolt." Mr. Parnell complained of the stubborn refusals of the Home Secretary to make reasonable concessions, and expressed the opinion that if the Bill had been in the charge of the Chief Secretary, with power to accept amendments, without the necessity of telegraphing first to the Lord Lieutenant for permission to do so, it would have passed through the House in half the time. Mr. Parnell was inveighing against Lord Spencer, as being "saturated with the evil traditions of English misgovernment, when he was called to order for irrelevancy The amendment was ultimately rejected on a division by 191 to 53. Another amendment, moved by Mr. Callan, giving the power of exemption to the going Judge of Assize for the county, instead of the Lord Lieutenant, was resisted by Sir W. Harcourt on the ground that it would impose on the judicial body a duty which properly belonged to the Executive Government. Sir W. Harcourt took occasion to declare that the personal abuse levelled at him by Mr. Parnell and other speakers would not influence him in the discharge of his duty. The amendment was rejected by 223 to 43. The Government having subsequently accepted one or two unimportant amendments, a division was taken on the question that the clause be added to the bill. when the clause was carried by 193 to 37, and the Committee adjourned. The Surrey (Trial of Causes) Bill was read a second time; and after disposing of some further business, the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

understand what we mean .- St. James's

Gazette.

THE NEW K.C.B .- Mr. George Kettilby Rickards, late counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who has just been nominated a Knight Commander of the (Civil Division) for his public and official services, was born about the year 1812, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained the Newdigate Prize for English verse in 1830, and took his Bachelor's Degree in Michaelmas Term, 1833, obtaining a second class in the school of Litera Humaniores. He was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Queen's College. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1837, and joined the Oxford circuit. About the year 1857 he was appointed Examiner of Election Recognizances and Standing Counsel to the Speaker; the latter post he held down to his recent retirement. Mr. Rickards married in 1842 Frances Phœbe, second daughter of the late Rev. John H. G. Lefroy, of Ewshott-house, Hampshire, and hundred thousand natives are, however, the more judicious of its members seem to was left a widower in 1859.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT. CAUSES OF THE MUTINY.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Wednesday night :-

I held to-day an instructive conversation with some native officers of influence in the Army. They gave me a graphic and intelligible account for the grievances of the National Party as viewed from the purely military standpoint. It did not seem that questions of civil or financial administration are to these gentlemen burning questions. Their desire to depose Tewfik, or, at least, to reorganise his system of Government, is based upon one special grievance—namely, the manner in which military patronage has been

jobbed of late years. When Tewfik came to power they were led to believe he would reform this abuse. But he has not done so, and their chief complaint is still unredressed. It is this. The Circassian and Georgian favourites in the Harem simply monopolise the patronage of the Army. They can and do usurp the right of promoting officers as they please, and they always act to the prejudice of officers

who are native Egyptians. In February, 1881, the Egyptian officers petitioned Tewfik in regard to this matter, and begged him to make a personal inquiry. Tewfik faithfully promised he would look into the question. Instead of that he handed it over to Osman Pacha, who was a Circassian. This official was War Minister, and he summoned a council of officers ostensibly to inquire into the complaints. When they met, instead of letting them proceed, he had them arrested. On this being known an indignant crowd of soldiers assembled and forcibly rescued them. Tewfik himself, according to my informants, dates the origin of the mutiny of the army from this act of treachery. It eventually led to the demonstration of September. Then Cherif's Ministry was appointed. But it also failed to remove the Circassian protégés of the

Harem, and hence it had to be turned out. The second charge these officers brought against the Khedive was apparently, to them, the minor count in their indictment. They complained that his Highness had dishonoured the country and insulted his people hy tamely accepting on his own initiative the Joint Note of England and France. This Note has been of great service to Arabi, who has utilized it for purposes of agitation. "Why," asked one of my informants, "did not Tewfik refer the Note to his Ministers? That would have been the constitutional method of dealing with it. His acceptance of it without consulting his Cabinet is regarded as a violation of the Constitution, resorted to because native Egyptian military influence was at the time all powerful in the Cabinet. As it was impossible to coerce this influence it was thought desirable

to betray it.

These officers confirmed my previous telegrams on one point. They told me that if Arabi were ordered to go to Constantinople, the Army would prevent him from leaving the country. As to the removal of Arabi Pacha to Constantinople, the officers say, even if it could be managed, it would not be of any use. There are twenty other leaders, equally zealous, ready to take his place at a moment's notice.

Alexandria to-day looks very dull and sad. streets are passers-by one meets go about in a dejected manner with grave and anxious faces. Nobody remains here save under compulsion of duty. The soldiers for the last few days have been a little more civil to Europeans, but yesterday they still insisted on confiscating any sticks

which they saw people carrying.

Arabi returns this evening. The question of the locality of the seat of Government is settled. It will, in the meantime, be fixed at Alexandria, instead of at Cairo.

There is a very good reason for the scare among the Europeans growing more and more serious. They have been dreadfully frightened by the conduct of the French Consul, who has ordered all French subjects to leave the country. The Arabs are just as much terrified as the Europeans. They fear that the English are about to bombard the town. They meet in little groups or crowds at the corners of the streets, where they excitedly discuss the perils of the situation. These groups are promptly dispersed by soldiery acting in accordance with the wishes of the Consuls, who consider all crowds apt to be dangerous. This "Reign of Terror" is becoming unendurable. Everybody says the delay and hesitation affected by European Diplomatists are simply ruining Egypt. country must lapse into barbarism if all the pioneers of civilisation are not only driven

but permanently kept out of it. We have alarming reports to the effect that preparations have been made to destroy or block the Suez Canal. These, however, are mostly untrue.

I must warn the public against the false news now being sent from Alexandria. I believe, myself, that the troops can and will keep order until they are called on to prepare to receive an invading force. Then, and not till then, will there be any real danger. But even this the Fleet ought to be able to cope with. The remaining English residents are organising themselves for self-defence. Our rendezvous in the hour of peril will be the Eastern Telegraph Company's offices.

The new Ministry is greatly disconcerted owing to the withdrawal of the delegates from the Commission appointed to inquire into the riot of the 11th inst. They complain that this action on the part of the Consular Body hampers them very much in their efforts to deal with the crisis. Arabi is speeding on his way here in a special train to assist at their deliberations on this point. He is fully alive to the necessity for punishing the offenders, but whether he means by "offenders' those who were taken redhanded, or those in high places who instigated the mob, I know

A Turkish Envoy will arrive to-morrow to confer decorations on the personages who have found favour in the eyes of the Porte. Four Greek and two Italians steamers arrived to-day. They are now already full of passengers anxious to go home. Six hundred Italian refugees have arrived from Cairo. The defensive works at Aboukir are being strengthened by the soldiers, aided by forced

In a despatch dated Wednesday the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Alexandria says :-

The Ministers all return here to-night. I went to the Palace to-day, and found the Khedive still slightly unwell with rheumatism. Everybody is very anxious about the probability of an English move on Egypt. All, however, are agreed that that is the only solution of present difficulties. The rumour is still current that Arabi Pacha was invited to go to Constantinople, but it is denied officially.

A fresh Turkish despatch-boat is expected here immediately. It is expected o bring more decorations and fresh instructions for Dervish Pacha, who is quite comfortable, as he says all is arranged and finished. There is great danger that Alexandria may be deprived of water in two days, as the works here are almost forsaken by workmen. deputation went to the Palace to-day to ask a special guard for the machinery. The story that Arabi intends seizing the English remaining as hostages is once more revived; but I believe it is simply a hoax.

The French here are endeavouring to persuade Arabi Pacha to leave the country, thinking thereby to prevent the English troops from landing. French policy is wholly directed against any re-establishment of English influence in Egypt. The French officials are untiring in this respect, and have shown themselves altogether disloyal to England. To-day Alexandria is like a deserted city.
The shops are nearly all closed, and the wharves are crowded with refugees. The

situation is very strained, and it s not impossible that a demonstration may soon be made against the few English residents who remain here.

On a report that Arabi Pacha intended to Gize all the English on shore as hostages to-night, almost everybody except the Consul-General, the people of the Ottoman Bank, and a few English gentlemen, embarked on board the ships in the port. I remained on shore, disbelieving the report.

THE CONFERENCE.

The correspondent of the Times at Constantinople telegraphed on Wednesday :-It seems now to be admitted on all sides that the first questions which the Conference has to solve are those which regard the reestablishment of order and the protection of life and property in Egypt. The meeting held yesterday afternoon at Therapia, though somewhat shorter than the previous one, was more important, because the deliberations were narrowed to a more definite issue, and the members, having foreseen this change, had obtained somewhat fuller instructions from their respective Governments. The increased importance, however, of the matters discussed led to a renewal of the engagement to maintain strict secrecy, so that it is impossible to describe what took place. All that is known with tolerable certainty is that an important proposal was made by the British Ambassador, and that no decision was taken on the subject.

In spite of the efforts of the Ambassadors to persuade the Porte to take part in their de-liberations concerning Egypt, the Turkish official world continues to regard the Con-ference with undisguised hostility, and to consider it as an unjustifiable encroachment on the Sovereign rights of the Sultan. All the Powers, it is said, profess to desire merely the re-establishment of order and the maintenance of the status quo, and this object has now been fully attained by the Imperial Mission. Why, then, should foreign Governments seek to interfere? To this question it is of course easy for the Ambassadors to give the cogent reply that order cannot be said to be re-established so long as thousands of panic-stricken foreigners are fleeing from the country, and a momentary compromise which leaves the power in the hands of the mutineers cannot be accepted as a satisfactory permanent solution of the question. It is necessary that some measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorders, and it is very de-sirable that the Turkish Government, which is most directly interested, should take part in the deliberations which are being held for the purpose. The Porte does not absolutely refuse to discuss the subject, but it wishes that discussion, if it takes place at all, should be carried on with each Cabinet separately through the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse.

The extreme anxiety of the Sultan to prevent any collective form of deliberation being adopted may be best illustrated by relating a little incident which took place on Friday night. Having heard that the Conference had not been able to hold its first meeting as intended, in consequence of the Austrian Ambassador being without the necessary instructions, and having been led to believe that the delay indicated defection of the Cabinet of Vienna from the Conference project, his Majesty sent to Baron Calice, during the night by one of his aides-de-camp, the long-pro-mised Order of the Imtiaz for the Emperor Francis Joseph. The Imperial Aide-de-Camp had hardly left the Austrian Embassy a Buyukdere when instructions from Vienna arrived, and the delayed meeting took place Now that the Conference is an accomplished fact, the Turkish statesmen have to decide how they are to act with regard to it, and on this point there is among them a certain diversity of opinion. Some think that the Porte should continue to keep aloof, and uphold the principle that foreign interference is unjustifiable, while others believe that the attempt to form a new European concert might be more easily counteracted if Turkey accepted a seat at the Conference. The question is certainly important but is not regarded as of the first magnitude because it is believed that, whether the Porte takes part or not in the deliberations, the Powers will never be able to agree. The views which one hears expressed on this subject are worthy of attention, because the Turks have remarkable diplomatic instinct, and in the diagnosis of latent rivalries and jealousies among the Great Powers they have had consideral le experience. No two Powers, they say, with the exception, perhaps, of Germany and Austria, are really at one in the Egyptian question. England and France, though professing to have a common object, are each striving to obtain the predominance in Egypt, and they are diametrically opposed to each other on the question of the best means of re-establishing order, for England wishes the Sultan to send an expedition to Cairo, while France believes that a Turkish occupation would be a fatal blow to her North African policy. Italy takes little interest in the question of how order is to be re-established, but she is determined to get, if possible, a share in the Control, and that de sire will inevitably bring her into conflict with England and France. The interests of Russia are of an entirely different kind; she wishes to have a voice in Egyptian affairs in order to get the Suez Canal neutralized in such a way that in time of war English troops and munitions of war could not be sent by the Canal to India. As for Germany and Austria their aims have not yet become apparent, but it may be safely assumed that they are not favourable to Anglo-French predominance in Egypt. Pointing to these and minor diversities of aim, the Turks triumphantly inquire how the Powers can possibly agree to any scheme that may be proposed, and what prac-tical result can possibly be expected from the

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY. The Queen and the Duchess of Albany drove out yesterday afternoon, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse walked and drove. The Turkish Ambassador and Mile. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and the Marquise Menabrea, Earl Sydney G.C.B., Lord Steward, Earl Granville, K.G. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Countess Granville, and Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., arrived at the Castle yesterday afternoon. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe, the Turkish Ambassador and Mile. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and the Marquise Menabrea, the Lord Steward, the Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Torrington, Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby, K.C.B. To-day is the anniversary of the coronation of her Majesty. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Princesses of Hesse went out this morning. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, attended by the Hon. Alexander Yorke, left Windsor at half-past 10 a.m. for London. The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Margaret arrived at the Castle this forenoon. Sir Frederick Leighton, President. and Mr. F. A. Eaton, Secretary of the Royal Academy of Arts, had an interview with the Queen to-day, to present the annual report from the Academy. Her Majesty's visitors have left the Castle.

The Queen received yesterday with much thankfulness the assurance that the Duke of Edinburgh was not the worse for his narrow escape from drowning near the Bayona Bridge, Santiago. While fishing his Royal Highness's foot slipped, and he was carried into the weir, where he was nearly drowned, being carried

under four times in 16 feet of water. The Duke was altogether half an hour in the water before he was brought to shore. The Queen had also received a telegram from his Royal Highness stating that he had suffered no ill effects from the accident.

The Duke of Albany and the Duke d'Aumale took luncheon with the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Christian on Wednesday. The Hon. Mrs. E. Coke has succeeded Lady Suffield as Lady in Waiting to the Princess of

The Empress Eugénie has been severely indisposed for the last fortnight at Farnborough with cold and fever, but is now much better.
The Duchess of Newcastle and Mr. Hohier are staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Nor-The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have

Isle of Mull. The Earl of Carnaryon, as president of the Society of Antiquaries, had a conversazione at his house in Portman-square on Wednes-day night, at which there was a numerous gathering of antiquarians and gentlemen belonging to different learned and scientific in-

left town for their yachting quarters in the

stitutions in the metropolis.

Count Herbert Bismarck has left the German Embassy, Carlton House-terrace, for Beriin. Count Herbert has relinquished the post he held in the Embassy to the Court of St. James.

Lord and Lady Sherborne have left London for Sherborne Park, Gloucestershire.

The Hon. Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald has ar-

rived from Alexandria at 23, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Mr. Fitzgerald remaining in

The marriage of the Hon. Alfred Talbot, oungest son of Henry John, eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, with the Hon. Emily de Grey, eldest daughter of the late Lord Walsingham. took place on Wednesday at Westminster Abbey. Long before the arrival of the bride the choir was filled with the relatives and dis-tinguished friends attending the wedding. The bridegroom was attended by Captain the Hon. Walter Carpenter, R.N., who acted as best man. The bride was accompanied to the Abbey by her aunt, the Hon. Lady Rose, and on entering was received by her six bridesmaids, namely the Hon. Beatrice, the Hon. Mabel, and the Hon. Odeyne de Grey, sisters of the bride; the Hon. Miss Vane-Tempest. and Miss Carpenter, nieces of the bridegroom, and the Hon. Adeline Thellusson. The bride wore a dress of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and a veil of the same costly fabric over a wreath of orange-blossoms. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in costumes of French gray gaze and lace, with bonnets to match, with small red feather, and each wore a pretty gold and enamel of the Talbat crest brooch, the bridegroom's gift. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Talbot, Warden of Keble, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, the Hon, and Rev. Arnald de Grey, brother of the bride, and Canon King. Afterwards Sir William and the Hon. Lady Rose received the wedding party at breakfast at their residence, 30, Bruton-street, Berkeleysquare, when there were present the Duke of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Dowager Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Northampton and Lady Margaret Compton, the Earl and Couness of Pembroke, the Earl and Countess Brownlow, Theresa, Countess of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Dartmouth and Lady Fanny Legge, the Earl and Countess of Longford, Earl Compton, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Lady Walsingham, Lord Rendlesham, and the Hon. Miss Thellusson, Lady Marian Alford, the Hon. Sydney and Lady Beatrix Herbert, the Hon. and Rev. W. Talbot, Major he Hon. Reginald and Mrs. Talbot, the Hon. W. Ponsonby, the Hon. Edward Kenyon and the Misses Kenyon, the Hon. Mrs. S. Ponsonby Fane and Miss Ponsonby, the Hon. Mrs. Mitford, the Hon. John de Grey, the Hon. Mrs. A. de Grey, Miss Grant and Lady Amory, Mr. and Lady Gwendolen Chaplin, Mr. W. Tomlinson, and numerous other friends. Early in the afternoon the newly married couple took their departure for Blickling, the seat of Constance, Marchioness of Lothian, in Norfolk, where they purpose spending the

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.") The Caledonian ball is always the best public gathering of the season, and last week's was a brilliant success-indeed the attendance was rather too large. Lady Aveland's fancy quadrille, made up of characters taken from Scotch ballads, was very picturesque. The Hon. Blanche Colville's dress as "Comin' thro' the Rye," was most becoming—Indian muslin, with crimson bodice, wreath of corn-flowers, and basket of wild flowers; and the Hon. Evelyn Willoughby as "The Blue-Bells of Scotland," looked remarkably well in skyblue tulle and satin, trimmed with blue-bells, and on the shoulder a large bunch of berries and ivy-leaves with wreath of blue-bells, There were two Highland quadrilles, the ladies wearing white dresses with tartan scarves and badges, and, perhaps, rather more than the average of fancy dresses were seen, but none of them were of special note. Lady Bute wore a pretty dress of cream satin trimmed with ruby satin, well set off with splendid diamonds; and Lady Aveland's dress was very appropriate-white satin trimmed with berries

and ivy-leaves, and draped with Gordon tartan. Thursday evening was rather cool for an out-door gathering, but notwithstanding that fact, the Botanic Fête was well attended. Among the thousands present were some hundreds of women who braved the chill breeze in open dresses, short sleeves, and uncovered heads, regardless of possible neuralgia, cold, or cough. Others interpreted the command "evening dress" in a more liberal manner, and protected themselves from the night air with various comfortable garments. A few ran into the other extreme of ulster and umbrella. High art was represented in one solitary individual, who, long, straight gown of yellowish stuff, looked like a sack, and achieved a veritable success

of laughter, of which she seemed very proud There were a few pretty faces. The light was so becoming that I was disappointed at their scarcity. As a rule, the good-looking people were badly dressed, and the plain ones As a rule, the good-looking wore the pretty gowns, among which were a soft lavender, with yellow sash and marguerites; a dark peacock blue velvet with white lace flounce, paniers, and fichu; and a white French muslin with abundant lace of a very deep coffee tint, and an Indian mantle set off with bullion fringe. The lake was like a bit of the Arabian Nights. It was a favourite resort of preoccupied couples, some of whom forgot that the brightness of the coloured lights formed a very tell-tale back-

ground. The last lingering remnant of society has forsaken Dublin, and many have betaken themselves to the seaside. Furs and newthemselves to the seaside. Furs and new-markets are the prominently suitable features of seaside toilets. Lord Castlemaine and family, Lord and Lady Castletown, the Hon. Mr. Needham, etc., are among the visitors

staying at Kingstown. In "Coningsby," Lord Beaconsfield defines pluck as (according to Lord Monmouth's idea) " a total disregard of public opinion." If this is what it is, Lord Shrewsbury and his bride must possess a full share, people in their position would have gone flaunting down to their family place, having previously ordered "demonstrations" to be got up. It appears that they were met by tenants who escorted them from the station to the house: that there were eight triumphal arches in four miles, and that young ladies

presented the bride with bouquets! It will be a disappointment to all interested to learn that the sale of the late Dante Gabriel Rossetti's effects at Cheyne-walk on the 1st prox. will not include the poet's own sketches,